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ANNUAL REPORT,

OF THE

Department of Public Charities

OF

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

1902

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Department of Public Charities

OF

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

1902

HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner.

JAMES E. DOUGHERTY, First Deputy Commissioner.

CHARLES E. TEALE, Second Deputy Commissioner.

The last published Annual Report of the Department was for the Year 1893.

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1903.

Social Work

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Department of Public Charities.

Report for the Year 1902.

Hon. SETH LOW, Mayor:

Sir—I beg to submit herewith the annual report of the Department of Public Charities for the year 1902.

Organization.

Prior to January 1, 1902, the Department of Public Charities was under the control of a Board of three Commissioners, one of whom had jurisdiction in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, one in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, and one in the Borough of Richmond. Under the revised Charter, taking effect January 1, 1902, the entire Department was placed under the control of one Commissioner, who was authorized to appoint a first deputy and a second deputy.

On February 1, 1902, pursuant to further provisions of the revised Charter, the control of Bellevue Hospital and its dependencies—Emergency, Gouverneur, Harlem and Fordham Hospitals—passed from the Department of Public Charities to the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, consisting of seven unpaid members and the Commissioner of Public Charities as an additional member ex-officio.

Budget.

The appropriation for the Department of Public Charities for 1902, as fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment October 31, 1901, and as revised April 30, 1902, is as follows:

	As fixed October 31, 1901.	As revised April 30, 1902.
Salaries	\$528,393 50	\$503,469 50
Supplies and contingencies.....	855,197 92	1,055,197 92
Alterations, additions and repairs to buildings and apparatus.	80,500 00	80,500 00
Transportation of paupers, medicines, coffins, etc.....	11,100 00	11,100 00

	As fixed October 31, 1903.	As revised April 30, 1902.
Burial of pauper dead.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
Poor adult blind.....	51,950 00	49,950 00
Clothing for insane patients.....	4,500 00	4,500 00
Clothing for epileptics sent to Craig Colony.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
Donations to Grand Army Veterans.....	20,500 00	20,500 00
Lodging house for homeless men.....	13,043 24	13,043 24
Burial of veterans, and headstones.....	17,400 00	17,400 00
Rents	4,300 00	4,300 00
New ambulances, horses, harness and repairs.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
Total.....	\$1,598,884 66	\$1,773,960 66

Census.

The institutions in the Department of Public Charities with the number of inmates on January 1, 1902, not including officers and employees, were as follows:

Bellevue Hospital	721
Gouverneur Hospital	67
Harlem Hospital	36
Fordham Hospital	35
City Hospital	715
Metropolitan Hospital	460
Almshouse (Manhattan and The Bronx).....	2,176
Infants' Hospital	162
Randall's Island Asylum and Schools.....	809
Municipal Lodging House.....	189
Hospital, Kings County.....	815
Almshouse, Kings County.....	1,269
Almshouse, Richmond County.....	106
Total	7,560

The total number of officers and employees, including medical staff, of these institutions on January 1, 1902, was 2,216. There were also in the City Lodging House and on the Department steamboats 33 unpaid helpers, making a total census of 9,809.

There were also 75 foundlings, wards of this Department, boarding in families at the expense of this Department under the care of the Guild of the Infant Saviour and the Joint Committee of the State Charities Aid Association and the Association

for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and 31 destitute children boarded in families under the oversight of the Department in the boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

In addition to the institutions above referred to the following offices are maintained by this Department:

Central Office, foot of East Twenty-sixth street.

Out-door Poor Department, foot of East Twenty-sixth street.

Bureau of Dependent Children, No. 66 Third avenue, corner of Eleventh street.

Central Office, boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, No. 128 Livingston street, Brooklyn.

Central Office, Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island.

For detailed information, statistical reports, etc., concerning the work of these institutions and offices, reference is made to the reports of their Superintendents, appended hereto. The following changes occurring during the year are of general interest:

Hospital for Consumptives.

On January 1, 1902, there was no hospital set apart for consumptives in the Department, though there were 318 consumptive patients in Bellevue, City, Metropolitan and Almshouse Hospitals, of whom 155 were distributed through wards occupied by other patients, while 163 were in wards devoted to this disease, but in the same buildings as wards occupied by other patients. On Blackwell's Island, near the Metropolitan Hospital, there were three buildings formerly occupied by the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, but vacated by that Hospital in October, 1901. On January 31, 1902, one of these buildings was opened as a hospital for consumptives, and within a week all consumptive patients not in wards set apart exclusively for consumptives were transferred from Bellevue, City and Metropolitan Hospitals to this new hospital. A second building was subsequently put in order by this Department through its own labor, the bars being removed from the windows, the gratings removed from over the doors, the walls painted, new floors laid and the buildings otherwise made fit for habitation, and as rapidly as the building could be put in order the phthisis patients were removed from the former phthisis wards in the Metropolitan main building and at the Almshouse. All phthisis patients received by the Department subsequent to the opening of this hospital were sent there directly.

This change has removed the very serious danger to the patients in the other hospitals, as well as to the nurses and physicians, arising from the presence of large numbers of consumptives under conditions which did not admit of the special care and precautions which are provided in the new phthisis hospital. It has also provided for the phthisis patients themselves quarters much better adapted to their

needs, a special diet suited to their requirements, and other sanitary precautions intended to minimize the danger of the communication of the disease. While a majority of the patients admitted were in the advanced stages of the disease, a proportion were in the less advanced stages and some hope of improvement was possible; for these, separate accommodations, extra diet and special treatment have been provided with very gratifying results.

The total number of patients admitted from the opening of the hospital to December 31, 1902, was 1,431. Of these, 639 have been discharged, the disease was arrested in 10 of these cases, 94 were much improved, 398 were improved and 136 were not improved. In many cases the patients admitted in the earlier stages show surprising gain in weight and in the arrest of the active symptoms of the disease.

The most striking recent case was that of a patient who was admitted August 15, 1902, and who had gained 52 pounds by November 20, when he left the hospital; another patient, admitted July 16, gained 27 pounds by September 1; another, admitted July 21, gained 24 pounds by September 1. Of those patients in the institution during the month of October, there were 23 who had gained 10 pounds or over since their admission.

The Deputy Superintendent of the Metropolitan Hospital was appointed September 24 and assigned to the Tuberculosis Infirmary, with instructions to give special attention to personal acquaintance with the patients and to the social life of the institution, and also study the sociological aspects of the tuberculosis problem. Special attention is called to his very complete and valuable report, appended to the report of the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Hospital. Besides many other alterations an entirely new steam-heating system was installed in the Tuberculosis Infirmary for Men at a cost of \$7,373.

Supplies.

Food—The distribution of food supplies to the various institutions in the Department has been based upon a system of dietary lists and per capita allowance, prepared by experts and intended to indicate the minimum amount required for the proper nourishment of the different classes of patients and inmates. The records of the Department show that owing to the insufficiency of the appropriation for supplies, the amounts of food actually supplied during the greater part of 1901 were much below the requirements of the dietary tables. In May, 1901, the allowance of brown sugar was cut 20 per cent., and the allowance of granulated sugar 50 per cent. In June, 1901, meats were cut 20 per cent., fish 10 per cent., coffee 17½ per cent. In July, 1901, oatmeal was cut 25 per cent. All these cuts remained throughout the year, except that the cut in meat was changed in Bellevue and some of the smaller hospitals from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent. on June 26. In the large hospitals on Blackwell's Island and in the Almshouse it remained 20 per cent.

Even when the full allowances were provided, the dietary in the Almshouse proper was very limited. For dinner, soup and meat or fish, with vegetables and bread, were served, but the breakfast throughout the year consisted solely of coffee, with a little sugar or milk, and bread without butter, and the supper throughout the year consisted solely of tea, with a little sugar and milk, and bread without butter.

Believing that in the revision of the Budget for 1902 the Board of Estimate and Apportionment would certainly increase the conspicuously inadequate amount previously allowed, the food supplies were from the 1st of January increased to the amounts required by the dietary tables. After the adoption of the revised Budget in April, the dietary at the Almshouse was further improved by the addition for breakfast and supper of a half ounce of butter daily for each inmate, a half ounce of syrup daily for each inmate, two ounces of oatmeal or rice on Saturday mornings and one ounce of prunes on Sunday afternoons. From and after the 1st of September the cereal has been provided twice a week and dried fruit twice a week.

Among other changes in the dietary, the patients in the Metropolitan Hospital have been given fresh cow's milk with their cereal instead of condensed milk diluted or syrup as formerly.

In the Hospital for Consumptives, opened January 31, more generous diet has been provided than in any other institution in the Department, this being an essential element in the treatment of this disease. The dietary in this hospital is as follows:

Days.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Tea.
Monday.....	Wheat grits and milk, bread, butter and coffee.	Bean soup, roast beef, vegetables, potatoes, bread, milk and steak.	Bread and butter, tea, eggs and milk.
Tuesday.....	Hominy and milk, bread, butter and coffee.	Vegetable soup, roast beef, potatoes, bread, milk and steak.	Bread and butter, tea, eggs and milk.
Wednesday...	Hominy and milk, bread, butter and coffee.	Vegetable soup, roast mutton, steak, vegetables, bread and milk.	Bread, butter, tea, milk and eggs.
Thursday.....	Wheat grits and milk, bread, butter and coffee.	Pea soup, roast beef, potatoes, vegetables, steak, bread and milk.	Bread, butter, cheese, tea, milk and eggs.
Friday.....	Boiled rice and milk, bread, butter and coffee.	Baked fish and sauce, pickles or beets, potatoes, steak, bread and milk.	Bread, butter, tea, milk, eggs, apple sauce or prunes.
Saturday.....	Oatmeal and milk, bread, butter and coffee.	Lentils and pork soup, steak, potatoes, bread and milk.	Bread, butter, tea milk and eggs.
Sunday.....	Hominy and milk, bread, butter and coffee.	Mutton stew, steak, bread and milk, rice pudding.	Bread, butter, tea, milk and eggs.

Beef tea at 3 p. m. daily.

Egg-nog at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. daily.

The actual amounts of some of the more important articles of food furnished the institutions of this Department on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands during 1901 and 1902 are as follows:

	1901.	1902.
Meat, pounds	1,415,880	1,529,477
Fish, pounds	165,171	184,078
Fresh milk, quarts	520,952	529,722
Butter, pounds	79,177	95,264
Eggs, dozen	62,558	65,794

Revision of Dietaries.

On October 1, 1902, Miss Florence R. Corbett was transferred from the position of Dietitian at the Kings County Hospital and Almshouse to the Central Office to act as Departmental Dietitian. Miss Corbett has made an extensive study of matters pertaining to food supplies at educational institutions where the best training in this subject is given, and had had general charge of the distribution, cooking, and serving of food in several large institutions. She was instructed to make a careful examination of the entire subject of the purchase, reception, storage, distribution, cooking, and serving of food, both to patients and employees, in all the institutions in the Department in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, and after completing such investigation to submit such revision of the dietaries for patients and such new dietaries for employees as seemed desirable, and such other suggestions with regard to the handling, cooking and serving of food as seemed wise. The dietaries of the different institutions of the Department has not been revised for many years, except by a horizontal decrease or increase of the per capita amounts allowed of various articles. There had never been any dietary for employees. It is believed that great improvements can be effected in furnishing greater variety of food and serving it in a more attractive manner without increased expenditure.

A revised hospital dietary prepared by her is now under consideration by the Commissioner, and a new dietary for the Tuberculosis Infirmary in course of preparation.

Clothing and Bedding.

Supplies of clothing and bedding were especially inadequate during 1901. In submitting his estimate for 1902 my predecessor referred to the "general lack of clothing throughout the various institutions," and said: "Not only is the wearing apparel for patients and inmates inadequate, but there is a lack of bed clothing that can be supplied only by an increased appropriation. The appropriation for Supplies for 1901 was far short of furnishing the actual necessities." No white blankets were provided during 1901, and no colored ones after May, 1901. No

men's or women's slippers were provided from June, 1901, to October, 1901, and no children's slippers during the year. No white bedspreads were provided from November, 1900, to November, 1901.

Every effort has been made to provide clothing and bedding for serviceable quality, suited to the season and in adequate amount during 1902. The actual distribution of some of the more important articles of clothing and bedding to the institutions on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands during 1901 and 1902 was as follows:

	1901.	1902.
4-4 Unbleached muslin, used most for shirts, chemises, night-gowns, etc., yards.....	51,408¾	75,058½
5-4 Unbleached muslin, used mostly for pillow cases, yards....	.....	12,668
6-4 Unbleached muslin, used mostly for sheets, yards.....	26,952½	37,917
Women's shawls	794	1,450
Men's overcoats .....	....	531
Women's underwear, dozen.....	112	200
Men's underwear, dozen.....	199¾	300
Bedspreads	480	1,924

The total distribution of clothing and bedding during the year 1901 to the institutions on Blackwell's and Randall's islands amounted to \$34,423.51; during the year 1902, to \$70,069.05.

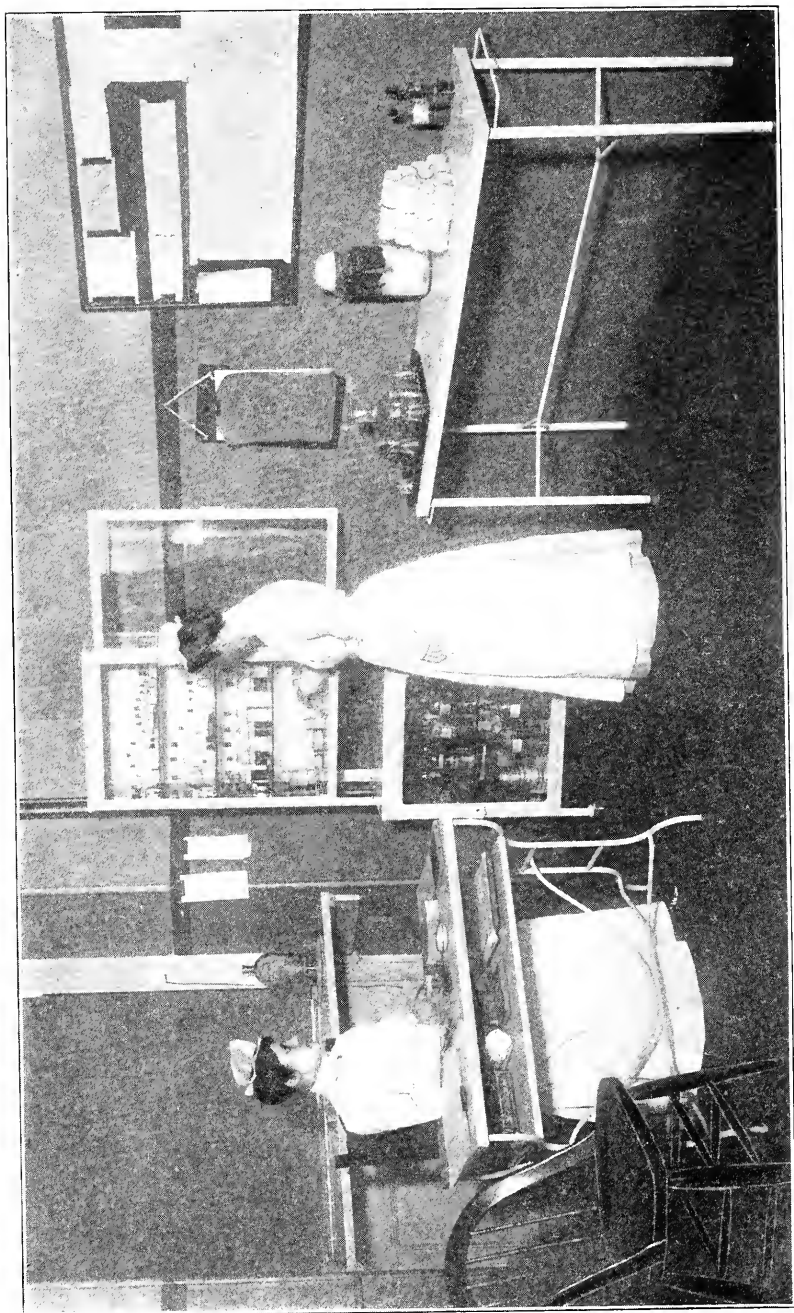
Other Supplies.

The inadequate appropriation for Supplies for 1901 resulted in a failure to furnish anything like an adequate amount of materials needed for table service, ordinary repairs, etc., etc. The total value of supplies of the following articles furnished the institutions on Blackwell's and Randall's islands during the years 1901 and 1902 was as follows:

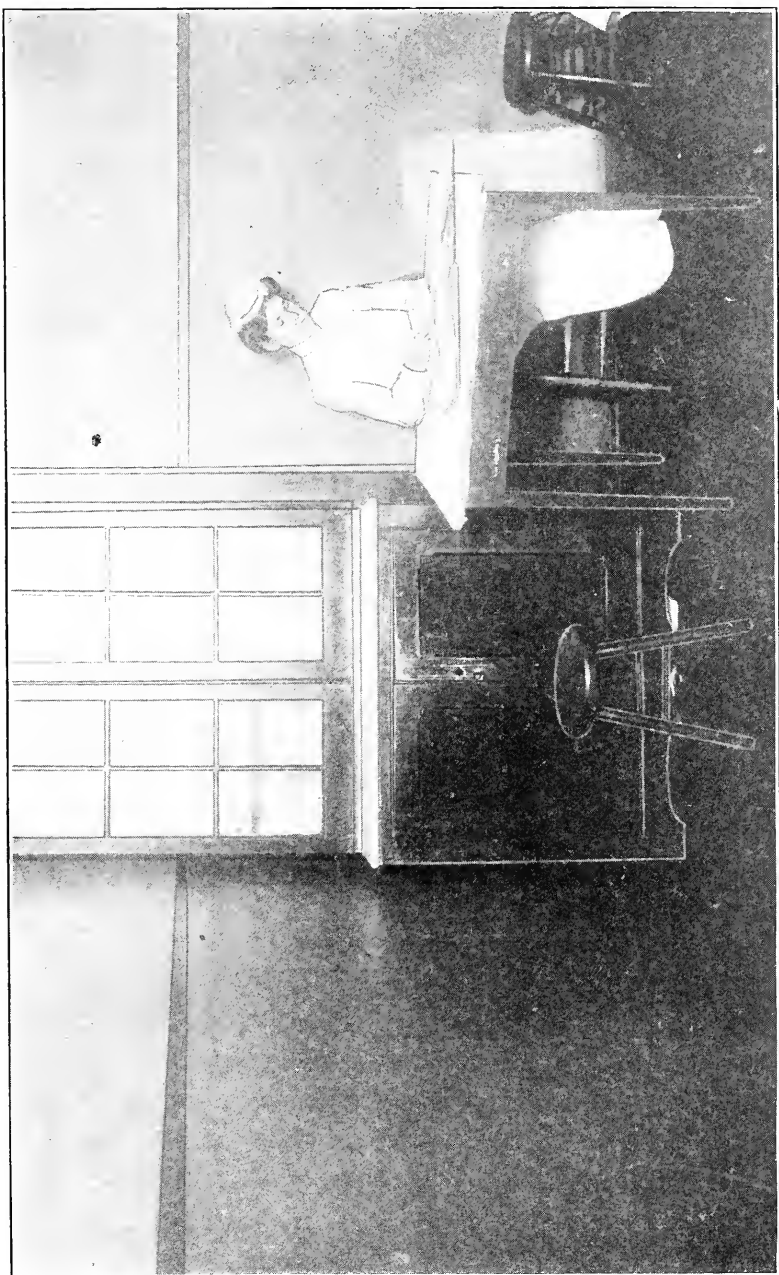
	1901.	1902.
Lumber	\$3,249 59	\$9,275 74
Crockery	643 32	2,558 40
Paints	169 55	2,128 46
Oils	1,653 45	2,552 07

Reorganization of Bakery at Blackwell's Island.

The bakery on Blackwell's Island has been entirely reorganized, a kneading machine, engine and shafting and new rolling troughs were purchased, and new



HOSPITAL FURNITURE, 1902.



HOSPITAL FURNITURE, 1901.

skylights and ventilators were built; extensive repairs to the ovens and dampers were made at a cost of \$2,700.

The quality of the bread that has been produced is so much improved that the same bread is furnished to the officers of the institutions and medical staff as to the inmates. Heretofore bread had been bought by contract from an outside party for the use of these officers. Under the new management the amount of bread made from each barrel of flour has increased by 50 pounds, thus saving the Department over \$150 per week in spite of the increased consumption.

Hospital Furniture and Equipment.

The supplies of Hospital furniture and equipment were found to be seriously deficient. Early in 1902, from nearly every hospital in the Department there came urgent appeals for ordinary hospital apparatus and appliances, without which satisfactory hospital work could not be carried on, with the statement, sustained by the records of the Department, that the same were repeatedly called for during 1901, and the requests were disregarded because of lack of funds.

Among the articles which were provided in this line during 1902, are the following:

A clinical and pathological laboratory on Randall's Island, including a high-grade microscope.

A dressing sterilizer and a water sterilizer for the Children's Hospital, Randall's Island.

A sterilizer for instruments and operating facilities for the Randall's Island Hospital.

A new instrument cabinet, wheel stretcher and other equipment for the Maternity Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

A modern dental chair for the City Hospital.

1 thermostat.

1 Thome-Zeiss-Hemogloimeter.

1 microscope.

1 steel cabinet for instruments.

6 glass shelves for dressing stand.

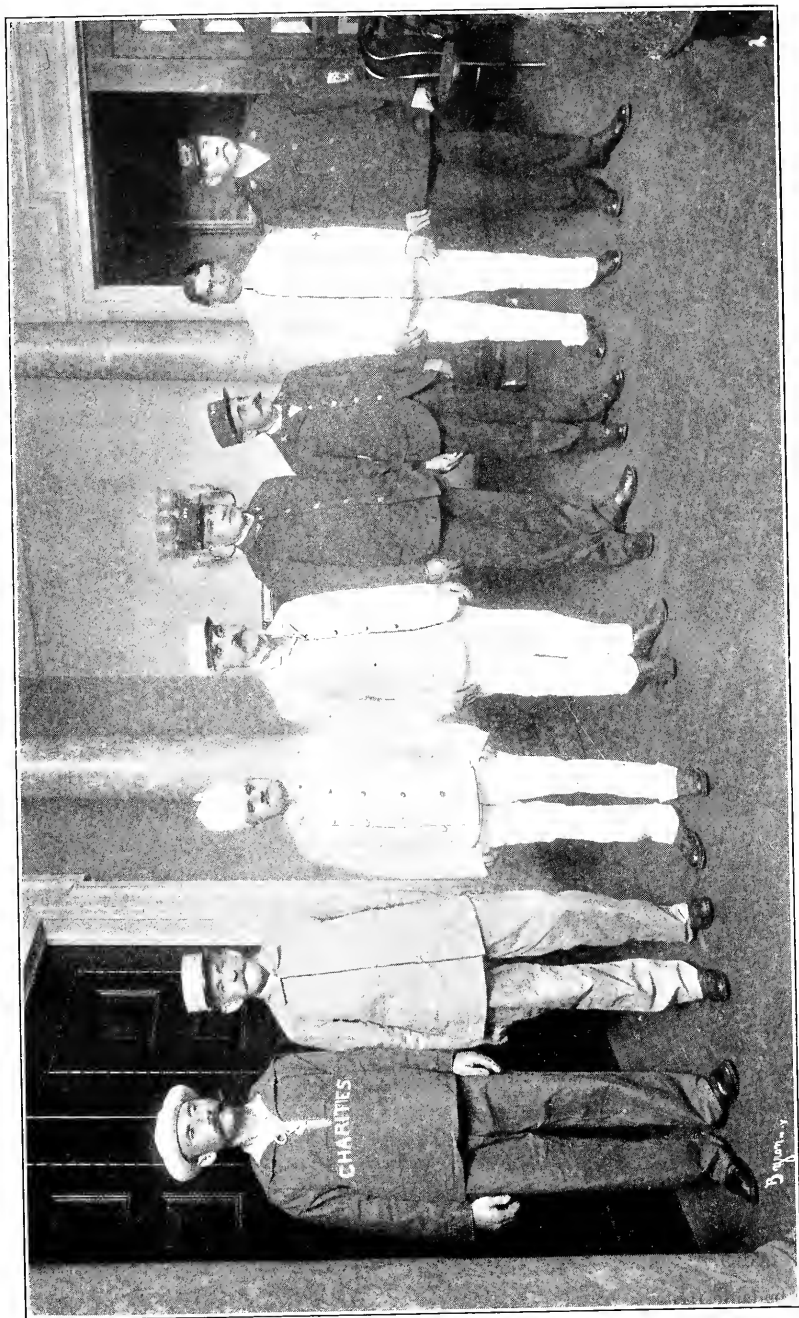
1 microscope.

1 compressed air apparatus.

24 medicine cabinets.

300 bedside tables.

24 washstands, single.



UNIFORMS FOR MALE EMPLOYEES, ADOPTED 1902.

24 washstands, double.
 24 doctors' tables.
 24 nurses' tables.
 300 food trays.

Uniforms.

On August 29, 1902, a schedule of uniforms for male officers and employees of all institutions in the Department was adopted to take effect October 1, 1902. The officers and employees are divided into eight grades, for each of which a distinctive uniform is prescribed. Uniforms are provided by the Department at its own expense for employees receiving salaries not exceeding \$180 per annum and maintenance. These uniforms remain the property of the Department. Heads of institutions are held responsible for the care of the uniforms, for requiring all employees to wear the uniforms prescribed, and for seeing that all uniforms are kept in good condition. It is believed that the uniforms will materially assist in maintaining a proper standard of discipline by increasing the sense of responsibility, establishing an esprit de corps, and making it easier to detect any employee who is not doing his duty.

New Buildings and Permanent Improvements.

At the beginning of the year it was found that there remained an unexpended balance of \$62,200.26 of the bond issue of one million dollars authorized by chapter 724, Laws of 1896, for new buildings, and for alterations, repairs and improvements in the Department of Public Charities. The following bonds were authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen during the year:

April 18, 1902, new buildings	\$100,000 00
June 27, 1902, heating and lighting plant for Kings County Hospital and Almshouse	150,000 00
July 15, revenue bonds, for improvements at Cumberland Street Hos- pital to afford fire protection	30,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$280,000 00
Unexpended balance, chapter 724, Laws of 1896.....	62,200 26
	<hr/>
Total available	<u><u>\$342,200 26</u></u>

These sums are being expended in existing or completed contracts, as follows:

Kings County Hospital.

Erection of power house for heating and lighting plant...	\$64,000 00	
Installation of an electric lighting plant.....	20,469 00	
Installation of heating and power plant	56,500 00	
Architect's fees for plans, specifications and supervision of the above work	4,917 70	
	<hr/>	\$145,886 70

Cumberland Street Hospital.

Alterations, additions and repairs to the Cumberland Street Hospital, Borough of Brooklyn	\$28,839 00
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City Hospital.

Erection of steam heating system	\$14,626 00	
Erection of a 4-story stone addition to the Nurses' Home of the New York City Training School for Nurses, accom- modating 47 nurses and providing lecture and drawing rooms	65,348 00	
Architect's fees for plans and specifications for the above work	3,267 40	
Erection of a 3-story brick pavilion for erysipelas, paralytic and disturbed patients, accommodating 85.....	43,228 00	
Architect's fees for plans and specifications for the above work	2,161 40	
	<hr/>	\$128,630 80

Almshouse.

Alterations to South Pavilion in order to fit the same for use for Nurses' Home	\$1,940 00	
New tin roofs for 7 pavilions	5,670 00	
Installation of steam-heating system in the main buildings for the male and female inmates	10,269 00	
	<hr/>	\$17,879 00

Metropolitan Hospital.

Alterations and additions to Nurses' Home	\$8,973 00	
Installation of steam-heating system in the Tuberculosis In- firmmary	7,373 00	
	<hr/>	\$16,346 00

Randall's Island.

Erection of fire escapes on various buildings.....	\$8,900 00	
Installation of steam heating system, Wards 25-28.....	2,605 00	
		<hr/>
		11,505 00
Total		<hr/>
		\$349,086 50
		<hr/> <hr/>

Alterations, Additions and Repairs.

The appropriation for alterations, additions to buildings and apparatus for 1902 was expended as follows:

Central Office.

Additional radiators for Commissioner's office.....	\$135 00	
New seat, rubber tires, etc., for buggy.....	147 00	
		<hr/>
		\$282 00

Outdoor Poor.

Alterations and repairs to office.....	\$1,362 00	
Repairs to the safe.....	75 00	
Painting, etc.	110 00	
Repairs to transfer wagon.....	117 50	
Repairs to Harlem Hospital dead wagon.....	19 75	
Painting the Morgue.....	620 00	
Repairs to dead wagon.....	125 00	
Erection of waiting room, stretcher room, stable and morgue at One Hundred and Twentieth street and East river	2,343 00	
		<hr/>
		4,772 25

Steamboats.

Repairs to the Steamer Fidelity.....	\$135 00	
Repairing, altering, etc., Steamship Brennan.....	13,640 00	
Repairing Steamer Fidelity—Rebuilding cylinders, etc.....	309 00	
Repairing engine	25 00	
Overhauling and adjusting valves, etc.....	100 00	
Putting up partitions in the office at dock.....	94 00	
Providing awning for Steamer Wickham.....	27 20	
Painting dock, etc.....	360 00	
		<hr/>
		14,690 20

City Hospital.

Installation of new laundry and apparatus.....	\$3,473 00
New steel ceilings on top story.....	2,134 00
Repairs to the hot air apparatus.....	60 00

Repairs to the sterilizing apparatus.....	590 00
New ice box.....	294 00
Alterations to doctors' quarters.....	829 00
Removal of old derrick.....	175 00
New coal hoisting derrick.....	475 00
Painting and repairing roof.....	350 00

8,380 00

Nurses' Home, East Fifty-first Street.

Painting No. 418 East Fifty-first street.....	\$105 00
Roof repairs	\$25 00
Painting No. 420 East Fifty-first street.....	96 00
Painting No. 420 East Fifty-first street.....	46 00
Roof repairs	25 00

297 00

Alms-house.

Enclosing 8 balconies and extending roof on the main building for male and female inmates.....	\$7,963 00
Repairs to the crematory.....	836 33
New roofing for workshops.....	369 00
Installation of fire alarm and watchman clock system.....	287 50
Installation of ventilating system for laundry.....	220 00
New gutters and leaders for buildings.....	65 00
New steam main for boiler house.....	248 00
New pumps, tank, etc., for boiler house.....	589 00
Removing and furnishing new leaders for 7 buildings.....	260 00
Removing and building 7 chimneys.....	369 00
Removing chimneys, etc.....	134 00
Repairs to the steam pipe.....	50 00

11,390 83

Metropolitan Hospital.

Furnishing electro X-ray therapeutic apparatus.....	\$650 00
Altering and equipment of a reception ward.....	1,600 00
Iron stairs for ward in Phthisis Hospital.....	347 00
Removing old pipe leaders and replacing same with new ones	390 00
Installation of fire alarm and watchman clock system.....	287 50
Building new windows in Tuberculosis Infirmary.....	740 00
Compressed air apparatus.....	115 00
One microscope	40 34
Repairs to the laundry.....	252 00

Repairs to the ceiling.....	80 00	
Repairs to the Nurses' Home.....	250 00	
Installation interior 'phone, Ward "M".....	40 00	
		<hr/>
		4,791 84

Blackwell's Island Bakery.

Skylights and ventilators.....	\$132 00	
Repairing ovens	335 00	
Kneaders, etc.	550 00	
Rolling troughs	240 00	
Dampers, etc.	140 00	
Repairs to bakery.....	206 19	
		<hr/>
		1,603 19

Storehouse.

Repairing ceiling, waiting room, etc.....	169 00
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Fire House.

Furnishing new floors for the building occupied by the fire company...	943 00
--	--------

Randall's Island Institutions.

New tiles, brick, etc., for gas works.....	\$448 00	
New soup boilers for kitchen.....	300 00	
Alterations to Ward II.....	543 00	
Repairs to gas works.....	438 00	
6 lockers in Ward II.....	75 00	
Grates for buildings.....	730 00	
Installation of steam heating and water supply, Infants' Hos- pital, to provide for quarters for Nurses.....	679 00	
Repairs to coal scale.....	112 00	
Attaching cornices to buildings.....	543 00	
Repairs to the central steam plant.....	120 00	
Taking out and replacing machinery for steam plant.....	198 00	
Repairs to steam air line.....	34 00	
Repairs to underground steam pipes.....	189 00	
Providing hot water tanks and connections in the kitchen..	850 00	
		<hr/>
		5,259 00

Kings County Hospital.

Building brick work and furnishing boiler, Kings County Hospital and Almshouse	\$2,376 00	
Furnishing metal ceilings, Kings County Almshouse.....	2,300 00	
Providing 3 galvanized iron soiled clothes chutes.....	498 00	
		<hr/>
		5,174 00

Almshouse, Borough of Richmond.

Installation of engine for water power.....	\$75 00	
Rebuilding laundry, etc.	743 98	
Furnishing double heater, etc.....	310 00	
Steel ceilings for rooms.....	65 00	
Installation of plumbing fixtures, bath tub, etc.....	380 00	
		<u>1,573 98</u>
Total.....	\$59,326 29	
Materials for alterations, additions and repairs made at the various institutions by their own labor.....		35,069 71
Total.....	\$94,396 00	<u>=====</u>

The original appropriation of \$80,500 was increased to \$94,396 by the transfer of \$10,896 from unexpended balances in this Department, and \$3,000 from an unexpended balance in the Tenement House Department.

Central Office.

Court Fund Property of Deceased Patients, and Sales of Material.

On January 1, 1902, the accounts of moneys received by the Department in abandonment cases, for the support of illegitimate children, from the sale of waste materials and as a part of the personal effects of deceased patients, were found in extreme confusion, owing to the unbusinesslike methods by which these properties were handled, as well as to the recent disappearance of the former Acting Treasurer and Trustee of the Department, who was custodian of this fund. The system of receiving and accounting for these moneys and properties has been thoroughly overhauled and placed on a business basis.

The entire daily receipts of the Court Fund are now turned over each day to the head of the Department, and the account in which the money is kept can be drawn upon only by his signature. Separate daily cash books as well as ledgers are now kept for the Court Fund, the Treasurer's Fund, and the moneys belonging to deceased patients. At the end of each month these accounts are balanced and audited by the Auditor of the Department. On January 17, 1902, when the new plan was instituted, there was \$17.30 to the credit of the Court Fund. On December 31, 1902, there was \$8,468.92 to its credit. Of this amount \$2,055.65 was received from the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company on account of the deficit caused by the defalcation of the previous Treasurer of the fund; showing an actual increase in the fund of \$6,395.97.

In regard to the property of deceased patients, when the present Private Secretary took charge there were about 2,050 envelopes containing property of inmates

of the various institutions, found in the office, many of which were not numbered, classified or recorded, which had been allowed to accumulate since the year 1896, but from which all cash had been removed and taken by the former Acting Treasurer. Arrangements were immediately made with the Public Administrator to turn over to him the property other than cash that had thus accumulated, and within two months thereafter all of this property was delivered to him. All such property has since been turned over to him quarterly.

It is believed that these safeguards will protect the beneficiaries from further loss of funds and property placed in the custody of this Department for care and safe-keeping.

Centralization.

On June 1 the bookkeeping, auditing of bills and preparation and execution of contracts were centralized at the main office of the Department under the immediate direction of the Commissioner, having been formerly carried on at three different offices in the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and Richmond. The Auditor of the Department has been ordered to inspect the books of each institution, accounting for the supplies furnished to it at least once each quarter, and report in writing to the Commissioner as to the condition in which the books are kept and as to any changes that should be made.

Employment Agent.

One of the greatest difficulties in connection with the Department has been that of securing satisfactory employees in the lower grades. The number of employees discharged for intemperance, insubordination and kindred offences has been very large, and is in part accounted for by the fact that very many of the employees have been received directly from the Workhouse at the expiration of their sentences in that institution. With a view to securing a better grade of service, an Employment Agent was employed on May 23 to secure from various employment agencies, charitable societies and other sources a more reliable class of employees for the lower grade of service. From that date to December 31, 219 people, mostly of a much better grade than those formerly employed, were secured in this manner.

Departmental Dietitian.

A competent Dietitian was added to the Central Office force on October 1, 1902, as noted above. Up to the present time she has inspected and made a study of the organization, equipment and management of the Supply Department; of the storage, distribution, cooking and serving of food, both to officers, employees and inmates: also of the system of requisitions and accounting for supplies in the City Hospital, Metropolitan Hospital and Almshouse. The

Dietitian has submitted recommendations in regard to these questions which it is hoped will be carried into effect in the early part of the coming year. A revised hospital dietary prepared by her is now under consideration by the Commissioner, and she is at present engaged in the preparation of a new dietary for the Tuberculosis Infirmary.

Transfer of Moribund Cases.

On January 16, 1902, an order was issued requiring a full report to be made to the Commissioner by the Superintendent of any hospital receiving a patient from any other hospital, within or without the Department, dying within three days after admission. In every such case, unless the facts showed that the death was one which could not readily have been foreseen, the facts were reported in detail to the President of the Board of Trustees of the hospital from which the patient was transferred, with a request for an investigation. As a result, the number of such transfers has markedly diminished, and there are now practically no transfers of this character except under circumstances which make the transfer practically unavoidable.

Out-Door Poor Department.

On March 7, 1902, George Blair, Superintendent of Out-door Poor since March 17, 1898, was removed and E. F. Merwin appointed as his successor.

The Out-door Poor Department was relieved of any responsibility for the operations of the Bureau of Dependent Children, at No. 66 Third avenue, on May 1, 1902.

Since February this office, as well as that of the Bureau of Dependent Children, at both of which large numbers of destitute people apply for relief, have remained open during Saturday afternoons.

On March 3 the sending of State paupers from the office of the Department at East Twenty-sixth street to Flatbush, Brooklyn, was discontinued and instructions were issued to send them instead to Blackwell's Island. An average of over 1,200 persons a year had heretofore been sent by wagon a distance of several miles in all kinds of weather to Flatbush, most of whom were returned therefrom in similar manner within a few days. The trip to Blackwell's Island can be made by boat in fifteen minutes without discomfort. Not only was this hardship to over 1,200 persons per annum obviated, but, incidentally, the salaries of a Driver and Attendant and the maintenance of two horses and a wagon were saved. The overcrowding at the Flatbush Almshouse was appreciably relieved.

A woman has been assigned to hear privately all complaints made by women in abandonment and bastardy cases in the office of the Superintendent of Out-door Poor. Heretofore these statements have all been made publicly and to the Superintendent.

Husbands who neglect to support their families have been followed more systematically and vigorously than before, both in securing, through the co-operation of the Corporation Counsel, an order directing them to make payment of a certain sum weekly toward the support of their families and in enforcing payments after the order has been made. As a result, the amount collected from these sources during the past year for the support of wives, children and aged parents was \$88,254.39, as against \$73,849.74 during 1901, an increase of 20 per cent. To obviate the sending of applicants for relief unnecessarily from one office to another, it has been ordered that applicants shall be received and relief afforded in the borough in which the applicant resides at the time, irrespective of whether he has or has not resided in that particular borough for a year, provided he has lived in The City of New York as a whole for one year. It is further ordered that applicants whose necessities can be met more adequately in some other borough than that in which they reside may be sent to another borough for treatment in some special hospital or institution. The applications to State institutions for the admission of those who are public charges in the various boroughs in The City of New York have been centralized in the office of the Superintendent of Out-door Poor, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, and an agent has been assigned to this particular work, in order that the City may avail itself fully of all opportunities afforded by the State for the care of dependents from this City. Two hundred and eighty-three persons were sent from New York City to the State institutions for the feeble-minded or epileptic in 1902 as against 231 in 1901.

Morgue.

The management of the Morgue has been reorganized in order to prevent mistakes which have occurred from time to time in the past in the delivery of bodies, and also to prevent favoritism to certain undertakers who have, by reprehensible practices and by securing information from employees of the Department, subjected the relatives of patients dying in the City hospitals to importunity, embarrassment, extortion and distress. It frequently happened that one of a small group of undertakers, learning from some employee of the Department of the death of a patient, would call on the relatives, secure the death certificate through misrepresentation or through ignorance on their part that they were thereby authorizing him to take charge of the body, and then take charge of the remains and either insist on conducting the funeral or extort a payment for "services" already rendered.

To prevent mistakes in the delivery of bodies, it was ordered that a tag, with the name and address of the deceased and the name and address of the nearest relative shall be attached immediately after death to the body to be sent to the Morgue, and shall not be removed therefrom. The adoption of this simple method has prevented any recurrence of mistakes in the delivery of bodies from the Morgue. Scrupulous care is also taken to prevent information of deaths being given to under-

takers. There has been appended to the former death notice an order to be signed by the nearest relative designating the undertaker who is to take charge of the remains; bodies are given out of the Morgue only upon such order being duly signed by such nearest relative, and the undertaker receiving the body is required to sign a receipt for the same, stating that he was duly authorized by the nearest relative to receive it. The Department is reliably informed that these steps have been effectual in breaking up what was known as the "Undertakers' Trust."

Distribution of Money to Adult Blind—The annual distribution of money to the destitute adult blind was made in September. Last year the per capita amount was \$49.47 in Manhattan and The Bronx, \$41 in Brooklyn and Queens, and \$31.25 in Richmond. This year the uniform sum of \$50 per capita was given in all boroughs.

Bureau of Dependent Children.

The Bureau of Dependent Children, formerly a dependency of the Out-Door Poor Department, has been relieved of its connection with that Department and organized as a separate Bureau, the head of which is responsible directly to the Commissioner. A list has been compiled of children placed in family homes directly by the Department by indenture, who have not yet reached the age of 18 years, and a system of oversight and visitation of these children is being established. In Brooklyn it was found that although the rules of the State Board of Charities have for several years required an annual reacceptance of each child supported in a private institution at public expense, many hundreds of children were being so supported, the circumstances of whose parents had never been investigated since the original commitment. Two additional Examiners have been transferred to the Brooklyn office from the office in Manhattan, and at the end of the year the circumstances of all children supported at public expense in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens (over 4,000 in number) had been investigated in compliance with the rules of the State Board of Charities, and with the result of relieving the City of the maintenance of a very considerable number of children.

The number of applications for the commitment of children on account of the desertion or alleged desertion of the head of the family having increased to an alarm-extent during the past few years, a plan has been instituted for dealing with this matter more effectively. It has been ascertained that in many cases the desertion was simply a prearranged plan between the husband and wife by which the husband would disappear from the neighborhood for a short time, only to return as soon as the children had safely been placed under the care of the City; in many instances the husband continued meanwhile to send money regularly at unusual hours. A special list of families in which the husband was reported as having deserted was started in the Bureau of Dependent Children in June, 1902, and these families were visited from time to time at hours at which a visit would not naturally be expected—in the early evening, or on Sundays or holidays. The result has been that in numerous instances

the head of the family, who had been reported as having deserted and as having been absent for many weeks, was found by his own fireside, with every appearance of having been there regularly and of enjoying the additional luxuries made possible by escaping the burden of supporting his children. Out of 127 cases of desertion under observation from June to the end of the year, husbands were found in 43 cases.

On October 1, 1902, the Bureau of Dependent Children was instructed to require the parents of children committed by this Department to institutions as public charges, if able to pay for such children in part, to enter into an agreement to make such part payment. This action was taken pursuant to advice from the Corporation Counsel. Children whose parents are able to pay for their entire support in institutions are, under similar advice, not to be committed by this Department. During the quarter ending December 31, 1902, the sum of \$2,142.32 was received by the Department and transmitted to the City Chamberlain, in the form of part payments by parents toward the board of their children in institutions.

On October 1 the card system of records went into effect for all the work of the Bureau of Dependent Children. This system is in use by practically all the leading charitable agencies of this and other cities, and will greatly facilitate the work of this Bureau, enabling it at a moment's notice to have at hand the entire history known to the Department concerning any particular child. Heretofore this information has been scattered through a series of books and other records.

All the work of this Department in connection with foundlings and abandoned children placed at board in families through the co-operation of private charities, and also for the transportation of destitute children, has been transferred to this office from the Out-Door Poor Department, leaving no duties pertaining to children, except admissions to the institutions on Randall's Island and to State institutions, in the hands of the Out-Door Poor Department.

City Hospital.

This is a general hospital situated at the southern end of Blackwell's Island for the treatment of both acute and chronic cases. It was established in 1832 as the Island Hospital, and the name was changed later to the Charity Hospital. It was destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1858, and on January 1, 1892, the name was changed to the City Hospital.

In May, 1902, the decision was made to replace male nurses in male wards in the City Hospital by female nurses, as is the custom in all of the leading private hospitals. The various classes of the Training School for Male Nurses were allowed to finish their course of study, and as each class graduates its place is taken by female nurses. The change was made in several wards on June 1, and in additional wards on September 1, and the improvement in the care of patients in these wards has been noticeable. The last class of the male nurses will graduate on September 1, 1903. The

rooms formerly used by male nurses as sleeping rooms are now used by the patients as ward dining rooms.

During the year 167 patients who had ceased to need hospital treatment, but for various reasons had been allowed to remain at the City Hospital, were transferred to the Almshouse, leaving that number of additional beds for those in need of hospital care and treatment.

New hospital furniture, costing in all \$6,000, has been placed in the hospital.

For men patients well enough to walk, pajamas have been supplied in place of the former ordinary clothing.

200 chairs with backs have been placed in the wards of the City Hospital for the use of patients who are able to sit up, and who, heretofore, had to sit on small round stools without backs.

In addition to numerous minor changes made to the hospital by its own labor, the following alterations, additions, etc., may be noted: A new steam heating system was provided at a cost of \$14,626, the hospital never before having been adequately heated in cold weather; new steel ceilings on the fourth floor at a cost of \$2,134; new and additional apparatus in laundry, which was in a dilapidated condition, \$3,473; repairs to the sterilizing apparatus in operating rooms; a new ice-box, the former one having been built so close to the range as to be practically useless; new quarters for the doctors in place of the former overcrowded and unsanitary accommodations; new derrick for hoisting coal in place of the one pronounced unsafe.

New York City Training School for Nurses.

Plans were put into effect in March by which the course of training in the New York City Training School for Nurses on Blackwell's Island, which provides nurses for the City, Gouverneur, Harlem and Fordham Hospitals, was extended on October 1, 1902, from two years to three years. The male wards on the first floor of the City Hospital were placed under this school on June 2, and those on the second floor on September 1. The erysipelas wards were also placed under this school at the latter date. The nurses' home was so overcrowded that the Department found it necessary early in the year to lease two houses in East Fifty-first street, close to the ferry to Blackwell's Island, for the accommodation of the nurses. In the meantime a contract was awarded and work is now in operation on a four-story stone addition to the Nurses' Home at the southern end of Blackwell's Island, at a cost of \$65,348.

Almshouse, Blackwell's Island.

The character of the Almshouse population has in recent years undergone an evident change, especially since the division of the former Department of Charities and Correction into two separate departments and the more rigid enforcement of the laws for the commitment of vagrants to the Workhouse. At least one-third of the

present population of the Almshouse consist of hospital patients, while among the remaining inmates there are but few who are able to do much work. The policy of the past year has been to rigidly exclude the able bodied and those who upon investigation were found to have means or to have relatives within the prescribed degree of relationship who could be compelled, under the law, to support them. These measures being enforced, it has been considered advisable to administer the institution in somewhat more humane manner and with less of the appearance and regime of a correctional institution. The more evident changes have been in the improvement of the dietary and the dining-room arrangements.

It has already been stated, when considering the question of supplies, that the breakfasts throughout the year consisted solely of coffee and bread without butter, and supper solely of tea and bread without butter, though a fair dinner was served.

The following dietary has been established in its place:

Dietary Table.

Days.	Breakfast.		Dinner.		Supper.
Monday.....	Coffee, ounce	bread, syrup.	one-half	Pea soup, boiled mashed potatoes, turnips, bread.	beef, turn- butter. Tea, bread, one-half ounce
Tuesday.....	Coffee, ounce	bread, syrup.	one-half	Vegetable soup, boiled beef, mashed potatoes, turnips, bread.	Tea, bread, one-half ounce butter, one ounce dried apples.
Wednesday.....	Coffee, bread, two ounces oatmeal or rice, one-half ounce syrup.		one-half	Vegetable soup, boiled mutton, mashed pota- toes, boiled onions, bread.	Tea, bread, one-half ounce butter.
Thursday.....	Coffee, ounce	bread, syrup.	one-half	Pork and beans, mashed potatoes, boiled carrots, bread.	Tea, bread, one-half ounce butter.
Friday.....	Coffee, ounce	bread, syrup.	one-half	Potatoes, coffee, baked fish, bread.	Tea, bread, one-half ounce butter, one ounce of prunes.
Saturday.....	Coffee, bread, one-half ounce syrup, two ounces rice and oatmeal, alter- nately.		one-half	Vegetable soup, boiled beef, mashed potatoes, turnips, bread.	Tea, bread, one-half ounce butter.
Sunday.....	Coffee, ounce	bread, syrup.	one-half	Vegetable soup, boiled mutton, mashed pota- toes, cabbage, bread.	Tea, bread, one-half ounce butter, one ounce of prunes.

By arrangement with the managers of the New York Catholic Protectory a band concert was provided every alternate Saturday afternoon during the months of July and August for the almshouse inmates on Blackwell's Island.

On December 6, 1902, Samuel F. Brooks, who had had many years' experience in teaching the blind in various industries, was appointed as Instructor of the blind inmates at the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island. All brooms and scrubbing brushes

used by the Department are to be manufactured here, and other industries will also be carried on.

The first and second floors of the south end of the South Pavilion are being converted into a Nurses' Home, containing twenty-eight separate rooms, each provided with steam heat and gas. The Nurses have heretofore been scattered through several buildings, many of them in extremely uncomfortable quarters. When the Nurses move into these new quarters early in the coming year, we will be able, after some alterations, to utilize the quarters now occupied by Nurses as a home for married couples.

The tables in the male dining-room have been rearranged in such a manner as to enable the inmates to sit facing each other, instead of each row facing the back of the row in front as heretofore. This arrangement secures a much less uninviting appearance in the dining-room and reduces the breakage of the crockery, which has been supplied in place of the former tinware, such as is used on prison tables. Knives and forks have been furnished to the inmates of Ward L, who are composed of paralytics and cripples.

The old men are accustomed to congregate in what is known as "Old Men's Park," an open space provided with many benches. This space was exposed to the sun at all hours of the day, and in order to protect them from the heat, a roof containing a number of skylights was built over the park.

A roof was also built over the place where men not otherwise employed are occupied a certain number of hours each day in breaking stone.

In addition to the various repairs made at the institution by its own labor, the following alterations, additions, etc., may be noted: New tin roofs for seven buildings, the same being heretofore in a leaky condition, \$5,670; the installation of a new steam heating system, in the main building, Almshouse for Men, also in the main building, Almshouse for Women, \$10,269; inclosing balconies in the male and female barracks, providing same with steam heating plant, so as to enable inmates to reach the water towers and go up and down stairs without going out of doors, \$7,963; extensive repairs to the crematory and the workshops; fire alarm system; ventilating system for the laundry instituted; forty-four of the best fire extinguishers have been placed at the various points in the institution as a result of an inspection made by the Fire Department at the request of this Department; new Almshouse and metropolitan waiting room at dock for passengers, built several years ago, but never completed, has been finished and put in use.

Metropolitan Hospital.

The Metropolitan Hospital is situated on the northern end of Blackwell's Island and occupies a stone building formerly used for the insane. The medical service is

under Homeopathic direction. The construction of the building affords individual rooms for many of the patients, and also a number of rooms occupied by only two or three persons. During the year the interior of the building has been repainted, and the hospital has been fully equipped with hospital furniture and apparatus of a modern type. In connection with this hospital the new Tuberculosis Infirmary was established. Starting as a small dependency, it rapidly outgrew the parent hospital. It is proposed also to establish a hospital for convalescents in the course of a few months; an existing building formerly belonging to the Manhattan State Hospital is to be reconstructed for this purpose. Bids are now being received for the work.

Since the separation of the Departments of Charities and Correction, January 1, 1896, the stable on Blackwell's Island has been under the charge of the Department of Correction, and has performed such service as was needed by the Department of Public Charities in carting coal, ice, provisions, etc., etc., the Department of Public Charities paying two-thirds of the cost of maintenance of the stable. The arrangement has never been satisfactory, owing to the divided responsibility. During the past quarter the Department of Charities established its own stable, and the horses, carts and other belongings of the existing stable were divided between the two departments. One of the vacant buildings connected with the Metropolitan Hospital was fitted up as a stable and accommodates 20 horses and 15 carts. It is believed that the new arrangement will result in better service for both departments, without any material increase in expenditure.

In addition to various repairs, etc., the following alterations and additions were made at the hospital: Alterations of various rooms to fit the same for use as reception office and receiving ward, \$1,600; installation of X-ray and electrotherapeutic apparatus, \$650; iron fire escapes for the Phthisis buildings; new leaders and gutters for the main building; fire alarm and watchmen's clock system; new large windows at both ends of the main Phthisis Hospital; apparatus for compressed air treatment of phthisis patients; four steam sewing machines for making men's clothing; connecting leaders from roof of Nurses' home with sewerage system; new windows and new floors for Phthisis Hospital.

Metropolitan Training School for Nurses.

Attached to the Metropolitan Hospital is the Metropolitan Training School for Nurses, which supplies the nursing service for the hospital. This training school has been reorganized during the past year. This school was formerly under the direction of the Superintendent of the Hospital. The New York County Visiting Committee in its report for 1902 says: "This arrangement was not satisfactory even when the Superintendent of the hospital was a medical man, but after a layman was appointed in May, 1901, the school became very much demoralized. There was no record of service except an incomplete history book;

no records in the wards of orders for patients being carried out; no class instruction—a course of lectures given by the house staff being the only instruction outside of the wards; the female Nurses were required to perform duties for male patients properly belonging to male Orderlies; there were two vacancies in Head Nurses' positions, the Nurses' home was seriously overcrowded, and there were no rules to govern the residents." To improve these conditions the Commissioner separated the training school from the hospital management, and on March 29, 1902, appointed a Board of Managers to assist the Commissioner in developing and improving the work of the school. The Board consists of seven members, appointed for terms varying from one to seven years, as follows:

Helen Fidelia Draper (Mrs. W. H. Draper), No. 121 East Thirty-sixth street, for a term of one year.

Louise de Raasloff (Mrs. Harold de Raasloff), No. 29 Washington square, for a term of two years.

Eunice Ives (Miss Eunice Ives), No. 83 living place, for a term of three years.

Mrs. Robert A. Sturgis, No. 152 East Thirty-eighth street, for a term of four years.

Mrs. Douglass Smyth, No. 116 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, for a term of five years.

Alice Warren (Mrs. Schuyler N. Warren), No. 311 Lexington avenue, for a term of six years.

Eunice D. Brannan (Mrs. J. W. Brannan), No. 11 West Twelfth street, for a term of seven years.

On March 17, Mrs. Robert Sturgis resigned, and Miss Florence Guernsey, No. 186 West Fifty-ninth street, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

On November 13, 1902, Mrs. Schuyler N. Warren resigned, and Mrs. J. O. Wilkie, No. 152 West Twelfth street, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

A Superintendent of the School was also appointed, the office having been vacant for many months, and the efficiency of the school having suffered materially in consequence. The course of training has been lengthened to three years and a post-graduate course, limited to the graduates of the school, has been established. The Nurses' Home is being enlarged by the addition of a third story to accommodate the extra nurses required because of an increased census, and to provide bathrooms with modern improvements.

Randall's Island Institutions.

The institutions on Randall's Island comprise hospitals for infants and children, and also institutions for the training of the feeble-minded and the custodial care of the idiotic.

The line of demarkation between these institutions had never been established with entire clearness, and transfers from one institution to another had been freely made by members of the frequently changing house staff. On December 27, 1902, the institutions were reorganized under the following divisions:

1. Infants' Hospital.
2. Children's Hospital.
3. School for the Feeble-Minded.
4. Custodial Asylum.

The Infants' Hospital includes all children under two years of age. The Children's Hospital includes all children over two years of age, except the feeble-minded or idiotic. The School for the Feeble-Minded includes all feeble-minded children of an unteachable or slightly teachable grade. Each building occupied by inmates was assigned to one of the four divisions, and transfers from one division to another was carefully guarded. Nurses and other employees engaged in the care of the inmates are to be appointed to a particular division, and are not to be transferred, except temporarily, without the approval of the Commissioner, from the hospital division to the division for the feeble-minded.

Special Committee on the Feeble-Minded.

Many serious questions having arisen in regard to the admission and discharge of feeble-minded, or alleged feeble-minded children, and also as to the proper classification of the feeble-minded, a Special Committee was appointed on October 21, 1902, consisting of the President of the Medical Board of the Hospitals on Randall's Island, the Attending Neurologist, and the Superintendent of the Institutions. This Committee, comprising representatives of the medical profession at large, the experts in mental disease and those engaged in the education of the feeble-minded, is to meet at the request of the Commissioner to consider the mental condition of those proposed for admission to any of the institutions for the feeble-minded in the Department. Subsequently, the Committee was directed to examine, as soon as possible after the close of each month, all children admitted during the preceding month to any of the institutions for the feeble-minded, and to make such changes in their classification as they deemed best. The Committee is also to pass upon all proposed transfers from other institutions in the Department to the institutions for the feeble-minded.

Farm and Dairy.

A thorough examination of all the farms and gardens under the control of this Department, including the dairy and herd kept on Randall's Island for the benefit of the Infants' Hospital, was made by Mr. George T. Powell,

Director of the School of Agriculture and Practical Horticulture at Briarcliff, New York, in company with the Commissioner, on September 22, 1902. Mr. Powell made several valuable suggestions for improving both the quantity and quality of the milk produced on Randall's Island and also for utilizing more effectively the farms and gardens under the control of the Department.

On December 20, 1902, Prof. C. S. Phelps was appointed, at the suggestion of Mr. George T. Powell, Director of the School of Agriculture and Horticulture, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., as an Expert Adviser in connection with the farm and dairy of this Department on Randall's Island. The cows on Randall's Island were tested with the tuberculin test, which had not been done before for four years, and two cows found to be tuberculous were killed. A number of cows giving an inferior quality or an insufficient quantity of milk were killed. The herd was replenished by the purchase of twelve grade Ayrshire cows from Jefferson County, New York, the milk of this grade of cows being especially recommended for sick children. The management of the stable was reorganized and a competent Herdsman placed in charge. A bacteriological analysis of the milk before these changes were made in the stable showed that the number of bacteria in the milk produced on the Island was far in excess of that purchased by contract; a recent examination shows the number of bacteria in the milk produced on the Island to be only a small fraction of the number in that purchased by contract.

Teachers' Retirement Fund.

At the instance of the Department legislation has been secured enabling the teachers in the Department of Public Charities to share in the benefits of the School Teachers' Retirement Fund, which is made up very largely from a proportion of the Excise Fund. A provision was also included requiring the Department of Education to maintain an effective visitation of the schools and classes maintained by this Department.

Miscellaneous.

In April all feeble-minded and idiotic children, eighty-eight in number, were transferred from the Kings County Hospital and Almshouse to the institutions for children on Randall's Island, where schools and classes in industrial training, with plenty of opportunity for out-door life, are available, and orders were issued that hereafter all feeble-minded children should be sent from all parts of the City to Randall's Island.

During the summer months nineteen excursions were given to the children and mothers and infants in the Randall's Island institutions. They were taken for a sail in one of the Department boats approximately ten miles up Long Island Sound and return. These trips had not only a beneficial effect upon the health of the inmates but contributed materially to the maintenance of good order and discipline.

The plan of boarding in families the foundling babies formerly sent to Randall's Island having been found to be extremely successful and having reduced the death rate among such children from approximately 100 per cent. to about the normal death rate among children of similar age in the City at large, has been extended so as to include orphan and abandoned children as well as foundlings.

On March 1 a Supervising Nurse was appointed for the Infants' and Children's Hospitals on Randall's Island, that position having been vacant for many months.

On February 20 a Visiting Dentist was appointed for Randall's Island. Heretofore the children under the care of this Department on Randall's Island, numbering some 800, have received no dental care.

In addition to various repairs made at the institution by its own labor, the following alterations and additions may be noted: Iron fire escapes have been provided for eight buildings, as required by the Department of Buildings, as the result of an inspection made at the request of this Department, cost \$8,900; new steam heating system has been installed in the Wards 25-28 of the Children's Hospital at a cost of \$2,605; new waiting room, stretcher room, stable and morgue have been erected at One Hundred and Twentieth street and East river, \$2,343; unused wards have been divided into rooms for nurses and provided with steam heating; extensive repairs have been made to the gas works, kitchen apparatus and the boilers.

BOROUGHES OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

Central Office—This office, together with the institutions of the Department in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, were placed under the more immediate direction of the Second Deputy Commissioner, Hon. Charles E. Teale, who takes charge in person of the office at No. 128 Livingston street. The bookkeeping, auditing of bills, and preparation and execution of contracts were removed from this office to the Central office in Manhattan in June, leaving as the principal work of the Brooklyn office the various kinds of work that are carried on in Manhattan in the Outdoor Poor Department and the Bureau of Dependent Children.

Kings County Hospitals.

The Kings County Hospital was established in 1845; it has a capacity of 532 beds. It is a general hospital with both acute and chronic service. It has an active ambulance service and also receives many patients by transfer from the reception hospitals at Coney Island and Bradford street, East New York. It is under the charge of a General Medical Superintendent, who also has general charge of the institutions of this Department in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. The nursing service is under the direction of the Kings County Training School for Nurses. Attached to the hospital is the Kings County Dispensary.

The pavilions, formerly occupied by the feeble-minded, all of whom are now sent to Randall's Island, have been remodeled and afford comfortable accommodation for the employees.

A new bakery of sufficient capacity to supply all the institutions of this Department in Brooklyn and Queens has been completed, equipped with modern appliances and put in operation. A superior quality of bread is now made. The special and extra diets for patients in the Kings County Hospital have been extended and now include all that could reasonably be required.

The department for electro-therapeutics and X-ray work has been equipped and put in operation; also a dental and nose and throat department. These new departments are in constant use and have been of very great benefit in the treatment of various diseases.

The reception pavilions for the alleged insane of the Kings County Hospital have been placed under the charge of a paid Resident Physician, who has had ten years of experience in the care and treatment of the insane in a State hospital. This will make possible the treatment by modern methods of acute cases of insanity in the early stages and avoid delaying such treatment until after the patient has been committed to a State hospital.

On December 10, 1902, Dr. Jesse T. Duryea, General Medical Superintendent of the institutions in this Department in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, tendered his resignation to accept a position in private business. By the consent of the State Civil Service Commission and the Municipal Civil Service Commission, the position was filled by the transfer of Dr. John F. FitzGerald, Superintendent for the past six years of the State Custodial Asylum of Rome, New York. Through Dr. FitzGerald's efforts that institution has been developed from small beginnings to one of the best managed institutions in the State service.

Cumberland Street Hospital, formerly the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital, has been organized and equipped and was opened for patients late in June. It has a capacity of 200 beds.

On May 21 the Reception Hospital at Coney Island was reopened. This consists of three small buildings on Sea Breeze avenue, opposite the new park recently established. Emergency cases are admitted, and those requiring extended care are transferred to the Kings County Hospital.

On November 25, 1902, an emergency hospital was opened on Bradford street, East New York, Borough of Brooklyn, with a capacity for ten beds. The building and premises, which are City property, had previously been put in order by this Department at an expenditure of \$8,875.95.

In addition to the various repairs made at the institution by its own labor, the following additions, alterations, etc., may be noted: An auxiliary locomotive boiler

was installed at Kings County Hospital, \$1,749; metal ceilings put in top story of the female barracks, Kings County Almshouse, \$2,300.

Municipal Lodging House.

The Municipal Lodging House for temporary shelter for homeless persons not in need of hospital treatment is situated at No. 398 First avenue, Borough of Manhattan. It was established in 1896 to supplant the old system of herding the homeless in police stations for the night. It has a capacity of 317 beds, 270 for men and 47 for women; each applicant is required to give his name, address and place of last employment; these references are then investigated. If the reference is unfavorable or is not bona fide, or if the lodger presents himself for lodging more times than is deemed necessary, he is taken to court for commitment as a vagrant if the Magistrate deems such step advisable. A physician is present at the opening of the lodging house each night and must examine all persons admitted and administer any necessary medical treatment. The clothes of the inmates are fumigated at night and returned to their owners in the morning.

The water supply of the lodging house has been increased by the construction of a tank on the roof. The bathtub in the women's part of the building has been replaced by two shower baths, which do not present the same danger of contagion.

Two separate rooms have been provided for mothers with infants and for elderly women requiring special care. Heretofore there has been no accommodation for such persons except in the large open dormitory with the other lodgers. The individual rooms have been provided with more comfortable and attractive accommodations than are considered advisable for the ordinary lodgers.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

The Department owns a farm of 98 acres with 9 buildings near New Dorp, Staten Island, known as the Richmond County Almshouse. It has heretofore been a home for the destitute in Richmond County only. During the past year it has been made an integral part of the Department as a whole, certain inmates being removed to more suitable institutions and others able to assist in the farm work sent in their places.

On September 22, 1902, a thorough examination of this farm was made at the direction of the Commissioner by Mr. George T. Powell, Director of the School of Agriculture and Horticulture at Briarcliff, N. Y. Mr. Powell gave it as his opinion that the farm was well adapted for the production of vegetables, and with proper cultivation would produce all the vegetables for the use of 3,000 persons. Pursuant to a plan to develop this farm, all able-bodied male epileptics have been transferred hither from the Kings County Hospital and the Hospitals on Blackwell's Island,

and also about fifty of the more able-bodied paupers from the Blackwell's Island Almshouse. This step has four advantages—out-door life and occupation for the epileptics, providing a “work test” for the able-bodied paupers (many of whom took their discharge rather than go to the farm to work), relief of the overcrowding on Blackwell's Island, and the production of vegetables on the Richmond County Poor Farm for use there and on Blackwell's Island.

The following vegetables were raised on Richmond County Farm during the year 1902:

Vegetables.	Lettuce, 1,200 heads.
Rhubarb, 500 bunches.	Hay (fresh), 15 tons.
Asparagus, 50 bunches.	Hay (salt), 12 tons.
Spinach, 75 barrels.	Carrots, 70 barrels.
Peas, 20 bushels.	Beets, 40 barrels.
Beans, 35 bushels.	Ice, 125 tons.
Onions, 48 barrels.	Beans (wax), 10 bushels.
Turnips, 718 bushels.	Celery, 700 heads.
Swiss chard, 50 barrels.	Peppers, 10 bushels.
Leeks, 2 barrels.	Sage.
Potatoes, 281 barrels.	Thyme.
Parsley, 1,101 bunches.	Summer savory.
Mangel wortzel, 345 bushels.	Eggs, 410 dozen.
Tomatoes, 400 bushels.	Beans (white), 12 bushels.
Lima beans, 25 bushels.	
Cabbage, 2,700 heads.	Fruits.
Corn, 300 bushels.	Cherries, 200 pounds.
Squash, 1,000.	Currants, 250 pounds.
Cucumbers, 150 dozen.	Raspberries, 50 quarts.
Parsnip, 25 barrels.	Strawberries, 200 quarts.
Rye, 10 tons.	Peaches, 20 baskets.
Pumpkins, 500.	Apples, 5 barrels.
Kale, 25 barrels.	Grapes, ½ ton.
Radishes, 1,000 bunches.	Pears, 4 barrels.

The results of the operations of the farm in 1902 were:

Actual value of farm products raised during the year.....	\$4,571 00
Total expenses of operating the farm.....	1,703 44
Net profits of the farm.....	<u>2,867 56</u>

The estimate of the value of these products is based upon the prices current in the Borough of Richmond. The same produce at prices current in Manhattan would have cost the Department from \$1,000 to \$1,500 more than the value as given above.

There has been installed in the Richmond County Almshouse a laundry, new heating apparatus, new bathing facilities, and steel ceilings in one of the dormitories at a cost of \$1,573.

General Drug Department.

On March 24, 1902, Wolfram E. Dreyfus, Ph. D., who was at the head of the Civil Service eligible list, and who was otherwise highly recommended, was appointed to the position of Chemist of the Department, to succeed Dr. Charles Rice, who died in May, 1901, the position having been left vacant since his death. In March, 1902, eighteen men receiving salaries to the amount of \$7,770 were on the payroll of the General Drug Department; in addition an apothecaries' mess was maintained at an annual cost of \$4,000, making the total outlay approximately \$11,770 for employees. On May 1, 1902, the mess and sleeping quarters were abolished and the salaries of the better class of employees were increased. Six men were dismissed as being unnecessary to the Department. In December, 12 employees are conducting efficiently the work of the General Drug Department, and the annual salary list is \$10,447.

The Chemical Laboratory, which for a long time had been unused, is now utilized to examine systematically the drugs and food supplies furnished to the Department. In many cases accidental as well as deliberate adulteration has been discovered and checked. The milk supplied to the Department is analyzed at least three times a week. Under the class system of contracting for supplies in bulk before 1902, many large specialty houses were excluded from bidding, so that a few wholesale drug houses practically had a monopoly of furnishing drugs to the Department. This system was superseded by single item bidding, under which every house is allowed to bid upon those goods which it is best able to supply. The new system of bidding has resulted in considerable reduction in the prices of drugs and chemicals.

The Chemist of the Department obtained a ruling from the United States Treasury Department enabling this Department and the Department of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals to secure alcohol without paying the Government tax. This will result in a saving of about \$21,000 a year for these Departments. Since the establishment of the General Drug Department twenty years ago, the City had been regularly paying this tax. If proper steps had been taken at any time during that period, the Department could have availed itself of the privilege which it has at present. The saving due to securing tax-free alcohol has an additional effect. The Department is now able to buy alcohol at a nominal price of about 34 cents a gallon. For this same quality manufacturers of drugs must pay \$2.50 a gallon. The Department is therefore

in a position to make most pharmaceutical preparations at a price beyond all competition from outside manufacturers. One instance alone will show the extent of this saving. Before 1902, absolute alcohol cost the Department about \$5.75 per gallon; at present the General Drug Department is preparing absolute alcohol from tax-free alcohol at a cost of 50 cents a gallon. The Chemist now examines the drug stores at each institution in the Department at least once a quarter, and submits reports to the Commissioner as to the quantity of drugs on hand, condition in which the drug store is kept, and other particulars.

Steamboat Service.

For the greater convenience of Visiting Physicians, relatives of patients and other visitors to the institutions on Blackwell's Island, this Department, in cooperation with the Department of Correction, arranged a half-hourly ferry service from East Seventieth and East Fifty-second street to Blackwell's Island, from the hours of 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., in place of the hourly service heretofore maintained. This is not only a convenience to the public, but enables the Visiting Physicians to spend a longer time in the treatment of patients in the hospitals, as they are enabled to leave and reach the Island with less delay than formerly.

In December arrangements were perfected by which early in January a steam launch service will be established for the ferry to Randall's Island. Heretofore the only means of access to the island has been by an open row boat from East One Hundred and Twentieth street, except from the foot of East Twenty-sixth street twice daily. The patients as well as all employees, Physicians and visitors were exposed in transit to the weather in all seasons of the year. The steam launch will make half-hourly trips to East One Hundred and Twentieth street, and also to East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, where connection with surface cars will be made. The establishment of this service is made possible through the kindness of the Department of Correction, which has kindly placed the "Thomas F. Gilroy" at our disposal until further notice.

Miscellaneous.

Complaints.

All complaints and suggestions received from any source whatever in regard to the institutions under the Department, except anonymous communications, have been investigated under the personal direction of the Commissioner. In many instances the complaints have proven to be groundless, but in the course of their investigation facts have been brought to light which have led to many improvements. A number of very practical suggestions in regard to the serving of food, the care of clothing, etc., were received from inmates of the Almshouse and have been acted upon.

Specifications.

Practically all supplies for the Department during 1902 had been advertised for and the contracts awarded prior to January 1, 1902, except those for clothing, paints and oils, lumber and hardware. The specifications for these articles used in former years were thoroughly overhauled and many changes made, which have resulted in improving in several instances the quality of the articles supplied, with a substantial reduction in the prices paid. The specifications were also rearranged so as to afford the fullest opportunity for bidders. The specifications were made more specific, and a copy of the specifications of each contract was sent to the heads of all institutions, and all officers of institutions were instructed to report forthwith any supplies not conforming to the requirements of the specifications.

Inspection by Buildings and Fire Departments.

At the request of the Department the Buildings Department and the Fire Department made special inspections of all buildings in the Department and submitted reports as to the adequacy of means of escape in case of fire and as to the means of prompt extinguishment of fires. These reports showed that in numerous instances the fire escapes were woefully inadequate, in some cases the only means of escape being by wooden stairways or by fire escapes with wooden steps. Immediate steps were taken to carry into effect the requirements of the Buildings and Fire Departments.

Servants.

On March 15, two weeks' notice in advance having been given, all servants and domestics heretofore carried on the payroll of the Department and assigned for duty to officers' families were dropped from the payroll and the officers were forbidden to assign to such duties any persons receiving compensation from the City.

Store on Blackwell's Island.

A small store maintained by consent of the Department on Blackwell's Island was placed in March under new management. A schedule of the articles permitted to be sold in the store and the prices allowed to be charged therefor was approved by the Commissioner and posted conspicuously in the store. Charges of extortion and the sale of intoxicating liquors had been made.

Convalescent Patients.

A circular letter has been written to Visiting and Resident Physicians directing the retention in the hospitals of the Department, for a brief period of convalescence, of patients who have sufficiently improved to be able to leave the hospital but are not able to resume their usual occupations and have no homes or

friends to whom they could return. The office of the Superintendent of Out-door Poor and the offices of the various charitable societies have frequently called attention to the too early discharge of patients from the City hospitals. Subsequently steps were taken to reconstruct an unused building, formerly occupied by the Manhattan State Hospital, fitting it up for a Hospital for Convalescents. It is expected that the reconstruction will be completed and the building occupied by the early summer of 1903.

Saving of Gas Bills—Apparatus for regulating the pressure of gas has been tried at several of the hospitals, and has very materially reduced the bills as compared with corresponding months of the previous year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner.

CENSUS REPORT.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner:

Dear Sir—The following is the daily average census of the institutions in this Department for the year 1902:

Institutions.	House Staff.	Em- ployees.	Officers' Family.	Patients or Inmates.	Conva- lent Help.	Unpaid Help.	Work- house Help.	Total.
Bradford Street Hospital.....	1	7	....	4	2	....	....	14
Bureau of Dependent Adults.....	....	45	....	....	....	....	....	45
Bureau of Dependent Children...	....	22	....	....	....	....	....	22
Central Office, Brooklyn.....	....	29	....	....	....	....	....	29
Central Office, Manhattan.....	....	23	....	....	....	....	....	23
City Hospital.	24	194	8	613	64	4	....	907
Coney Island Hospital.....	1	7	....	5	....	....	....	13
Cumberland Street Hospital.....	7	*42	3	165	17	2	....	241
General Drug Department.....	....	12	....	....	....	3	....	15
Kings County Hospital.....	13	†161	4	527	53	7	....	772
Lodging House.....	....	16	....	105	....	28	....	149
Metropolitan Hospital.	18	‡197	13	627	16	17	14	907
New York City Children's Hos- pital and Schools.....	4	371	10	1,045	....	3	....	1,433
New York City Farm Colony....	....	9	5	115	....	....	....	129
New York City Home for Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn.....	....	59	....	1,227	....	....	....	1,286
New York City Home for Aged and Infirm, Manhattan.....	7	183	16	**2,165	....	....	....	2,397
New York City Training School..	....	§94	....	....	....	2	....	112
Steamboats .....	....	41	....	....	....	4	....	45
Storehouse. ....	....	19	....	....	....	1	34	54

* 5 Probationers. † 7 Probationers. ‡ 3 Probationers. § 16 Probationers. ** 26 State poor.

Respectfully,

J. McKEE BORDEN, Secretary.

REPORT OF PRIVATE SECRETARY.

January 1, 1903.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner:

Dear Sir—I herewith submit report of the Court Fund for the period beginning January 17, 1902, and ending December 31, 1902:

Receipts.

Balance in Fifth National Bank, January 17, 1902.....	\$17 30
Received from Out-Door Poor Department moneys paid in behalf of beneficiaries.....	88,561 88
Received from United States Fidelity and Guaranty Com- pany, surety on the bond of Charles A. Alden.....	2,055 65
Received from J. McKee Borden, Secretary, money de- posited with him	39 37
Interest on deposits in Fifth National Bank.....	64 47
Total	<u>\$90,738 67</u>

Disbursements.

Paid to Out-Door Poor Department in behalf of beneficiaries.....	82,269 75
Balance December 31, 1902.....	<u>\$8,468 92</u>

Respectfully,

MILLARD H. ELLISON, Private Secretary.

January 1, 1903.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner:

Dear Sir—I herewith submit report of money received from the sale of refuse materials, etc., for the period beginning January 17, 1902, and ending December 31, 1902:

Receipts.

Received from the sale of refuse materials, etc.....	\$1,535 46
Received from United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, surety on the bond of Chas. A. Alden.....	686 50
Transferred from Deceased Patient Fund, money received from United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, surety on the bond of Chas. A. Alden	249 85
Received from the State for board of State paupers in the almshouses...	<u>2,623 22</u>
Total	<u>\$5,095 03</u>

Disbursements.

Paid to the City Chamberlain.....	\$5,095 03
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Respectfully,

MILLARD H. ELLISON, Private Secretary.

January 1, 1903.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner:

Dear Sir—I herewith submit report of the Deceased Patient Fund for the year ending December 31, 1902:

Receipts.

Money found in envelopes in the office belonging to deceased patients	\$23 56
Received from various institutions, moneys belonging to inmates	913 75
Received from United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, surety on the bond of Chas. A. Alden.....	257 85
Total	\$1,195 16

Disbursements.

Paid to relatives of inmates of institutions.....	\$131 44
Paid to Public Administrator, money belonging to inmates and deceased patients of institutions.....	826 08
Paid to inmate of institution, money deposited by him in the Department	16 40
Returned to Chas. E. Teale, Second Deputy Commissioner, money of inmates who died at Kings County institutions	20 97
Total	994 89
Balance December 31, 1902.....	\$200 27

Respectfully,

MILLARD H. ELLISON, Private Secretary.

January 16, 1903.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner:

Dear Sir—I herewith submit report of the Departmental Board of Examiners for the year ending December 31, 1902:

Examinations were held for the following positions with the following results, the same being approved by the Municipal Civil Service Commission:

Positions, Salary Over \$150 Per Annum.

Hospital Helpers.....	188	Laundresses	6
Hospital Orderlies.....	17	Seamstresses	10
Cooks	30	Waitresses	11
Assistant Cook.....	1	Stokers	17
Farmer	1	Barber	1
Basket Maker.....	1	Tailor	1

Positions, Salary Under \$150 Per Annum.

Hospital Helpers.....	998	Pupil Nurses	44
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Respectfully,

MILLARD H. ELLISON,

Secretary, Departmental Board of Examiners.

REPORT OF AUDITOR.

Annual Statement Showing Total Amount of Vouchers Certified to Comptroller During the Year Ending December 31, 1902.

1899.

Supplies	\$28 15	
Alterations, additions and repairs to buildings and apparatus.	20 00	
Lodging House for Homeless Men, schedule.....	24 83	
		\$72 98

1900.

Supplies	\$202 27	
Alterations, additions and repairs to buildings and apparatus.....	109 40	
Clothing for epileptics sent to Craig Colony....	620 71	
		\$932 38

Department of Public Charities, Boroughs of

Brooklyn and Queens, Building Fund.....

5,687 32

6,619 70

1901.		
Salaries	\$13 65	
Supplies	73,056 90	
Alterations, additions and repairs to buildings and apparatus.....	10,477 66	
Transportation of paupers, medicines, coffins, etc.	1,330 91	
Rent of Gouverneur Hospital stables.....	300 00	
Clothing for insane patients.....	29 05	
Clothing for epileptics sent to Craig Colony....	2,138 40	
Donations to Grand Army veterans.....	7,073 07	
Lodging House for Homeless Men, schedule..	517 25	
New ambulances, horses, harness and repairs..	1,283 20	
Burial of veterans, and headstones.....	6,540 00	
Burial pauper dead.....	55 50	
Repairs, alterations and equipping of the Homeopathic Hospital.....	15,898 09	
	<hr/>	\$118,713 68
Department of Public Charities—Building Fund, construc- tion, additions, extensions, alterations and improve- ments, chapter 724, Laws 1896.....	6,455 73	
Department of Public Charities, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens—Building Fund.....	13,132 07	
Revenue Bond Fund, for repairs, improvements, equipments, etc., of the Twenty-sixth Ward Hospital, in the Borough of Brooklyn, as an Emergency Hospital.....	2,265 90	
	<hr/>	140,567 38
1902.		
Salaries	\$500,011 11	
Supplies and contingencies.....	808,579 75	
Alterations, additions and repairs to buildings and apparatus	44,451 33	
Transportation of paupers, medicines, coffins, etc.....	6,845 59	
Poor adult blind.....	49,950 00	
Clothing for insane patients.....	4,493 49	
Donations to Grand Army veterans.....	17,489 67	
Lodging House for Homeless Men, schedule.....	3,174 75	
Lodging House for Homeless Men, payroll.....	7,569 82	
Burial of veterans, and headstones.....	11,055 00	
Burial pauper dead	741 50	
Rents	3,800 00	
New ambulances, horses, harness and repairs.....	4,583 64	
	<hr/>	1,462,745 65

Department of Public Charities—Building Fund, construction, additions, extensions, alterations and improvements, chapter 724, Laws 1896....	15,515 00
Department of Public Charities—Building Fund.....	16,990 48
Department of Public Charities, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens—Building Fund	21,433 81
Revenue Bond Fund for repairs, improvements, equipments, etc., of the Twenty-sixth Ward Hospital, in the Borough of Brooklyn, as an emergency hospital	6,640 55
Construction of steam heating and lighting plant, Kings County Hospital and Almshouses, Borough of Brooklyn.....	30 00
Total	<u>\$1,670,615 55</u> =====

E. & O. E., New York, February 28, 1903.

CYRUS V. KEAN, Auditor.

REPORT OF GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner:

Dear Sir—In handing you herewith report of operations of Storehouse for year ending December 31, 1902, I beg leave to explain its poverty in statistics as follows:

The last report was made for the year ending December 31, 1895. For reasons over which I had no control, I did not see the completed document until April 1, 1898. It then lacked only the Storekeeper's signature to be complete. I completed it accordingly. It consisted of:

1. Inventory of stock.
2. Operations of the three Bakeries.
3. Operations of the two Gas Works.
4. Operations of the Clothing Bureau.
5. Operations of the Shoe Factory.
6. Operations of the Butcher Shop.
7. Distributions to institutions.
8. Balance sheet, consisting of: (a) Statement of stock on hand at beginning of year, plus sum of invoices during each month for the year; (b) Payments to institutions, stated in monthly sums during the year, plus balance.

Since the period covered by that report there have been many changes.

2. The Bakeries on Ward's Island and Hart's Island have passed under the control of other Departments.

3. The Blackwell's Island Gas Works have been abandoned and demolished. Those on Randall's Island are controlled locally.

4. The Clothing Bureau has been done away with and its work distributed among the several institutions.

5. The Shoe Factory has been abolished.

6. The Butcher Shop has been abandoned.

7-8. The books, and Clerks keeping them, from which distribution and balance sheets were compiled, have been transferred to Central office, where they now form a part of the general system.

Remains only to be reported:

1. Inventory, which was submitted to the Auditor promptly, January 1, 1903.

8. (a) Debit side of balance sheet, thus:

Inventory, January 1, 1902.....	\$21,744 99
Invoices, January, 1902.....	51,601 13
Invoices, February, 1902	14,403 55
Invoices, March, 1902	24,394 73
Invoices, April, 1902.....	31,469 84
Invoices, May, 1902	34,430 57
Invoices, June, 1902	9,447 12
Invoices, July, 1902	30,203 40
Invoices, August, 1902	23,831 64
Invoices, September, 1902	18,931 87
Invoices, October, 1902	12,314 70
Invoices, November, 1902	22,605 55
Invoices, December, 1902	45,118 43
Total.....	<hr/> \$340,497 52
Less inventory, January 1, 1903.....	31,718 42
Balance, representing distributions.....	<hr/> \$308,779 50 =====

Operations Blackwell's Island Bakery, Year 1902.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Flour on hand January 1, 1902, sacks.....	202	1,024
Flour received, 1902, sacks.....	7,275	4,170
Total to be accounted for.....	<hr/> 7,477 =====	<hr/> 5,194 =====

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Flour baked accounted for.....	6,821	4,569
Flour paid to institution accounted for.....	264	96
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	7,085	4,665
Balance on hand January 1, 1903.....	392	572
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total accounted for.....	7,477	5,237
	<hr/>	<hr/>

(It will be noticed that a surplus of 43 sacks No. 2 flour is accounted for. The Baker explains this, saying that when he took over charge of the Bakery, May 5, the quantity of flour actually in the bins was not taken into the account rendered by the retiring Baker.)

From the above quantity of flour has been baked 2,094,675 pounds of bread, an average of nearly 257½ pounds per barrel (196 pounds) of flour. All of this has been distributed without loss, waste or remainder.

During the year the quality of bread made has greatly improved, one effect of which is that the contract for "fine" bread, which in 1902 took \$3,379.34, has not been let.

Repairs and betterments to the building have been made at a cost of \$1,682.56, and new machinery installed at a cost of \$1,006.19.

Mr. J. G. Daum assumed control of operations May 5. Much credit is due to him for executing, and to Mr. J. B. Pearce, Superintendent, New York Farm Colony, for planning reforms in equipment and administration of the Bakery, which have had the satisfactory outcome as above specified.

Respectfully,

A. J. DICKERSON, General Storekeeper.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OUTDOOR POOR.

Permits Granted for Admission to City Institutions.

Adults—

To Examining Physician	12,027
To Almshouse direct.....	3,341
To Colored Home direct.....	....
Total.....	<u>15,368</u>

Children—

To Randall's Island Asylum and Schools.....	776
To Infants' Hospital.....	672
Total.....	<u>1,448</u>

Discharged from Randall's Island Asylums and Schools and Infants' Hospital

to parents and guardians.....	1,035
Requisitions granted on complaint of abandonment.....	661
Complaints in bastardy sent to Special Sessions.....	367
Additional complaints taken not sent to court.....	41

Transportation has been afforded to six hundred and sixty-one sick and destitute persons to reach their homes, thereby preventing them from becoming charges upon the County.

There have also been one thousand and sixty-nine insane sick and "State poor persons" committed to the Almshouse at Blackwell's Island to be cared for by the State Board of Charities, thus relieving this Department of their care and maintenance.

There have been two alien paupers sent to their homes in Europe through the State Board of Charities, thus relieving this Department of their care and maintenance.

Passes granted to applicants.....	44,272
Meals given to applicants awaiting transportation to institutions.....	2,991
Discharged from the Almshouse and applications from Almshouse disapproved	1,475
Calls for sick wagon.....	264
Admissions to the Lodging House.....	1,344
Destitute aliens returned to Immigration Commissioner.....	1,137
Abandonment and bastardy receipts.....	<u>\$87,188 98</u>

Number of Persons Sent to State Institutions.

Craig Colony for Epileptics.....	37
Rome State Custodial Asylum.....	62
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	8
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	17
Number of deaf-mutes sent to institutions.....	57
Number of persons to the Institution for the Blind.....	3

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. MERWIN, Superintendent of Outdoor Poor Department.

REPORT OF EXAMINING PHYSICIAN.

January 1, 1903.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner, Department Public Charities:

Dear Sir—I herewith submit the annual report of the distribution of cases from this office:

Total number of applicants, first quarter.....	3,922
Total number of applicants, second quarter.....	4,017
Total number of applicants, third quarter.....	3,729
Total number of applicants, fourth quarter.....	3,582

Total number	15,250
--------------------	--------

Which were distributed as follows:

Sent to City Hospital	6,215
Sent to Metropolitan Hospital	5,369
Sent to Bellevue Hospital	400
Sent to Randall's Island	462
Sent to Soldiers' Home	11
Sent to Colored Home	40
Sent to St. Joseph's Hospital	34
Sent to Lincoln Hospital	24
Sent to Seton Hospital	98
Sent to Willard Parker	16
Sent to St. Francis Hospital	1
Sent to Flower Hospital	1
Returned to Bellevue Hospital	27

Referred to Outdoor Poor.....	279
Referred to the Dispensary.....	1,304
Home	331
Refused	130
<hr/>	
Total cases unsuitable for hospital.....	2,044
Examination for the Bureau Dependent Children.....	95
Examination of the blind applicants.....	51
Visits to stretcher cases in Bellevue.....	302
<hr/>	
Total number	15,250
<hr/> <hr/>	

Respectfully,

F. M. BAUER, M. D., Examining Physician.

EDWIN F. MERWIN, Esq., Superintendent Outdoor Poor:

Dear Sir—In submitting herewith my annual report, permit me in addition to say that I thank you for your uniform kindness to me throughout the year.

Close surveillance has prevented contagious diseases from spreading to our Island hospitals. Measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria and small-pox were all referred to the Willard Parker Hospital. Insane were sent to Bellevue, and in a number of instances returned to Bellevue.

I have visited Bellevue wards almost daily to examine stretcher cases. More than half were fracture of leg cases, and I will say that throughout the year every one of these fractures was accepted. It seems, therefore, that these latter visits were unnecessary and could be dispensed with.

While inspection of transfer cases and a careful examination of all cases sent to me by the Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor composes the greater number of persons who applied, my duties to the Bureau of Dependent Children have not been unimportant. During the year I have examined for this Bureau ninety-five (95) women who claimed to be ill, with the result that forty-six (46) have had their applications rejected for placing on an average two children away for one year, and therefore resulting in a saving of \$9,200 through my efforts.

The total number of examinations made by me personally amounts to about 15,000, an average of about 50 a day. Of these, 2,000 were found unsuitable for admittance to a hospital, making an additional saving for the Department at the rate of \$1.60 (80 cents a day for two days), of \$3,200.

Respectfully yours,

F. M. BAUER, Examining Physician, Department Public Charities.

EXAMINER'S REPORT.

Special Cases.

Death notices	562
G. A. R. relief cases.....	23
G. A. R. burial.....	7
Special claims, veterans' cases.....	2
Special support cases.....	5
Special Ruptured and Cripple Hospital cases.....	1
Special St. Vincent's Hospital cases.....	1
Randall's Island cases.....	113
Court cases.....	3
Discharge from custody cases.....	1
Non-support cases.....	18
Deaf and dumb cases.....	5
Abandoned children cases.....	2
Feeble-minded cases.....	14
Board of Health cases.....	9
Destitution relief cases.....	26
Sloane Maternity Hospital, reinvestigation cases.....	5
Reinvestigation, St. Mark's Hospital cases.....	1
Reinvestigation, Nursery and Child's Hospital cases.....	113
Reinvestigation hospital cases.....	16
Almshouse cases.....	9
Transfer cases.....	62
Abandonment cases.....	2
Transportation cases.....	5
Metropolitan Hospital cases.....	3
Alimony cases.....	24
Insane cases.....	2
Desertion cases.....	7
Cutdoor poor cases.....	4
Workhouse cases.....	4
Deportation cases.....	6
Bastardy case.....	1
Hospital case.....	1
Adoption case.....	1
Ward's Island case.....	1
House of Good Shepherd court case.....	1
Colored Home and Hospital cases.....	33

Enforced discharges from institutions cases.....	1
Yearly reinvestigation indentured cases.....	18
Notifying hospitals to send only emergency cases.....	3
	<hr/>
Total.....	1,115
	<hr/> <hr/>
Office work, days.....	171½
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Examination of Cases Proposed as Public Charges in Private Hospitals for Year
Ending December 31, 1902.

Hospitals.	Accepted.	Rejected.	Reasons for Rejection.								
			Non-residents.	Immigrants.	Unknown at Residence Given.	Insufficient History.	Able to Pay.	Referred to Department Hospitals.	Not Emergency.	Our Day Cases.	Refused Treatment.
McDonough Memorial.....	11	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Ruptured and Crippled.....	518	102	18	4	28	13	25	1	1	..	12
Flower	548	35	3	..	..	..	22	9	..	1	..
New York Polyclinic	141	46	7	2	5	3	7	2	11	..	9
New York Post Graduate....	1,012	312	44	2	68	36	62	1	90	4	5
Mount Sinai	1,619	484	19	2	27	19	47	..	368	2	..
Babies'	199	36	5	1	8	6	10	..	6	..	..
Seton	222	15	4	..	4	3	1	..	..	1	2
Beth-Israel	721	92	1	6	..	6	17	..	62	..	..
Lincoln	1,051	18	1	1	5	5	1	..	3	..	2
Columbus	554	77	10	3	2	..	1	..	61	..	..
German	132	15	1	..	2	1	8	..	2	..	1
J. Hood Wright	541	84	5	1	15	3	27	3	26	4	..
Lebanon	704	219	13	3	13	8	8	..	172	..	2
New Amsterdam Eye and Ear	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York Ophthalmic	196	23	3	..	4	..	3	..	12	..	1
New York Ophthalmic and Aural	24	6	..	2	1	1	..	..	2	..	..
St. Vincent's	2,010	100	2	..	18	..	63	..	17	..	..
St. Joseph's	957	83	18	7	11	11	20	..	16	..	..
St. Francis	1,125	245	18	..	..	43	93	13	59	..	19
St. Mark's	66	20	5	..	4	1	..	..	10	..	..
House of Calvary	33	10	2	..	..	1	2	..	5	..	..
Institution Court Cases.											
House of Good Shepherd....	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
House of Mercy.....	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Magdalen Benevolent Society	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Homes.											
St. Zitas	385	228	12	2	78	122	..	..	14	..	..
Peabody	12	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Washington Square	64	11	3	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..
Total	13,023	2,267	194	36	296	284	420	31	941	12	53

Maternity Hospitals.	Accepted.	Rejected.	Reasons for Rejection.								
			Nonresidents.	Immigrants.	Unknown at Residence Given.	Insufficient History.	Able to Pay.	Referred to Department Hospitals.	Not Emergency.	Able to Support at Home.	Refused Treatment.
Sloane	491	246	106	16	1	11	27	1	84	..	..
New York Infirmary	74	91	6	5	15	5	..	1	59	..	..
New York Lying-In.....	299	128	35	24	2	..	26	..	41	..	..
New York Mothers' Home..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York Infant Asylum...	76	43	5	2	29	4	3	..	..	..	..
Nursing Mothers.											
Nursery and Child's.....	15	5	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
New York Mothers' Home..	6	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York Infant Asylum...	24	7	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1
Children.											
Nursery and Child's.....	29	14	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	9	..
New York Mothers' Home..	31	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York Infant Asylum...	77	27	1	..	13	2	10	..	..	..	1
Washington Square Home...	2	6	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,126	573	160	48	68	27	66	7	184	11	2

RECAPITULATION.

Accepted Cases.

Hospitals, Institutions and Homes.....	13,023	
Maternity, Nursing Mothers and Children.....	1,126	
		14,149

Rejected Cases.

Hospitals and Homes.....	2,267	
Maternity, Nursing Mothers and Children.....	573	
		2,840

Total number cases inspected..... 16,989

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. MERWIN, Superintendent.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner, Department of Public Charities:

My Dear Sir—I herewith submit the yearly report for the Bureau of Dependent Children for the year nineteen hundred and two (1902):

The principal changes that occurred during the year 1902 in this Bureau were as follows:

On April 1, 1902, work was begun to remodel the old Out-Door Poor office of the Department of Public Charities, Eleventh street and Third avenue, formerly occupied by this Bureau, to be used as a Children's Court. On June 1, 1902, the work had progressed so far as to make it necessary for this Bureau to change its quarters. We therefore moved into the rooms formerly occupied by the Commissioner of Public Charities, his Deputy and his Secretary, comprising a suite of five (5) rooms, which had been made ready for us by the same Contractor who did the Children's Court work.

Supplies that were greatly needed have been furnished by the Commissioner, to wit: Three (3) new desks, linoleum for the floors, electric lights, two (2) new typewriters, two (2) new typewriter desks, and three (3) new benches for the waiting room.

On September 29, 1902, the Hon. Homer Folks, Commissioner of Public Charities, issued an order that the card-system of records must be put into effect not later than October 1, 1902, to take the place of the book records then in operation. Pursuant to his instructions this was done, and the advantages of the card system was at once apparent, it being in every way more thorough and more correct, and facilitates the work of this Bureau greatly.

On the same date the Commissioner issued an order to the effect that after September 29, 1902, this Bureau was to receive part payment for children committed to institutions, in cases where parents are unable to maintain their children at home by reason of sickness or death of one of the parents, and in cases where, after an investigation by the Examiners of this Department, it was found necessary to commit the children to institutions, but in no case was this Bureau to receive full board for any child so committed. If the parents were found to be financially able to pay full board for their children they must be referred to the institutions to make their own arrangements. The order in that regard has been strictly adhered to. From October 1, 1902, to December 31, 1902, one thousand and nine dollars (\$1,009) have been collected by this Bureau in part payments for children committed to the various institutions.

On October 15, 1902, by direction of the Commissioner, this Bureau began the work of supervising the children that had been placed out by indenture by this Department since the year 1884.

The number under supervision from October 15, 1902, to December 31, 1902, was 222. The number removed from supervision during that period was 140, as follows:

Died	19
Adopted	4
Returned to institutions	4
Otherwise removed from supervision.....	113
Remaining under supervision at the close of the year.....	82
	<hr/>
	222
	<hr/>

In conclusion the undersigned desires to express his appreciation for the kind consideration given to his requisition for supplies during the year 1902, and to say that in no instance has he failed to get what was absolutely necessary for the proper performance of his duties.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK E. BAUER, Superintendent.

Report of work done by the Joint Committee of the A. I. C. P. and the S. C. A. A. on the care of foundlings and motherless infants on behalf of the Department of Public Charities for the year January 1, 1902, to December 31, 1902:

Number of foundlings boarding in families on the first day of the year.....	52
Number received for the year from Manhattan and The Bronx.....	61
Number received for the year from Brooklyn and Queens.....	12
	<hr/>
Total.....	125
	<hr/>

Number of foundlings placed in free homes during the year.....	45
Number of foundlings died during the year.....	10
Number of foundlings otherwise passed from care.....	..
Number of foundlings remaining at board in families at the close of the year...	70
	<hr/>
Total.....	125
	<hr/>

Number of abandoned and orphaned children boarding in families on the first day of the year.....	..
Number received for the year from Manhattan and The Bronx.....	26
Number received for the year from Brooklyn and Queens.....	..
	<hr/>
Total.....	26
	<hr/>

Number of abandoned and orphaned children placed in free homes during the year	2
Number of abandoned and orphaned children died during the year.....	5
Number of abandoned and orphaned children otherwise passed from care.....	2
Number of abandoned and orphaned children remaining at board in families at the close of the year.....	17
Total.....	26

Report of work done by "The Guild of the Infant Saviour" in behalf of Department of Public Charities for year ending December 31, 1902:

Number of foundlings boarding in families on first day of year.....	24
Number of foundlings received for year from Manhattan and Bronx.....	52
Number of foundlings received for year from Brooklyn and Queens.....	14
Total.....	90

Number of foundlings placed in free homes during the year.....	22
Removed by Guild.....	3
Total.....	19

Number of foundling died during the year.....	20
Number of foundlings returned to institutions during year.....	5
Number of foundlings returned to mother by order of City Court.....	1
Number of foundlings remaining in board at close of year.....	45
Number of abandoned and orphaned infants boarding on first day of year....	..
Number of abandoned and orphaned infants received during year from Manhattan and The Bronx.....	27
Number of abandoned and orphaned infants received during year from Brooklyn and Queens.....	1
Total.....	28

Number of abandoned and orphaned infants placed in free homes during year..	7
Number of abandoned and orphaned infants died during the year.....	1
Number of abandoned and orphaned infants returned to parents.....	1
Number of abandoned and orphaned infants returned to institutions.....	1
Number of abandoned and orphaned infants remaining at board at close of year	18
Legal adoption of infants who were previously indentured.....	16

BUREAU OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Report of the Bureau for the Year of 1902.

Number of children proposed for commitment at Bureau of Dependent Children during the year.....	5,424
Number of children proposed for commitment at City Magistrates' Courts	999
Total number of children proposed for commitment during the year.....	<u>6,423</u>

Of the 5,424 children proposed at Bureau of Dependent Children, there were:

Approved for commitment indefinitely.....	851
Approved for temporary commitment.....	910
Disapproved unconditionally	3,663
	<u>5,424</u>

Of the 999 children proposed at City Magistrates' Courts, there were:

Approved for commitment indefinitely.....	273
Approved for temporary commitment.....	14
Approved for commitment and parent to pay part of expense incurred...	123
Disapproved unconditionally	589
	<u>999</u>

The applications of the 3,663 children disapproved unconditionally and who were proposed for commitment at Bureau of Dependent Children were disapproved for the following reasons:

Non-residents	377
Immigrants	155
Unknown at address given.....	155
Insufficient information.....	208
Able to be paid for in full and whose parents were referred to institutions	300
Able to be supported at home.....	1,521
Referred to private charities.....	772
Referred to Court; parent to be placed under an order to pay.....	175
	<u>3,663</u>

The applications of the 589 children disapproved unconditionally and who were proposed for commitment at City Magistrates' Courts, were disapproved for the following reasons:

Non-residents	25	
Immigrants	7	
Unknown at address given.....	24	
Insufficient information	3	
Able to be paid for in full and whose parents were referred to institutions	16	
Able to be supported at home.....	510	
Referred to private charities.....	4	
		<hr/> 589 <hr/>

Of the number of approved applications in cases where children were proposed at the Bureau of Dependent Children, the following number were committed 1,642

Of the number of children committed by the Department of Public Charities during the year, the following number actually entered the institutions... 1,457

The number of children entering the institutions during the year were distributed as follows:

St. James' Home.....	44
St. Ann's Home.....	20
St. Michael's Home.....	53
St. Elizabeth's Industrial School.....	18
St. Joseph's Asylum.....	84
St. Agatha's Home.....	71
St. Vincent De Paul Asylum.....	19
Asylum St. Dominic.....	68
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls.....	3
Dominican Convent of Our Lady of Rosary.....	69
Institution of Mercy.....	72
Missionary Sisters, Third Order St. Francis.....	93
Mission of Immaculate Virgin.....	127
New York Catholic Protectory.....	45
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum.....	20
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.....	1
Hebrew Orphan Asylum.....	285
Hebrew Infant Asylum.....	70
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	108
Five Points House of Industry.....	88
American Female Guardian Society.....	12
Colored Orphan Asylum.....	37

German Odd Fellows' Home Association and Orphan Asylum.....	2
Children's Fold	12
Nursery and Child's Hospital, City Branch.....	8
Nursery and Child's Hospital, Country Branch.....	28
	<hr/> 1,457
	<hr/>

Reinvestigation of Children in Institutions.

Total number of re-investigations made during the year.....	7,136
	<hr/>
Approved to remain for a year.....	2,296
Approved to remain for a period less than a year.....	1,429
Unable to locate at address given.....	2,934
Disapproved for further retention as a public charge.....	477
	<hr/> 7,136
	<hr/>

Discharge of Children.

Number of discharges of children applied for and investigated during the year..	851
	<hr/>

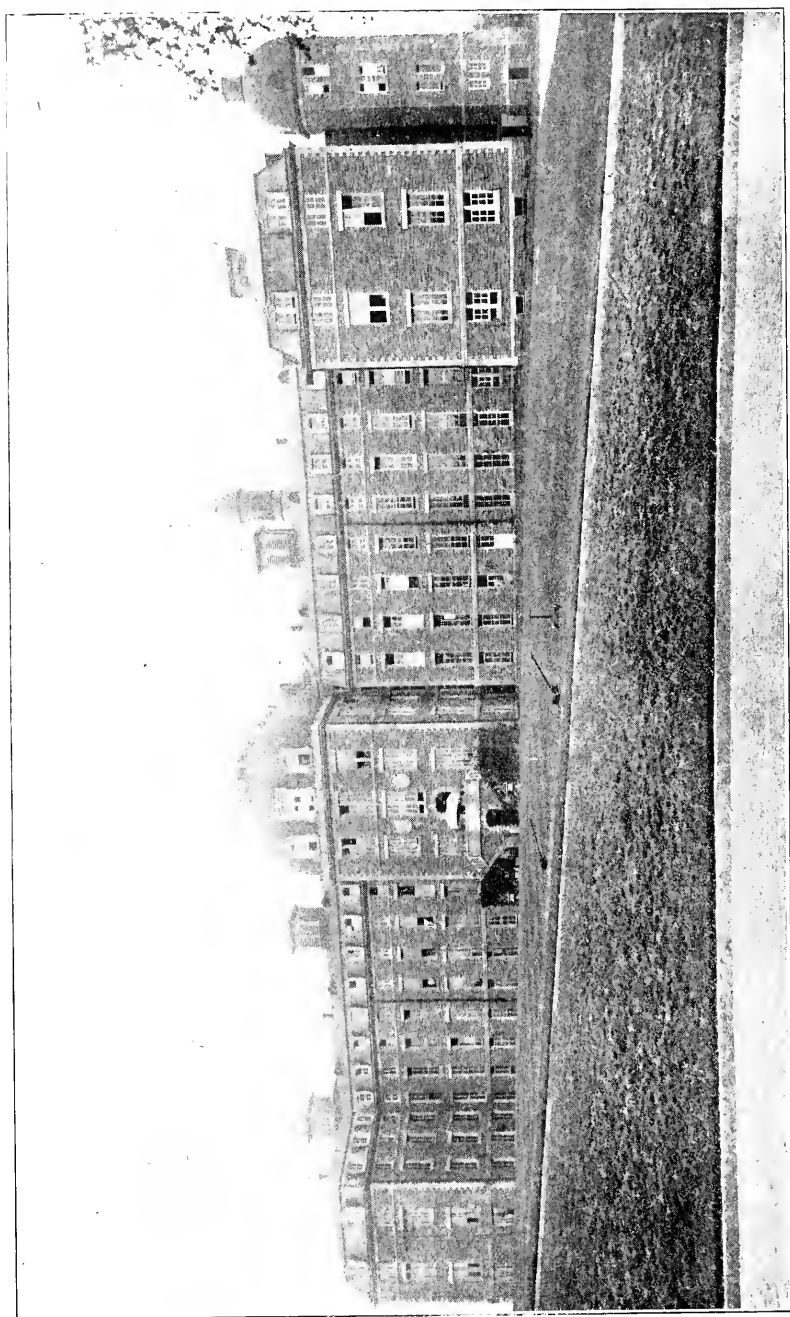
Of these there were:

Approved	674	...
Disapproved	177	
	<hr/> 851	
	<hr/>	

Part Payment for Children Committed to Institutions by the Department of Public Charities.

On September 29, 1902, the Hon. Homer Folks, Commissioner of Public Charities, issued an order to the effect that after September 29, 1902, this Bureau was to receive part payment for children committed to institutions, in cases where parents are unable to maintain their children at home by reason of sickness or death of one of the parents, and in cases where, after an investigation, by the Examiners of this Department, it was found necessary to commit the children to institutions, but in no case was this Bureau to receive full board for any child so committed. If the parents were found to be financially able to pay full board for their children they must be referred to the institutions to make their own arrangements. The order in that regard has been strictly adhered to.

From October 1, 1902, to December 31, 1902, the following amount was collected by this Bureau in part payment for children committed to the various institutions by this Department..... \$1,009 50



CITY HOSPITAL, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Supervision of Children Placed in Families by the Department of Public Charities.

On October 15, 1902, by direction of the Commissioner, this Bureau began the work of supervising the children that had been placed out by indenture by this Department since the year 1884.

The number under supervision from October 15, 1902, to December 31, 1902,
was 222

Result of visits and inquiries shows as follows:

Died	19
Adopted	4
Returned to institutions	4
Otherwise removed from supervision.....	113
Remaining under supervision, at close of year.....	82

Total 222

Number of children remaining in institutions as public charges on January
1, 1902 11,496

Number of children remaining in institutions as public charges on January
1, 1903 10,825

Decrease 671

Respectfully submitted.

FREDERICK E. BAUER, Superintendent.

REPORT OF CITY HOSPITAL.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner, Department of Public Charities:

Dear Sir—I respectfully submit to you the following report of this hospital for the year ending December 31, 1902:

Number of patients remaining December 31, 1901..... 717

Number of patients admitted during the year..... 6,499

Total number treated..... 7,216

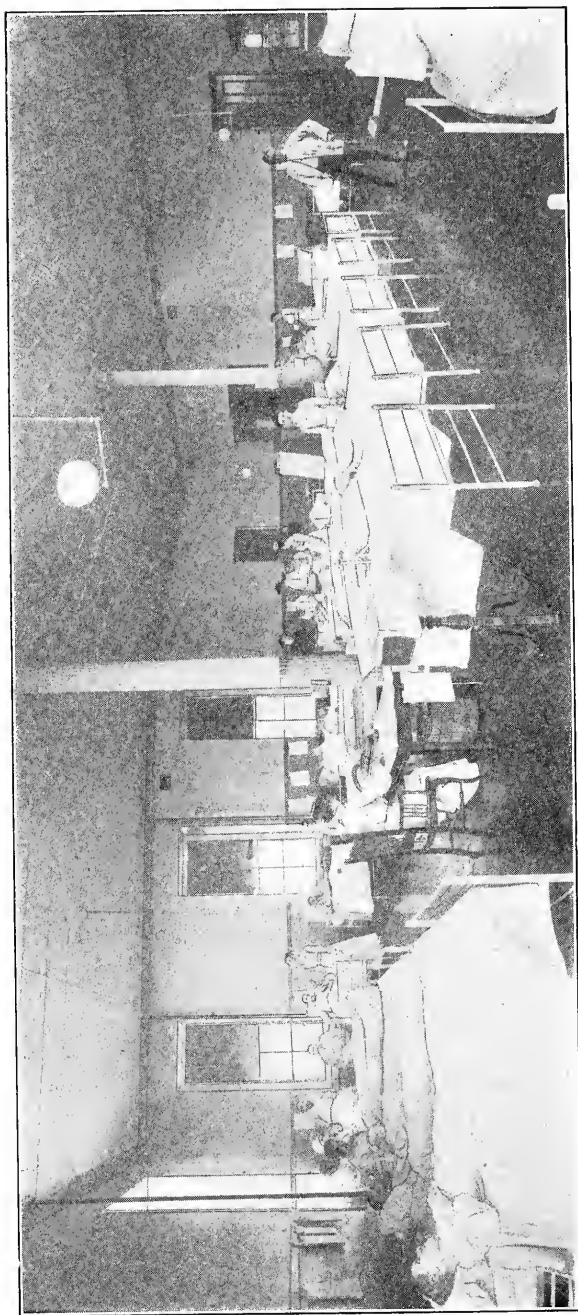
Number discharged 6,111

Number of deaths..... 388

6,499

Number remaining December 31, 1902..... 717

Percentage of mortality..... 5.38



A WARD OF THE CITY HOSPITAL, 1902.

The statistics continue to show the need of maintaining this hospital at the highest possible state of efficiency for the treatment of the varied cases of sickness assigned here. The cases were divided as follows: 2,712 surgical and 3,787 medical; of this number there were 730 stretcher cases, i. e., those unable to walk or care for themselves, comprised almost exclusively of patients transferred from other hospitals.

Owing to the gradual discontinuance of the School for Male Nurses, it has been possible to utilize the rooms adjoining the male wards, formerly occupied by the male nurses for sleeping quarters, as patients' dining rooms. Doors have been cut opening directly on the wards, and all patients able to walk are now served their food in the dining rooms instead of at the bedside, as was the former custom. The gradual discontinuance of employing male Nurses and filling their places by female Nurses, assisted by male Hospital Helpers, is, in the opinion of all who are connected with the hospital management, a wise and progressive move and meets with their hearty approval.

The conversion of Ward Twelve, female, into a chapel for the use of all religious denominations is a decided improvement, as it can be reached from both sides and obviates the necessity of going through a ward to attend services, as was the former condition on the side for female patients.

The added and much needed accommodation of running the ferry boat half hourly from 10 a. m. until 6 p. m. is appreciated by the large Visiting Staff and the extra care and attention bestowed on the patients is manifest by the increased number of visits of the Attending Visiting Physician.

The substitution of polished floors for the plain scrubbed is admitted by all concerned with the management to be a great and needed improvement. The wards are more presentable in appearance and more easily kept clean.

The religious needs of our patients continued to be as zealously attended to by the reverend gentlemen attached to this hospital, and sincere and grateful thanks are extended to the Rev. Father Giraud, the Rev. W. H. Weeks and the late Episcopal Chaplain, Rev. George F. Langdon, for their untiring efforts for the patients' welfare.

I also, on behalf of the patients, extend their many thanks and acknowledgments to the following for the large and constant contributions of books, papers, magazines, fruits and flowers: The Hospital Book and Newspaper Society, Miss Booth and Mrs. Riddle of the St. Elizabeth's Guild, Miss Coburn of St. Andrew's Guild, Rev. Dr. Robert B. Kimber, Superintendent New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society; Mrs. Thos. S. Brennan, Mrs. Joseph Develin, Mrs. Tray, Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Mosher, Mrs. John Dougherty, Miss Mary Mulligan, Miss E. Dwyer, Miss M. McHenry, Miss A. Bergan, Miss M. Duffy, Miss Essie Kelly, Miss K. Port, Miss D. Tully; Messrs. John W. Kehoe, J. P. Buderns, T. Quinn, R. A.

White, G. A. Dougherty, J. J. Cunneen, L. Desgarrennes, R. J. Dougherty, A. C. Blair, E. T. Martin, S. M. Weirner, G. P. Nicholson, C. I. J. Smith, G. J. Dyer and many others

To Miss Evans and Mr. Buck, the Inspection Committee, for their unceasing efforts and wise suggestions for the improvement of the hospital and the desire manifested by them to place this hospital on a plane with the best, I tender my sincere thanks.

To the Medical Board, the Medical Inspection Committee and Visiting Physicians I offer my sincere thanks for their courtesy and unremitting attention at all times. To the House Staff and Assistants for their courtesy and attention to their duties I sincerely thank them.

To the Superintendents of Training Schools, Miss M. S. Gilmour and Miss J. A. Silver, I extend my thanks for their courtesy and kindness at all times and their manifest efforts to elevate the standing and service of the hospital to the highest plane.

The Orderlies, Nurses and other employees I wish to thank for the earnest and conscientious manner in which they performed their duties.

Respectfully submitted,

JOS. SCHILLING, Superintendent.

City Hospital.

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Nativity.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Native.	Foreign.
Number of patients remaining December 31, 1901.....	409	294	7	7	717	290	427
Admitted from January 1 to December 31, 1902.....	4,183	2,123	90	103	6,499	2,719	3,780
Treated during the year	4,592	2,417	97	110	7,216	3,009	4,207
Discharged during the year.	3,943	1,987	87	94	6,111	2,571	3,540
Died during the year.....	226	149	4	9	388	145	243
Total	4,169	2,136	91	103	6,499	2,716	3,783
Number of patients remaining December 31, 1902....	423	281	6	7	717	293	424

Statement Showing Number of Patients Admitted,

	Admissions.				Births.		Total.	Nativity.	
	White. Males.	Fe- males.	Colored. Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.		Native.	For- eign.
1902.									
January	373	174	17	6	3	4	577	261	316
February	305	160	10	9	5	4	493	205	288
March	347	202	5	9	13	2	578	244	334
April	406	201	8	5	5	6	631	238	393
May	385	182	6	9	7	3	592	240	352
June	355	159	7	7	3	6	537	226	311
July	291	186	9	12	8	7	513	226	287
August	344	174	4	14	7	8	551	234	317
September	324	152	8	9	13	6	512	229	283
October	330	163	7	9	7	2	518	229	289
November	273	146	5	4	4	4	436	173	263
December	372	168	4	10	3	4	561	214	347
Totals.....	4,105	2,067	90	103	78	56	6,499	2,719	3,780

Discharged and Died, January 1 to December 31, 1902

Discharges.							Deaths.						
White. Fe- Males.	males.	Colored. Fe- Males.	males.	Total.	Nativity. For- Native.	eign.	White. Fe- Males.	males.	Colored. Fe- Males.	males.	Total.	Nativity. For- Native.	eign.
301	174	12	4	491	216	275	25	19	1	2	47	23	24
322	162	10	9	503	231	272	20	17	..	1	38	13	25
382	200	9	9	600	244	356	26	14	..	1	41	19	22
372	174	6	7	559	212	347	23	15	1	1	40	13	27
367	181	7	6	561	216	345	18	13	..	1	32	12	20
332	147	10	7	496	219	277	17	14	1	..	32	7	25
292	146	6	8	452	190	262	11	10	..	..	21	10	11
373	225	5	13	616	243	373	14	9	..	2	25	9	16
319	169	8	12	508	223	285	20	12	..	..	32	14	18
321	137	6	7	471	216	255	16	8	..	..	24	6	18
238	130	4	9	381	177	204	14	6	1	..	21	6	15
324	142	4	3	473	184	289	22	12	..	1	35	13	22
3,943	1,987	87	94	6,111	2,571	3,540	226	149	4	9	388	145	243

Condition of Patients Discharged.

	Cured.	Improved.	Not Improved.	Total.
January	142	253	54	449
February	160	221	32	413
March	188	335	37	560
April	211	258	69	538
May	194	313	42	549
June	167	275	46	488
July	146	235	48	429
August	183	323	36	542
September	160	295	35	490
October	144	274	50	468
November	126	211	38	375
December	174	252	40	466
Total	1,995	3,245	527	5,767

Medical	2,264
Surgical	1,228
Genito-urinary	1,004
Dermatological	605
Gynaecological	166
Obstetrical	287
Ophthalmic	155
Laryngological	58

Total..... 5,767

Transferred	344
Died	388

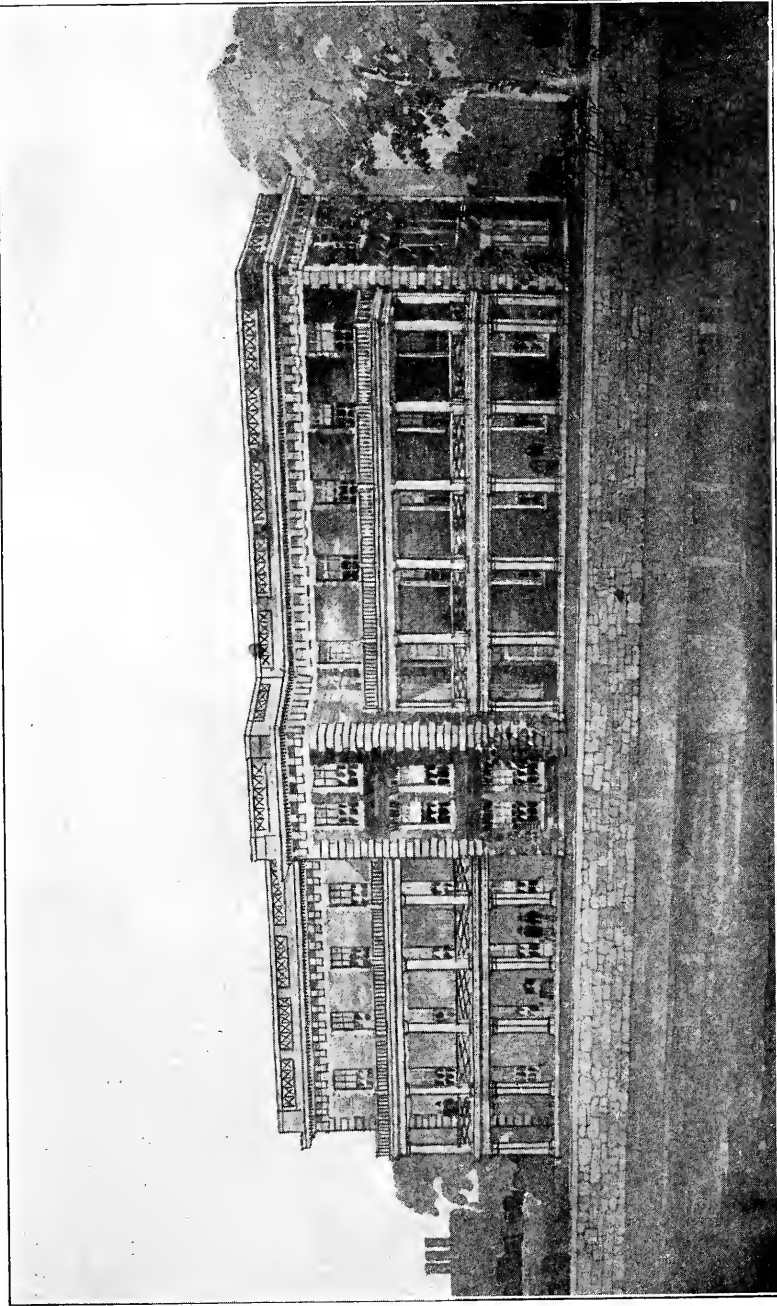
Total..... 6,499

Nativity of Patients.

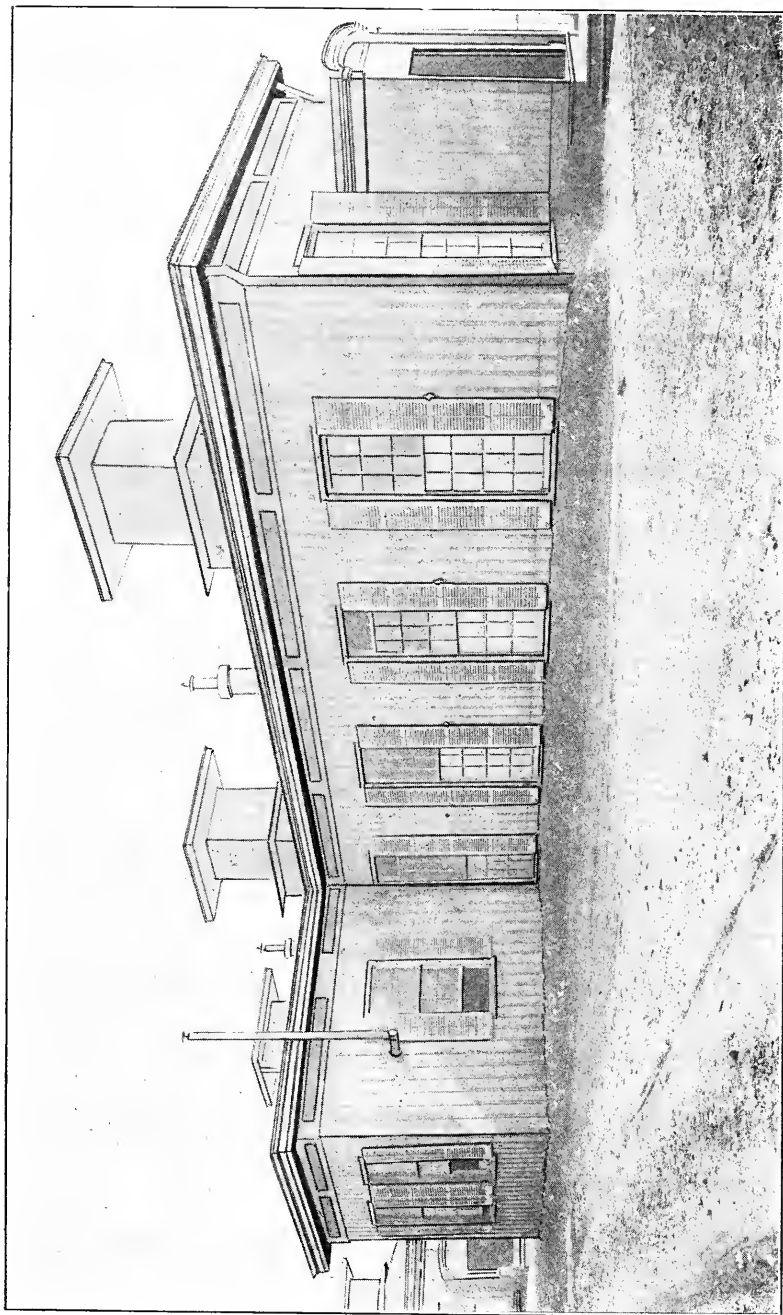
Country.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Country.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Armenia	6	1	7	Ireland	1,109	814	1,923
Austria	64	49	113	Italy	230	53	283
Belgium	3	1	4	Norway	9	3	12
Bohemia	5	4	9	Poland	18	15	33
Canada	31	15	46	Roumania	18	10	28
China	11	....	11	Russia	98	72	170
Denmark	4	3	7	Scotland	52	29	81
England	126	85	211	Sweden	49	5	54
Finland	8	3	11	Switzerland	13	5	18
France	15	15	30	United States	1,902	817	2,719
Germany	415	142	557	West Indies	12	5	17
Greece	14	..	14	Other countries....	20	28	48
Holland	6	..	6				
Hungary	35	52	87	Total	4,273	2,226	6,499

Medical.

Diagnosis.	Number.	Diagnosis.	Number.
Acute congestion of lungs.....	1	Cirrhosis of liver	9
Addison's disease	1	Cocainism	1
Alcoholism	693	Colitis	10
Anaemia	18	Constipation	19
Aortic aneurism	4	Diabetes	1
Aortic insufficiency	3	Diabetes Mellitus	2
Aortic stenosis	2	Dilatation of heart	3
Aphasia	1	Dysentery	4
Arthritis	9	Emphysema	19
Arthritis Deformens	3	Endarteritis	3
Asthma	10	Endocarditis	42
Auto-intoxication	2	Enteritis	16
Bronchitis	92	Entero-colitis	3
Caffeinism	1	Epilepsy	49
Caisson disease	2	Erysipelas—	
Chloralism	1	Of face	212
Chorea	6	Of leg	28



PAVILION FOR ERYSIPELAS, DISTURBED AND NERVOUS PATIENTS AT CITY HOSPITAL, TO REPLACE TWO DILAPIDATED ONE-STORY WOODEN STRUCTURES.

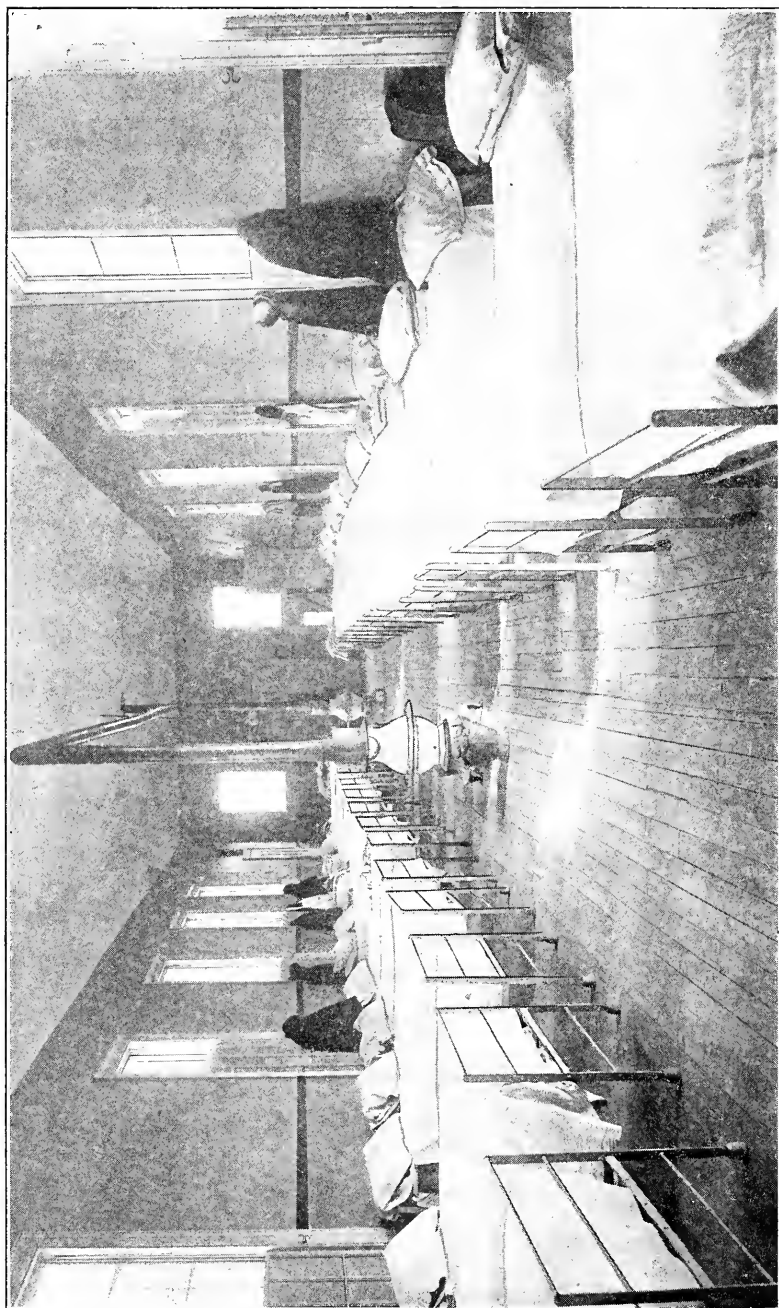


FORMER PAVILION FOR ERYSIPELAS, DISTURBED AND NERVOUS PATIENTS.

Diagnosis.	Number.	Diagnosis.	Number.
Of arm	2	Paralysis—	
Febricula	1	Agitans	5
Gastritis	48	Diphthoretic	1
Gastro-enteritis	4	Facial	3
General debility	9	Hemiplegia	31
Glycosuria	1	Locomotor Ataxia	28
Gout	18	Monoplegia	2
Hodgkin's disease	1	Paraplegia	10
Hydrocephalus	1	Pressure paralysis of arms.....	2
Hypochondria	3	Sensorv	1
Hysteria	30	Parotitis	2
Infancy (children admitted with mothers)	15	Pericarditis	1
Insomnia	2	Pleurisy	41
Jaundice	2	Plumbism	5
La grippe	0	Pneumonia	16
Lumbago	24	Progressive muscular atrophy	1
Malaria	36	Pulmonary tuberculosis	68
Meningitis (serous)	1	Railway spine	1
Migraine	3	Rheumatism	228
Milk leg	1	Sciatica	13
Mitral insufficiency	8	Sclerosis—	
Mitral stenosis	2	Arterio	14
Morphinism	10	Insular	1
Myelitis	4	Lateral	1
Myelitis (anterior polio)	1	Multiple	2
Myocarditis	16	Senility	58
Myotonia	2	Tape worm	1
No disease	26	Thrombosis	1
Nephritis	58	Typhoid fever	11
Neuralgia	7	Ulcer of stomach	2
Neurasthenia	63		
Neuritis	39	Total	2,264

Surgical.

Diagnosis.	Number.	Diagnosis.	Number.
Abscess—		Contusions—	
Alveolar	6	Of arm, hand	14
Axillary	3	Of back	5
Ischio-rectal	19	Of chest	3
Of breast	2	General	19
Of face	8	Of hip	20
Of groin	7	Of head, face	52
Of leg, foot	14	Of leg, foot	49
Of liver	1	Of shoulder	14
Of neck	4	Deformity of nose	1
Of tongue	1	Deformity of toe	2
Aneurism of innominate artery....	1	Dislocation of semilunar cartilage	1
Aesophageal stenosis	1	Dislocations—	
Burns—		Of hip	1
Of arm, hand	17	Of shoulder	12
Of face	1	Of thumb	1
General	5	Of vertabrae	1
Of leg, foot	15	Of wrist	1
Of vulva	1	Dupuytren's contraction	2
Bursitis	6	Epithelioma—	
Carbuncle	10	Of lip	1
Carcinoma—		Of neck	2
Of breast	3	Of tongue	1
Of jaw	1	Evulsion of toe nail	1
Of lip	1	Exostosis of elbow	1
Of parotid gland	1	Fissure in ano	1
Of rectum	1	Fistula in ano	35
Of tongue	1	Floating kidney	4
Cellulitis—		Fractures (compound)—	
Of foot, leg	36	Of humerus	1
Of hand, arm	38	Of leg	7
Of head	6	Fractures (simple)—	
Cholecystitis	1	Colles	14
Concussion of brain	3	Potts'	36
Cystic thyroid	1	Of clavicle	13



WARD IN PAVILION FORMERLY USED FOR ERYSIPELAS CASES.

Diagnosis.	Number.	Diagnosis.	Number.
Fractures (simple)—		Incised Wounds—	
Of femur	34	Of arm, hand	4
Of fibula	15	Of face, head	6
Of humerus	10	Of leg, foot	5
Of ilium	1	Infected Wounds—	
Of knee	1	Of abdomen	1
Of maxilla	34	Of arm, hand	18
Of metacarpal	1	Of leg, foot	20
Of metatarsal	3	Ingrowing nail	2
Of nose	6	Lacerations—	
Of patella	1	Of arm, hand	2
Of phalanx	2	Of face, head	61
Of radius	3	Of leg, foot	9
Of ribs	41	Of tongue	1
Of scapula	1	Lateral curvature of spine.....	1
Of tibia	22	Lipoma	2
Of tibia and fibula	10	Lymphangitis	1
Of ulna	4	Mastitis	2
Frost Bite—		Necrosis—	
Of hand	1	Of humerus	1
Of feet	3	Of leg, foot	3
Gangrene of foot	1	Of metatarsal bone	1
Gumma of ulna	1	Of scapula	1
Haematoma—		Of skull	1
Of back	4	Of temporal bone	1
Of face	1	Osteomyelitis	2
Of thigh	2	Phlebitis	3
Hallux valgus	8	Periostitis—	
Hammer-toe	1	Of jaw	2
Hemorrhoids	35	Of tibia	7
Hernia—		Pes planus	12
Femoral	2	Popliteal aneurism	2
Inguinal	50	Potts' disease	9
Umbilical	2	Prolapse of rectum	1
Ventral	5	Removal of skin for skin graft...	1
Hydrops articuli	1	Rupture of ligament of knee.....	1
Impacted faeces	2	Sarcoma of jaw	1

Diagnosis.	Number.	Diagnosis.	Number.
Scar of cheek	1	Stab wound of breast	1
Shot wound of face	1	Stricture of aesophagus	1
Sinus—		Stricture of rectum	5
Of abdomen	2	Synovitis	23
Of elbow	1	Talipo-equino varus	2
Of hand	1	Tubercular adenitis of neck	10
Of leg, foot	5	Tuberculosis—	
Of neck	1	Of arm	2
Of thigh	1	Of leg, foot	6
Sprains—		Of hip	5
Of ankle	66	Tumor of brain	1
Of back	1	Varicose veins	54
Of knee	5		
Of shoulder	1	Total	1,228
Of wrist	10		

Genito-Urinary.

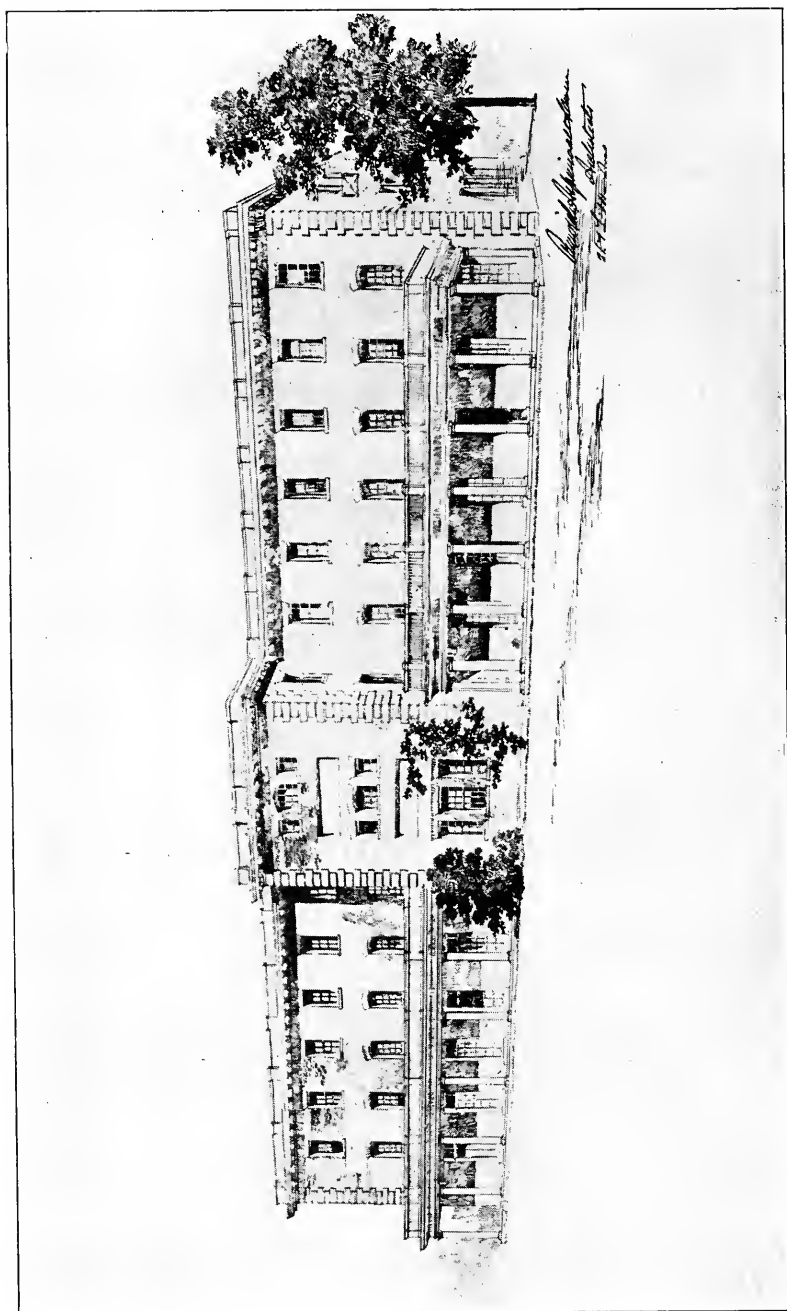
Diagnosis.	Number.	Diagnosis.	Number.
Abscess—		Herpes preputialis	1
Of penis	1	Hydrocele	9
Of scrotum	3	Incontinence of urine	1
Labial	12	Onanism	1
Balanitis	2	Orchitis	43
Bartholinitis	1	Paraphimosis	1
Bubo	87	Phimosis	8
Burn of penis	1	Prostatitis	6
Chancroids	186	Prostatorrhoea	1
Condylomata	16	Spermatocele	1
Cystitis	15	Stricture	29
Endocervicitis	9	Syphilis	318
Epididymitis	5	Tuberculosis of testicle	4
Extravasation of urine	2	Vaginitis	37
Fibro lipoma of ext. genitals....	1	Varicocele	12
Fibrosis of prepuce	1	Vesiculitis	2
Gangrene of penis	2	Vulvitis	1
Gangrene of scrotum	2		
Gonorrhoea	183	Total	1,004

Dermatological.

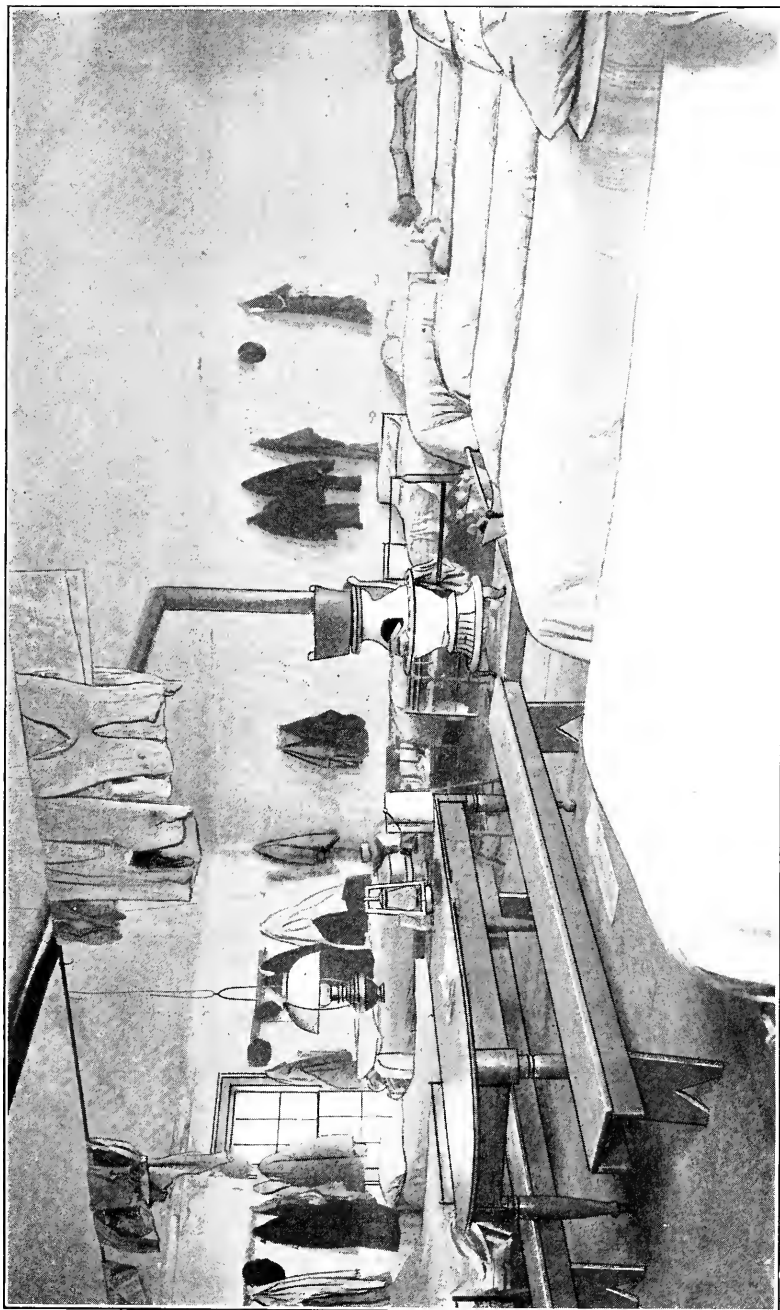
Diagnosis.	Number.	Diagnosis.	Number
Acne, indurata	1	Pompholyx	1
Acne, rosacea	4	Pruritis	2
Acne, vulgaris	8	Psoriasis	38
Corn	2	Purpura	1
Dermatitis	15	Scabies	14
Ecthyma	11	Sycosis	10
Eczema	64	Toxicodendron	6
Favus	1	Ulcers—	
Furunculosis	7	Of back	1
Herpes zoster	2	Of hand	1
Impetigo	4	Of head	1
Keloids	1	Of hip	1
Lichen planus	1	Of leg	340
Lupus vulgaris	3	Urticaria	1
Pediculosis	62		
Pemphigus	2	Total	605

Gynaecological.

Diagnosis.	Number.	Diagnosis.	Number
Abscess—		Laceration of perineum	9
Pelvic	1	Miscarriage	4
Retro-peritoneal	1	Ovarian cyst	6
Amenorrhoea	1	Post-partum	8
Anteflexion of uterus	1	Prolapse of uterus	7
Anteversión of uterus	1	Pyo-salpinx	7
Carcinoma of cervix	1	Retroflexion of uterus	8
Carcinoma of uterus	16	Retroversion of uterus	25
Cystocele	3	Salpingitis	14
Endometritis	40	Urethral caruncle	1
Fibroids of uterus	2		
Infantile uterus	1	Total	166
Laceration of cervix	9		



DORMITORY FOR MALE EMPLOYEES, TO BE ERECTED AT CITY HOSPITAL, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.



PRESENT DORMITORY FOR MALE EMPLOYEES AT CITY HOSPITAL, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Obstetrical.

Diagnosis.	Number.	Diagnosis.	Number.
Mothers delivered	148	Children born	119
Mothers not delivered	20		
		Total	287

Ophthalmic.

Diagnosis.	Number.	Diagnosis.	Number.
Amblyopia	2	Opacity of cornea	2
Blephoritis	3	Ophthalmia	4
Cataract	13	Optic atrophy	5
Chloroiditis	1	Optic neuritis	2
Collapse of eye	1	Ptosis	1
Conjunctivitis	20	Refraction	3
Detached retina	2	Sarcoma of eye	1
Ectropion	3	Staphyloma	3
Embolism of retinal vessels.....	1	Strabismus	5
Glaucoma	3	Sub-conjunctival hemorrhage	1
Iridodonesis	2	Trachoma	16
Iritis	43	Trichiasis	1
Keratitis	11	Tuberculosis of eye	1
Laceration of eye-ball	1	Ulcer of cornea	2
Lachrymal abscess	1		
Myopia	1	Total	155

Laryngological, Etc., Etc.

Diagnosis.	Number.	Diagnosis.	Number.
Glossitis	1	Rhinitis	9
Laryngitis	4	Stomatitis	7
Mastoiditis	2	Tinnitus Aurium	1
Otitis media	16	Tonsillitis	8
Pharyngitis	7		
Polypi	2	Total	58
Quinsy	1		

Patients Transferred to Other Institutions.

	Bellevue Hospital.		City Home.		Metropolitan Hospital.		Randall's Island.		Craig Colony.		Other Institutions.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1902.													
January	4	2	12	20	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	42
February.....	..	2	5	5	59	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
March .....	..	3	12	17	4	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	40
April	1	5	1	2	3	2	..	3	1	..	2	1	21
May .....	..	3	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12
June	2	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	8
July	1	1	9	8	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	23
August .....	..	..	12	46	7	4	1	1	2	..	..	1	74
September	1	5	4	2	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	18
October .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
November ....	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	6
December ....	..	..	..	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	7
Total	9	23	57	110	85	28	4	7	6	1	8	6	344

Note—The 167 patients transferred to the City Home were cases of senility, incurables and destitution; of those to Bellevue, 4 were for treatment and 28 for mental examination; those to Metropolitan Hospital, 110 were pulmonary tuberculosis, and 3 were leprosy cases; to Randall's Island, 6 mothers and children and 4 returned; to Craig Colony, 7 epileptics.

Those sent to other institutions were: 2 insane to Manhattan State Hospital, 6 cancer cases to St. Rose's Home; 2 children to Guild of Infant Saviour; 2 epileptics to the Richmond County Farm; 1 smallpox case to North Brother Island, and 1 patient eloped.

Causes of Death.

Diagnosis.	Number.	Diagnosis.	Number.
Acute articular rheumatism	1	Carcinoma—	
Acute dilatation of heart	4	Of breast	4
Acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis ..	1	Of caecum	1
Alcoholism	8	Of face	2
Alcoholic wet brain	1	Of liver	5
Aortic regurgitation	1	Of leg	1
Appendicular abscess	1	Of larynx	2
Arthritis deformans	1	Of mediastinum	1
Asphyxia	1	Of neck	1
Cardiac asthenia	10	Of prostate	1

Diagnosis.	Number.	Diagnosis.	Number.
Carcinoma—		Paralysis	13
Of rectum	3	Peritonitis	4
Of stomach	4	Peritonitis (pelvic)	1
Of sigmoid	1	Pericarditis	2
Of uterus	10	Pernicious anaemia	1
Cellulitis	1	Pemphigus vulgaris	1
Cerebral embolus	1	Pneumonia	31
Cerebral hemorrhage	9	Potts' disease	1
Cerebral softening	3	Premature birth	3
Cerebral tumor	1	Puerperal sepsis	1
Cerebro spinal meningitis	2	Pulmonary embolism	1
Cirrhosis of liver	7	Pyæmia	3
Colitis (chronic)	1	Pyo-nephrosis	4
Colitis (ilio)	1	Sarcoma—	
Colitis (ulcerative)	1	Of jaw	1
Congenital atalectasis	1	Of lungs	1
Cystitis	3	Sclerosis—	
Diabetes mellitus	1	Arterio	5
Emphysema	1	Multiple	1
Endocarditis	10	Senility	4
Erysipelas	3	Septicaemia	7
Fatty heart	1	Surgical shock	7
Gastritis	1	Syphilis	3
General paresis	1	Tubercular otitis	1
Inanition	8	Tuberculosis (miliary)	6
Intestinal obstruction	1	Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	49
Meningitis	4	Typhoid fever	1
Morphinism (chronic)	1	Uraemia	5
Myocarditis	10		
Nephritis	77		
Oedema of brain	4		383
Oedema of lungs	5	Coroners' cases	5
Oedema of pia mater	1		
Obstructive jaundice	1	Total	388

Still births, 17.

Medical Board—City Hospital.

Officers, 1902.

Charles C. Ransom, M. D., President.	|	Edward M. Foote, M. D., Secretary.
Graeme M. Hammond, M. D., Vice-President.		

Consulting Physicians and Surgeons.

Medical—

John J. Reid, M. D.
Beverly Robinson, M. D.

Surgical—

Constantine J. Maguire, M. D.
Henry G. Piffard, M. D.
William K. Otis, M. D.
William R. Pryor, M. D.
James A. Andrews, M. D.

Visiting Physicians and Surgeons.

Medical—

Christian A. Herter, M. D.
Charles E. Quinby, M. D.
Charles C. Ransom, M. D.
Joseph Collins, M. D.
Charles N. B. Camac, M. D.
Nathaniel B. Potter, M. D.
Evan Evans, M. D.
Theodore C. Janeway, M. D.

Surgical—

Frederick H. Wiggin, M. D.
George E. Brewer, M. D.
Robert H. M. Dawbarn, M. D.
Edward M. Foote, M. D.

Assistant Surgeon—

Howard D. Collins, M. D.

Gynaecological—

Ramon Guiteras, M. D.
J. Riddle Goffe, M. D.
Albert H. Ely, M. D.
Henry S. Stearns, M. D.

Assistant Gynaecologist—

Charles G. Child, M. D.

Ophthalmological—

Edward S. Peck, M. D.
Richard Kalish, M. D.
Alfred N. Strouse, M. D.
W. Whitehead Gilfillan, M. D.

Dermatological—

Edward B. Bronson, M. D.
John A. Fordyce, M. D.
Follen Cabot, M. D.
William S. Gottheil, M. D.

Assistant Dermatologist—

Jerome Kingsbury, M. D.

Genito-Urinary—

Prince A. Marrow, M. D.
Eugene Fuller, M. D.
Robert H. Greene, M. D.
Charles L. Gibson, M. D.

Assistant Genito-Urinary—

M. J. Echeveria, M. D.

Neurological—

Edward D. Fisher, M. D.
Graeme M. Hammond, M. D.
Smith E. Jelliffe, M. D.
James R. Hunt, M. D.

Laryngologist—

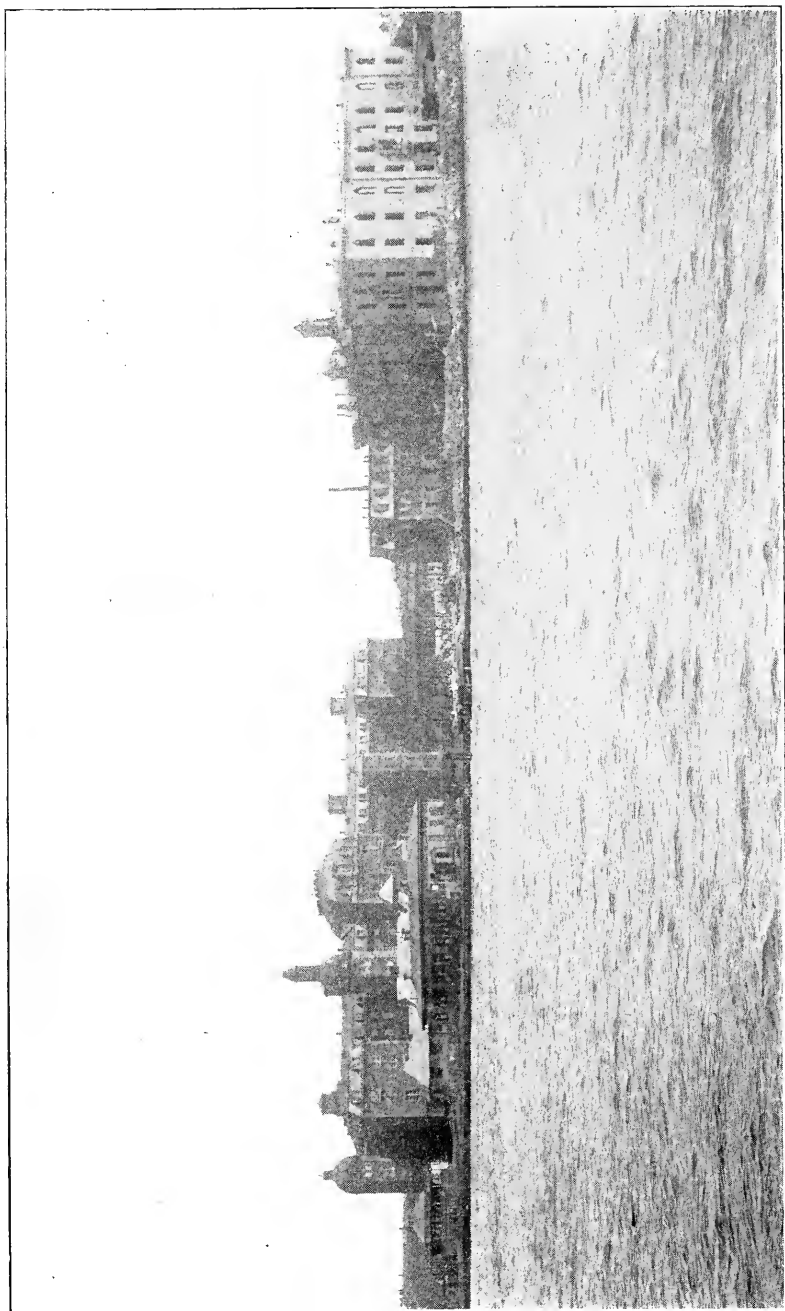
Francis J. Quinlan, M. D.

Assistant Laryngologist—

Miles Tierney, M. D.

Dental Surgeons—

F. L. Bogue, M. D., D. S.
W. C. Deane, M. D., D. S.



CITY HOSPITAL—NURSES' HOME, SHOWING FOUR-STORY STONE ADDITION IN PROCESS OF ERECTION.

Maternity Hospital.

Consulting—

Henry J. Garriques, M. D.

Paul F. Munde, M. D.

Visiting—

James C. Edgar, M. D.

Simon Marx, M. D.

Joseph B. Cooke, M. D.

Assistant Visiting—

Gustav G. Fischlowitz, M. D.

William R. Stone, M. D.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEW YORK CITY TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR NURSES.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner, Department of Public Charities, Foot of
East Twenty-sixth Street, New York:

Dear Sir—The following annual report for 1902 is respectfully submitted:

On the 31st of December, 1901, the census of the school was 97 and the help

14. The school was classified as follows:

Officers, 2; Head Nurses, 12; Pupil Nurses, 72; Probationers, 11.

They were distributed as follows:

1 Head Nurse and 7 Pupil Nurses at Fordham Hospital.

1 Head Nurse and 7 Pupil Nurses at Harlem Hospital.

3 Head Nurses and 16 Pupil Nurses at Gouverneur Hospital.

1 Head Nurse and 6 Pupil Nurses at Maternity Hospital.

6 Head Nurses and 36 Pupil Nurses and 11 Probationers at City Hospital.

On the 31st of December, 1902, there were 128 employees on the census of the
Training School, classified as follows:

Officers, 2; Trained Nurses, 2; Head Nurses, 12; Pupil Nurses, 80; Probationers,
10; Matron, 1; Stenographer, 1; paid help, 19.

They were distributed as follows:

2 Trained Nurses (one Night Superintendent and one in charge of detail of female
side) at City Hospital.

4 Post-graduate and 22 Pupil Nurses at Gouverneur Hospital.

1 Post-graduate and 9 Pupil Nurses at Harlem Hospital.

1 Post-graduate and 7 Pupil Nurses at Fordham Hospital.

1 Post-graduate and 4 Pupil Nurses at Maternity Hospital.

4 Post-graduate and 36 Pupil Nurses at City Hospital.

10 Probationers at City Hospital.

1 Post-graduate Nurse at Fifty-first Street House.

4 Hospital Helpers (3 women and 1 man) at Fifty-first Street House.

15 Help (12 women and 3 men) at Nurses' Home, in charge of the Matron.

During the year twenty-seven Pupil Nurses and fourteen Post-graduates received diplomas.

There were received during the year 437 applicants, of whom 149 were eligible; 65 were received on probation and 42 were accepted. There were 8 resignations and 5 dismissals. Of those who resigned, due to illness, 4 were reinstated.

Two new rules were made during the year, bearing upon withdrawals from the school, one to protect the school and the other to protect Graduate Nurses and the public, in case anyone who had not finished her course should wish to go out and pose as a trained nurse. They were as follows:

"All Nurses who resign or are dropped from the roll before the end of the month will have same take effect from the end of the previous month."

"All nurses who resign or withdraw from the School before their course is completed must give up their uniform dresses and aprons to the authorities of the School."

A number of contemplated changes were carried into effect this year.

In January two items which had been left over for the consideration of the new Commissioner, were approved and passed. They were the paying for the lecture course of the Training School by the Department, and the equalization of the salaries of the help at the Home.

In January it became necessary to add two extra Pupil Nurses to the Harlem Hospital staff, one for day duty and one for night duty.

In February plans were drawn up and approved for the additions to the Nurses' Home.

In March the subject of the three years' course and a preparatory course for the School were discussed, and it was decided after the new building should be completed, which it was hoped would be in the fall, to put the new schedule into operation, dating from October 1. The following paragraphs will explain the most important changes:

"That the course be lengthened from two to three years, the probationary period to three months, the three months to be included in the three years if the probationer is accepted.

"That classes be formed quarterly, and that a preparatory course of study be inaugurated during the probationary period, so that when the probationer dons her uniform as an accepted Nurse she has passed all her junior examinations in anatomy and physiology, materia medica, practical nursing, hygiene and sanitation and dietetics, and is thus equipped to take up her ward work intelligently, and we benefit the patients and hospitals by eliminating the ignorant probationer from the wards."

In April two Pupil Nurses were added to Gouverneur Hospital, one for day duty and one for night. In this month also, the question of introducing the female nurses into the male wards of City Hospital was brought up, and after a good deal of discussion, it was decided to begin the work as soon as possible. In order to do this it was necessary to provide more room at once, so in May two houses were secured, Nos. 418 and 420 East Fifty-first street, and the three years' course was entered upon at once for incoming pupils. The houses were put in order and furnished, and the first occupants were sent over the first week in June.

It was decided then to place the female nurses in charge of the male wards, the following being the principal conditions: "Allowing the male nurses of City Hospital to graduate at full term under their own superintendent; no more male nurses to be taken on. The female nurses to take charge of each floor as it is vacated." These conditions were complied with, and on June 2 the first floor of City Hospital was vacated by the male nurses, this being made possible by a number of graduations and one or two resignations.

On September 1 the second floor was vacated, thus throwing the whole of the medical service and the eye service into the hands of the female nurses. The erysipelas pavilion was also placed in charge of the female nurses at this time, thus leaving on December 31 only the surgical, skin, G. U. and venereal service in charge of the male nurses. The Medical Board, County Visiting Committee and those in immediate charge of these services expressed themselves much gratified by the results.

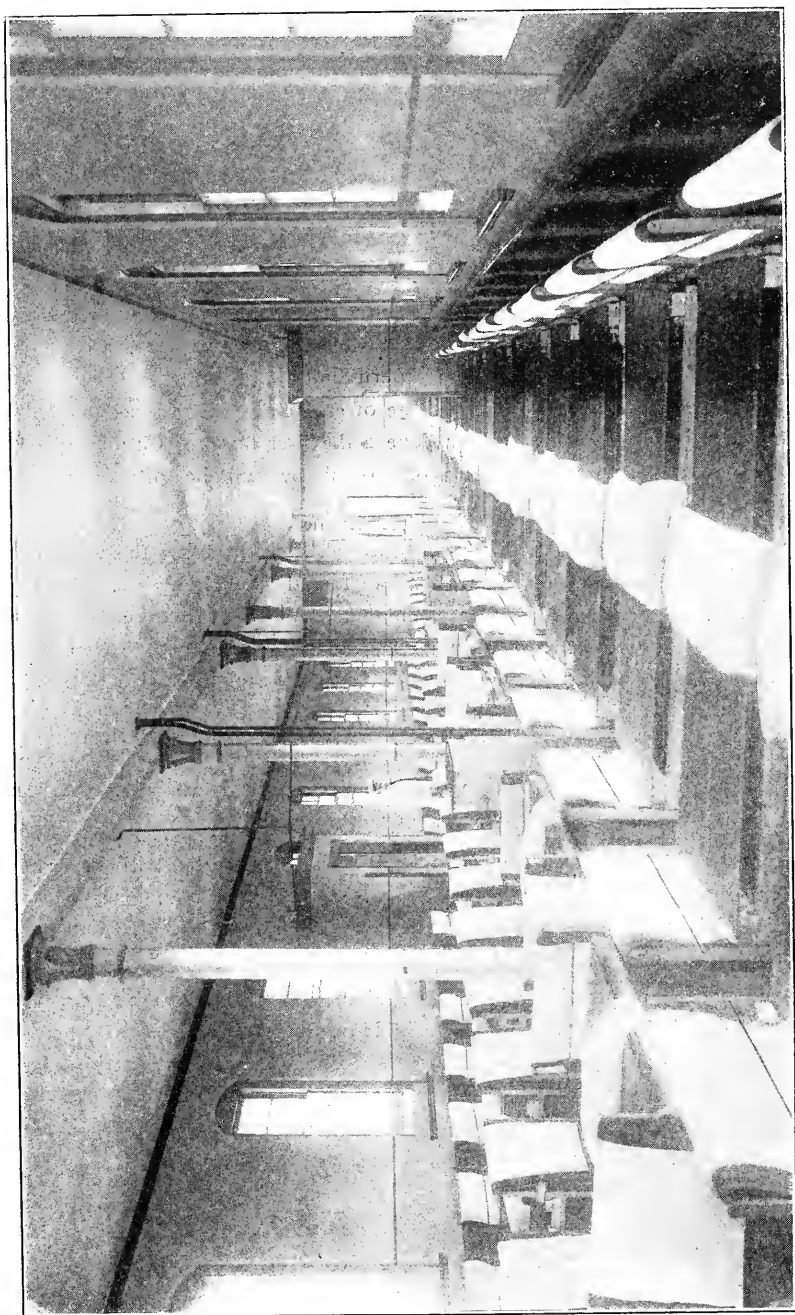
About October 1 the excavation was begun for the south wing of the new building. The work has gone on smoothly and very rapidly since.

The preparatory course spoken of in March was inaugurated with its first class coming in as a quarterly class on October 1. So far the arrangement has been more successful than we expected, and we hope when the classes are filled up to make the machinery of our theoretical course almost perfect.

The examinations for the year were held in May and December, the classes making very creditable averages. Those in May, graduating class, 82½ per cent.; seniors, 82 per cent.; juniors, 81 per cent.; those in December, graduating class, 87 per cent.; seniors, 84 per cent.; juniors, 83 per cent.

The annual commencement of the year was held the 31st of May, and was very successful and very interesting. The Mayor honored us with his presence and gave a very encouraging address.

In December the Board of Health made application to Gouverneur Hospital for a portion of the old hospital to be turned into an eye dispensary for the very prevalent disease of trachoma in the public schools. It was found it could be done, and a request was made for nurses to care for the work. As our maternity service became



MALE DORMITORY. ALMSHOUSE.

very light at this time, we found it possible to transfer the maternity staff to the eye dispensary, and thus take on this branch of work, of very active service which has been most beneficial to the junior nurses.

There were received during the year a number of donations from various sources, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones sending us our library fund for the nurses as usual, and Mrs. Gerry checks, ice cream and cake and Christmas gifts, which were distributed on Christmas day to the patients, and the Island Mission furnishing its usual donation, which was used for special diet, care, etc., for the patients. Special accounts were kept of all these gifts, and receipts, etc., were sent to the donors.

Our supplies for the year have been sufficient and good and delivered as promptly as possible.

Very respectfully,

MARY S. GILMOUR, Superintendent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CITY HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MALE NURSES.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner, Public Charities:

Dear Sir—The year of 1902 began its work with 29 Pupil Nurses and three Head Nurses, who were placed in the wards of City Hospital.

On recommendation of the County Visiting Committee the nursing of the outside pavilions—Male, Erysipelas and Epileptic—was placed under the charge of the Superintendent of the Male Training School. The permanent Nurse in charge of erysipelas leaving, the Commissioner granted the addition of two Pupil Nurses in the school to care for the patients.

In May it was decided to fill all vacancies existing and as they should occur by female Nurses, thus gradually eliminating the Male Training School. This order went into effect May 15, and the first change was made June 1, when Miss Gilmour placed female Nurses in charge of the First Medical Division. On July 1 the male erysipelas, and September 1, the second medical and eye services were taken.

In September a paid Hospital Helper was allowed for night duty in the epileptic pavilion, which had heretofore been cared for by convalescent helpers.

Since October 1 the work has been very heavy and the male Nurses deserve great credit for the manner in which they have done their work, as our numbers have been few, with ten Pupil Nurses and two Head Nurses to care for seven wards with 119 beds.

During the year 60 applications were received for admission, of whom 16 entered

on probation; eleven were accepted, and nine Pupil Nurses resigned or were dismissed for various reasons. Eleven passed their examinations with a class average of 83 per cent. and received diplomas; two failed to come when notified of the examination and one did not complete his time after the examination.

Respectfully submitted,

J. AMANDA SILVER, Superintendent.

REPORT OF ALMSHOUSE.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner:

Sir—I have the honor to transmit herewith my report of the almshouse on Blackwell's Island for the year ending December 31, 1902.

The tables accompanying this report and forming a part thereof show (Table A) that the number of admissions exceed the number of discharges by a total of 483, namely, 189 men and 294 women; while the number of deaths decreased by a total of 106, namely, 52 men and 54 women, leaving an increase in the number remaining, as compared with that of the same date in 1901, of a total of 124, namely, 21 men and 103 women.

Table B gives the separate nationalities of those admitted during the year and shows that Ireland, the United States and Germany together contributed 88 per cent. of the whole, namely, Ireland, 48 per cent.; the United States, 23 per cent., and Germany, 17 per cent.

Table C gives the causes, as reported by the inmates themselves, of their becoming public charges, of which simple destitution claims about 80 per cent. and the crippled and paralyzed about 10 per cent.

Table D shows that nearly 85 per cent. were between the ages of 50 and 80 years at the date of their admission.

Table E shows that the 359 deaths reported were from 74 diseases, of which the largest number from any one disease was 60 from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Table F gives the admissions, discharges and deaths for each month separately, by sex and by native and foreign birthplace, of which the native contributes 19 per cent. and the foreign 81 per cent. as to admissions; 20 per cent. native and 80 per cent. foreign as to discharges, and 17 per cent. native and 83 per cent. foreign as to deaths.

I would also state that the inmates of the blind wards are included in these general tables, instead of being shown on separate tables as heretofore. There are 30 men and 41 women who are totally blind being cared for in the blind wards, besides an equal number or more who are partially blind.

We also have among the various classes of inmates the following, namely: Hebrews, 11 men and 6 women; colored, 2 men and 8 women; those who have been in the Almshouse for a period of 20 years and over, 8 men and 14 women; deaf mutes, 2 men and 3 women, and 1 man and 1 woman who are deaf, dumb and blind.

Of the 3,051 admissions during the year 1,114 came for the first time, or are what we term "first-timers."

Early in March, 1902, the care of the State poor from the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx was transferred from the Almshouse at Flatbush, Long Island, to this institution, pending final disposition by the State Board of Charities, and Wards 6 and 7 of the Male Almshouse were set apart for their accommodation. During the year a total of 857 such persons have been received, 832 discharged and 5 have died, leaving 20 remaining December 31, 1902.

The following improvements and alterations in the buildings and grounds have been completed or are in process of completion:

New roofs have been placed on the four buildings known as hospitals, the two brick buildings which are used exclusively for the blind men and women respectively, and upon the building used as the main kitchen.

The roofs, gutters and leaders have been overhauled and put in thorough repair on the two stone buildings known as the male and female Almshouses proper, the north and south pavilions, the male and female Incurable Hospitals, and on all the hospital buildings, as well as the Administration Building.

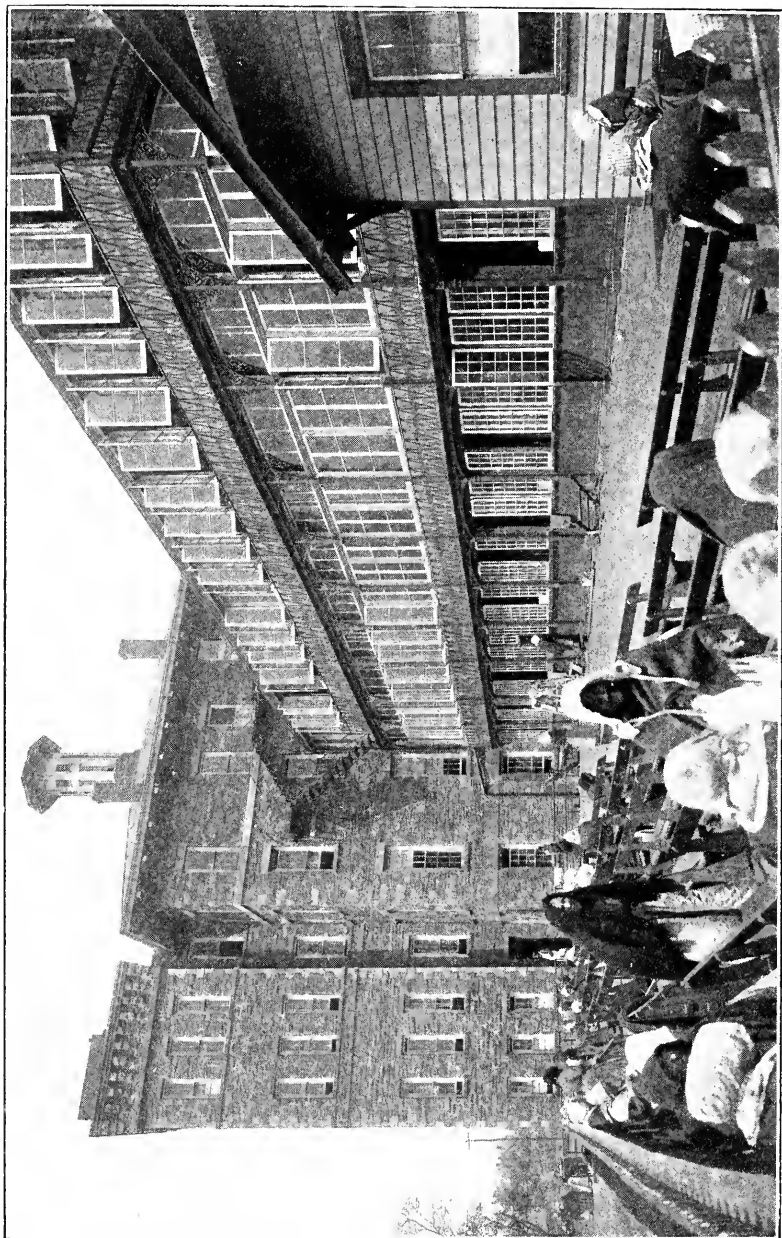
The old chimneys upon the male and female Almshouses have been taken down and removed, and the chimneys upon the old Maternity Building have been rebuilt.

A new shed with skylights and tar roof has been erected over the space known as the Park, located east of Wards R and S, affording a comfortable place for the inmates to sit under shelter in rainy weather and in the shade in hot and sunny days. A shed has also been built over the space of ground which is used for a stone-breaking yard, which affords shade and shelter for the men working there.

New floors have been laid in the main office and hall of the Executive Building and in the porches of the Incurable Hospital.

The work of erecting new shops is being prosecuted with all possible speed, a portion of which is to be set off as a broom factory. New felt and patent roofing has been used on all these shops.

The first and second floors of the south end of the south pavilion have been converted into a Nurses' Home, containing 28 separate rooms, each fitted with steam and gas, and made every way comfortable, and we anticipate getting the nurses into these new quarters early in the coming year, which will enable us to turn the quarters now occupied by nurses into a home for married couples.



WOMEN'S BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM (THE BALCONIES, WHICH ARE THE ONLY MEANS OF ACCESS TO THE TOILETS, WHICH ARE IN THE CENTRAL PORTION OF THE BUILDING, WERE ENCLOSED AND STEAM HEATED DURING 1902).

The tables in the male dining-room have been rearranged in such a manner as to enable the inmates to sit facing each other, instead of each row facing the back of the row in front as heretofore, which arrangement produces a much more inviting appearance in the dining-room and is more pleasing to the inmates. Knives and forks have been furnished to the inmates of Ward L, who are composed of paralytics and cripples.

Fans have been placed in the main Laundry, which were badly needed and supply a long-felt want, greatly relieving in hot and sultry days those whose duties require them there.

Many of the wards have been repainted, and now present a bright and inviting appearance.

New steam radiators are now being placed in all the wards of the male and female Almshouses.

Window shades have been provided in all the rooms occupied by Night Nurses and Orderlies in the place of blankets which were formerly tacked up to the windows.

The grading and terracing of the space in front of the male Almshouse is nearing completion. This is a great improvement, as it prevents washing away by rain and storms of the former declining roadway occupying this space. When this work is completed this space will present a much more inviting and cheerful appearance.

The old dead trees, about six in number, which formerly stood along the roadway in front of the main kitchen, have been removed, the roadway widened about eighteen feet, thus affording adequate space for the turning and backing in of the wagons which convey the food from the kitchen to the hospitals and dining-rooms.

The sidewalk leading from the office building to the main walk that leads to the boat landing has been relaid, and all the gutters which convey the water from the office building have been overhauled and repaired.

There has been during the past year a most noticeable improvement in the quantity, quality and variety of the food served in all the dining-rooms, which improvement has been productive of the most beneficial and healthful results, as is shown in the large decrease in the number of deaths. The addition of butter, syrup, oatmeal, prunes, and dried apples, and the marked improvement in the quality of the bread has been thoroughly appreciated and applauded by all the inmates, and is unquestionably the main reason for the present healthy condition of the institution throughout.

On six occasions during July and August band concerts were given by the Catholic Protectory band, and were greatly enjoyed by the inmates.

Early in the season it was deemed advisable to make a change in the office of Supervising Nurse, and the former incumbent, Miss L. B. Riddle, resigned, and Miss Elizabeth Farrell succeeded to the position, and has proven herself to be a competent and efficient person.



NURSES' HOME, NEW YORK CITY HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM; ADAPTED TO SUCH USE IN 1902.

In closing this report it is due to the following persons, missions and societies that mention be made of the various donations which have been received from them from time to time during the year, also for the entertainments and various amusements which have been afforded the inmates: To the Island Mission for the gift of 127 shade trees to be placed along the walks and drives; to Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, for his Christmas gifts of tobacco and pipes to the inmates which he distributed himself on Christmas morning; to Miss Florence Wellman, for her concert given to the inmates; to Miss Von Erking, for her many visits and universal kindness shown to the sick in the hospital; to St. Elizabeth's Guild and the ladies of the League of the Sacred Heart of St. Patrick's Cathedral; the Young People of St. George's Church; to Mrs. Barlow, through the Island Mission for two wheel chairs given to the crippled patients; to Mr. Wm. Heins & Co., for their entertainment, and to Mr. Jacob Meyer and Mrs. Emma Jacobs, for their entertainment, and to all others who have contributed in any way to lighten the hearts of the men and women constituting the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island.

Religious services have been regularly conducted throughout the year by Rev. Francis Barnum, S. J., the Rev. Ithamar W. Beard, who are the regularly appointed Chaplains, and also by Rev. Mr. Von Ohlen, to all of whom the earnest thanks of the officers, employees and inmates are due.

Thanks are also due the Medical Board, the House Staff and employees for their co-operation and kind assistance in the management and conduct of the affairs of the institution during the period covered by this report.

And in conclusion, I desire to express my heartiest thanks to the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner for their many valuable suggestions and co-operative help which they have been to me.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT ROBERTS, Superintendent.

Visiting Medical Board.

Physicians—

S. Tynberg, C. C. Bruce, M. G. Schlapp, S. A. Brown.

Surgeons—

W. T. Gibb (President), J. P. Tuttle, J. P. Connors (Secretary), J. B. Squier.

Ophthalmologists—

W. B. Marple, R. G. Reese.

Neurologist—

Pearce Bailey.

TABLE A.
General Statement.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining December 31, 1901.....	1,057	994	2,051
Admitted during the year 1902.....	1,613	1,148	2,761
Admitted from other institutions.....	94	196	290
Total.....	2,764	2,338	5,102
Discharged during the year 1902.....	1,488	981	2,469
Discharged to other institutions.....	30	69	99
Died during the year 1902.....	168	191	359
Remaining December 31, 1902.....	1,078	1,097	2,175
Total.....	2,764	2,338	5,102

TABLE B.

Nationalities of 1,707 Men and 1,344 Women Admitted to Almshouse in Year 1902.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
United States	395	209	604
Ireland	820	912	1,732
England and Wales.....	53	47	100
Scotland	36	27	63
France	14	5	19
Germany	283	89	372
Norway, Sweden and Denmark.....	16	7	23
Italy	11	6	17
All others	79	42	121
Total.....	1,707	1,344	3,051

TABLE C.

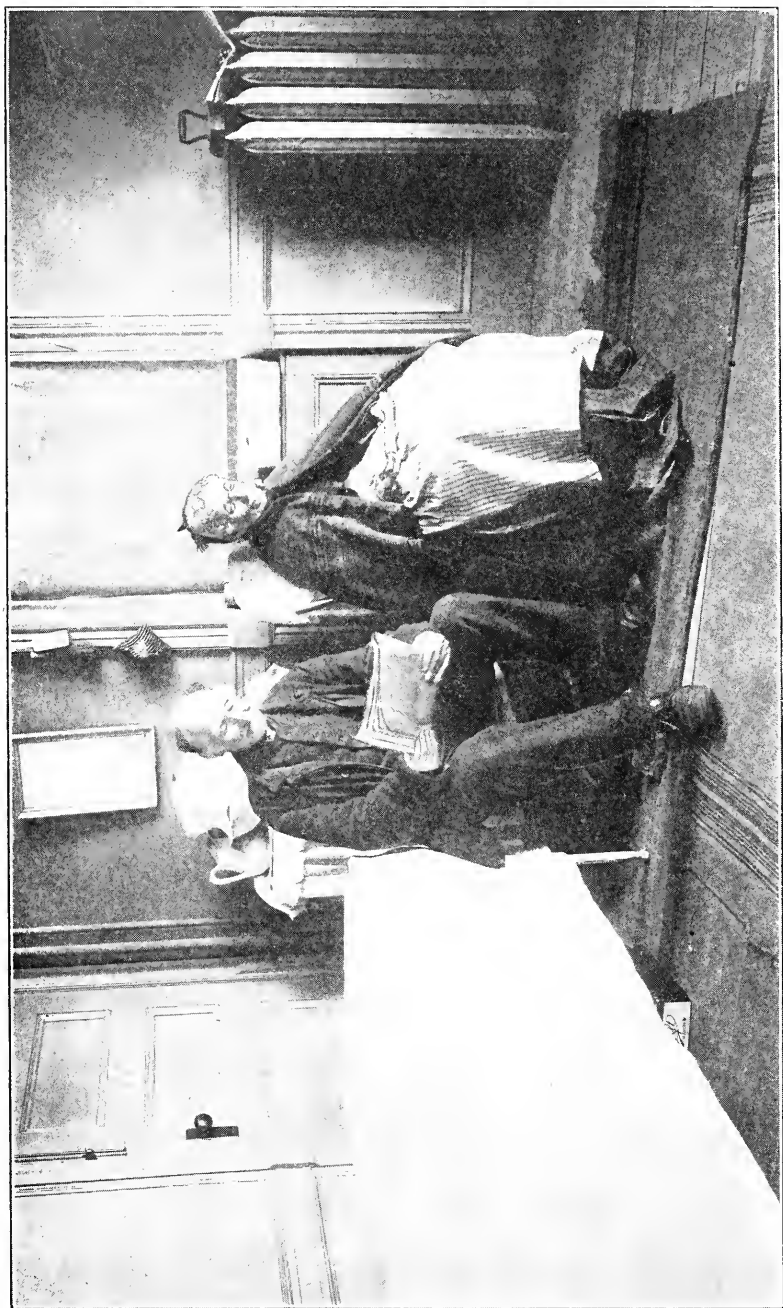
Causes of Pauperism and Physical Condition of 1,707 Men and 1,344 Women Admitted to Almshouse During Year 1902.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Destitution	1,368	1,098	2,466
Blind	66	15	81
Deaf and dumb.....	9	3	12
Idiocy .....	....	3	3
General debility and sickness.....	85	187	272
Epilepsy	16	1	17
Crippled and paralyzed.....	163	37	200
Total.....	1,707	1,344	3,051

TABLE D.

Ages of 1,707 Men and 1,344 Women Admitted to Almshouse During Year 1902.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 20 years	1	2	3
From 20 to 30 years.....	23	23	46
From 30 to 40 years.....	68	46	114
From 40 to 50 years.....	143	101	244
From 50 to 60 years.....	415	273	688
From 60 to 70 years.....	746	503	1,248
From 70 to 80 years.....	279	304	583
From 80 to 90 years.....	30	81	111
From 90 to 100 years.....	2	11	13
Total.....	1,707	1,344	3,051



ONE OF THE ROOMS BEING FITTED UP AS QUARTERS FOR AGED COUPLES, NEW YORK CITY HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM.

TABLE E.

Causes of Death of Those Who Died in the Almshouse During Year 1902.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Acute lobar pneumonia.....	6	2	8
Acute catarrhal enteritis	1	2	3
Acute pneumonia	1	..	1
Apoplexy	1	5	6
Aortic regurgitation	1	2	3
Aterio sclerosis	4	4	8
Acute gastritis .....	..	1	1
Aortic insufficiency .....	..	1	1
Acute alcoholism	2	..	2
Aortic stenosis .....	..	5	5
Bronchial asthma	2	..	2
Broncho pneumonia .....	..	1	1
Bronchitis	1	..	1
Cardiac exhaustion	1	7	8
Chronic parenchymatous nephritis.....	9	7	16
Chronic pleurisy	2	1	3
Carcinoma of liver and stomach	3	1	4
Chronic diffuse nephritis	8	5	13
Coroners' cases	8	4	12
Cerebral hemorrhage	3	2	5
Cardiac asthma	1	1	2
Chronic endocarditis	2	2	4
Chronic adhesive pleurisy	1	4	5
Chronic interstitial nephritis	6	3	9
Cancer of liver	2	..	2
Chronic gastritis .....	..	2	2
Chronic rheumatism	1	2	3
Carcinoma of uterus.....	..	4	4
Cerebral spinal meningitis.....	1	..	1
Congestion of lungs	2	..	3
Chronic Bright's disease .....	..	1	1
Cerebral softening	1	..	1
Chronic nephritis	2	12	14
Chronic bronchitis	3	..	3
Chronic militis	1	..	1
Chronic intestinal nephritis.....	..	3	3

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cystitis .....	..	2	2
Diabetis	2	1	3
Debility .....	..	1	1
Entero colitis	1	..	1
Epilepsy	3	1	4
Empyemia	1	1	2
Fracture of neck of femur .....	..	1	1
Gastro enteritis .....	..	1	1
Gastric ulcer	1	..	1
Hemiplegia	3	2	5
Hypostatic congestion of lungs	2	1	3
Intestinal atony	1	..	1
Infectious pneumonia	1	..	1
Iio colitis	1	..	1
Lobar pneumonia	9	5	14
Leprosy	1	..	1
Mitral regurgitation	3	6	9
Mitral stenosis .....	..	2	2
Nephritis	12	11	23
Oedema of lungs .....	..	5	5
Osteo sercoma of inferior maxillan bone.....	1	..	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	29	34	63
Pleurisy .....	..	1	1
Pneumonia	5	9	14
Peritonitis	1	..	1
Pericarditis	1	..	1
Pelvic abscess .....	..	1	1
Pulmonary oedema	1	..	1
Senility	9	15	24
Sarcoma of liver .....	..	2	2
Sarcoma of brain	1	..	1
Toxine poisoning .....	..	2	2
Tubercular pneumonia	1	..	1
Tertiary syphilis .....	..	1	1
Uraemia	1	..	1
Ulcer of stomach	1	..	1
Ulcerative colitis .....	..	1	1
Total	168	191	359

TABLE F.

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths in Almshouse During the Year 1902.

Month.	Admissions.				Discharges.				Deaths.			
	M.	F.	N.	F.	M.	F.	N.	F.	M.	F.	N.	F.
January	154	131	53	232	67	62	22	107	17	15	9	23
February	106	74	39	141	66	35	28	73	20	21	8	33
March	132	105	46	191	176	77	47	206	21	15	4	32
April	149	96	47	198	214	115	56	273	23	22	8	37
May	162	101	44	219	222	120	60	282	26	16	7	35
June	137	131	47	221	141	158	58	241	10	18	4	24
July	148	161	54	255	115	91	43	163	12	13	4	21
August	141	165	47	259	108	75	41	142	8	14	3	19
September	149	106	38	217	131	106	45	192	7	17	5	19
October	163	121	73	211	98	104	49	153	9	11	4	16
November	125	71	53	143	82	58	35	105	6	16	3	19
December	141	82	50	173	98	49	41	106	9	13	1	21
Total	1,707	1,344	591	2,460	1,518	1,050	525	2,043	168	191	60	299

INCURABLE HOSPITAL.

TABLE A.

General Statement.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining December 31, 1901.....	58	54	112
Admitted during year 1902.....	9	11	20
Total.....	67	65	132
Discharged	1	4	5
Died	9	7	16
Remaining December 31, 1902.....	57	54	111
Total.....	67	65	132

TABLE B.

Nationalities of Those Admitted to Incurable Hospital During Year 1902.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
United States.....	4	2	6
Ireland	3	5	8
England	1	1	2
Germany	1	1	2
Russia .....	..	..	1
Scotland .....	..	1	1
Total.....	9	11	20

TABLE C.

Ages of Those Admitted to Incurable Hospital During Year 1902.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 20 years.....	..	..	..
From 20 to 30 years.....	..	..	..
From 30 to 40 years.....	2	5	7
From 40 to 50 years.....	2	1	3
From 50 to 60 years.....	5	2	7
From 60 to 70 years.....	..	3	3
Total.....	9	11	20

TABLE D.

Causes of Death of Those Who Died in Incurable Hospital During the Year 1902.

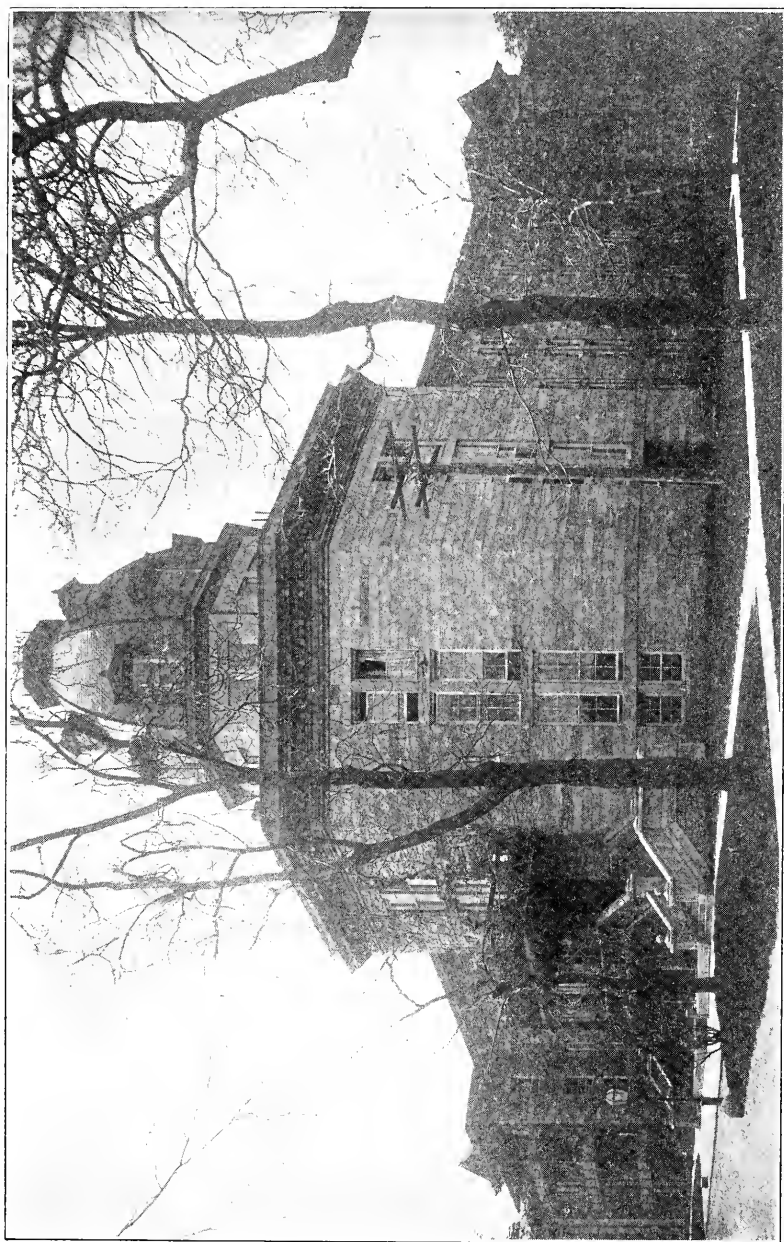
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Chronic parenchymatous nephritis.....	1	1	2
Chronic rheumatism.....	1	..	1
Chronic Bright's disease.....	1	..	1
Cerebral apoplexy.....	1	..	1
Chronic nephritis.....	1	..	1
Chronic diarrhoea.....	1	..	1
Congenital deplegia.....	1	..	1

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hemiplegia .....	..	4	4
Pleurisy	1	..	1
Vertebral careas paraplegia.....	..	1	1
Infantile paralysis.....	1	..	1
Senility .....	..	1	1
Total.....	9	7	16

TABLE E.

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths in Incurable Hospital During Year 1902.

Month.	Admissions.				Discharges.				Deaths.			
	M.	F.	N.	F.	M.	F.	N.	F.	M.	F.	N.	F.
January .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
February	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
March	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
April	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	..	1	..	1
May	1	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	1
June	3	2	2	5	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2
July	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
August .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
November .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December .....	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1
Total	9	11	6	14	1	4	2	3	9	7	5	11



METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

REPORT OF METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner, Department Public Charities:

Sir—Herewith I have the pleasure of presenting to you the twenty-eighth annual report of the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, for the year ending December 31, 1902.

The general summary of the whole number of patients treated, and the results, are as follows:

Number in the hospital January 1, 1902.....	427
Number admitted during the year.....	5,717
	<hr/>
Total	6,144
	<hr/>
Discharged	4,628
	<hr/>
Cured	1,543
Improved	2,699
Unimproved	386
	<hr/>
	4,628
	<hr/>
Died	775
	<hr/>
Total remaining January 1, 1903.....	741
	<hr/>

Mortality, 7.93 per cent.

You are respectfully invited to the appendix for statistics in full.

Improvements.

1. Buildings vacated by the Manhattan State authorities renovated, new heating, new plumbing and made habitable for patients.
2. Buildings, known as "Retreat" and "Red Brick," and located to the south of the main hospital building, opened January 31, 1902, for the reception of phthisis cases (male and female).
3. Iron stairway erected at the Female Phthisis Infirmary for fire protection.
4. Ten (10) new window openings in the Retreat building (Male Phthisis Infirmary) and 175 pair window sashes put in on the westerly wing of building.
5. Interior telephone connection with Phthisis Infirmary (both buildings).
6. Eleven (11) old galvanized iron leaders removed from main hospital building and replaced with eleven (11) new cast iron leaders, connecting with roof and sewer.
7. Fire alarm and watchman's clock system installed.

8. Sewing room equipped with steam power machines—three sewing machines and one buttonhole machine.

9. Metal ceilings of eight bathrooms in the main building repaired and painted.

10. Nurses' Home—Additional story added to both wings of building; dining-room enlarged by adding 280 square feet, also extension built with bay window 10 feet square; chandelier placed in same and the necessary painting done; new floor laid, picture moulding put up in room to be used as a Library, and a large opening cut in same to correspond with the reception room on the main hall. Apartments occupied by the Engineer and family vacated.

11. Long distance telephone connection with Nurses' Home and the Training School office.

12. New stable consisting of 20 stalls, with necessary slats and drains to each stall, water trough and sewer connection. New Blacksmith's shop in connection with same for shoeing horses and doing necessary blacksmith's work on wagons, etc.

13. Part of bath house made into ward to isolate leper cases.

14. New additional clothes racks for patients' clothing, making the capacity of the clothes house for about 1,200 patients.

15. Sterilizer placed in clothes house.

16. One (1) new extractor and two (2) washers placed in laundry.

17. Part of Annex Building (upper and lower floors) partitioned off for apartments for Engineer and family and Steward and family.

Acknowledgment.

I have the pleasure of acknowledging my indebtedness to the Rev. Father Bar-num, S. J.; Rev. Littell, D. D.; the Society of St. Vincent de Paul; Bible and Fruit Mission; the King's Daughters (during the holiday season); Visiting Physicians and Surgeons and the House Staff for their kindly sympathy and attention to the patients in the institution.

To the employees in general I owe my thanks for their ready help and assistance and recommend them to your consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. O'ROURKE, Superintendent.

Medical Board, 1902.

Dr. E. Guernsey, President.	Dr. C. C. Boyle.
Dr. J. H. Demarest, Vice-President.	Dr. J. L. Daniels.
Dr. C. C. Boyle, Secretary.	Dr. B. G. Carleton.
Dr. J. H. Thompson.	Dr. W. F. Honan.
Dr. J. H. Demarest.	Dr. J. W. Dowling.
Dr. T. F. Smith.	Dr. H. Rickaby.
Dr. E. G. Rankin.	Dr. W. S. Mills.
Dr. H. W. Dearborn.	Dr. H. M. Lewis.
Dr. H. I. Ostrom.	Dr. E. S. Klotz.
Dr. A. L. Root.	Dr. G. S. Harrington.

List of Tables Accompanying the Twenty-eighth Annual Report.

Table No. 1—General Statement.

Table No. 2—Monthly Admissions, Births and Discharges.

Table No. 3—Condition of Patients Discharged.

Table No. 4—Nativities.

Table No. 5—Enumeration of Diseases Treated.

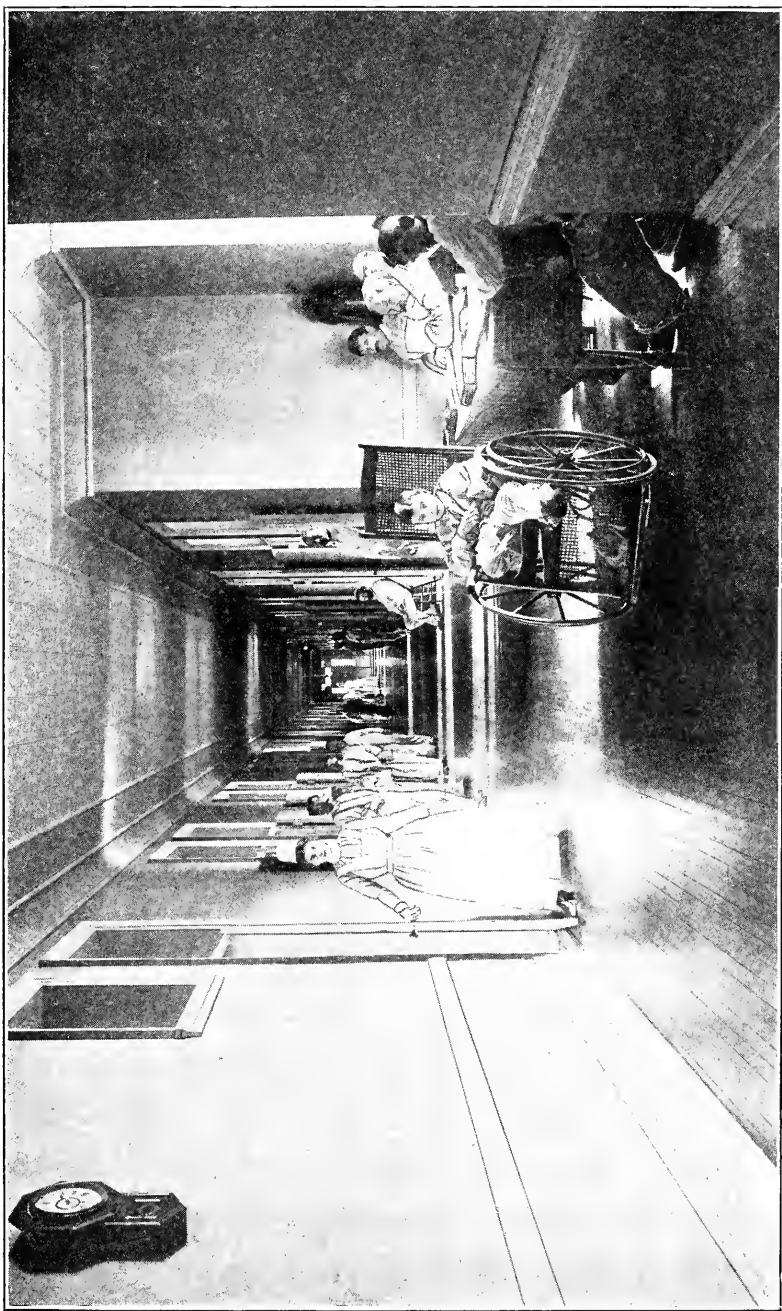
Table No. 6—Diseases Causing Death.

Table No. 7—Religious Denomination of Patients.

Table No. 8—Labor Report.

Condition of Patients Discharged.

Date. 1902.	Cured.			Improved.			Unimproved.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
January	140	33	173	154	64	218	7	4	11	301	101	402
February	143	20	163	98	39	137	12	7	19	253	66	319
March	94	43	137	203	37	240	27	2	29	324	82	406
April	58	28	86	186	47	233	21	..	21	265	75	340
May	99	40	139	229	59	288	32	5	37	360	104	464
June	102	52	154	199	67	266	19	13	32	320	132	452
July	90	41	131	171	65	236	28	8	36	289	114	403
August	94	50	144	180	41	221	28	20	48	302	111	413
September	65	39	104	140	50	190	30	11	41	235	100	335
October	94	37	131	153	46	199	17	19	36	264	102	366
November	71	23	94	154	45	199	12	10	22	237	78	315
December	68	19	87	238	34	272	39	15	54	345	68	413
Total....	1,118	425	1,543	2,105	594	2,699	272	114	386	3,495	1,133	4,628



MEN'S WARD, METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

RECAPITULATION.

Cured, 1,543, 33 per cent.

Improved, 2,609, 58 per cent.

Unimproved, 386, 9 per cent.

Nativities of Patients Admitted.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
United States	1,813	517	2,330
Ireland	1,225	567	1,792
England	131	53	184
Germany	415	79	494
France	19	3	22
Scotland	49	23	72
Canada	34	7	41
Italy	180	40	220
Austria	73	30	103
Sweden	26	6	32
Norway	22	4	26
Denmark	9	3	12
Russia	116	41	157
Poland	12	4	16
Switzerland	20	4	24
Holland	1	..	1
China	12	..	12
Spain	3	..	3
Other countries	121	55	176
Total	4,281	1,436	5,717

Native males	1,813
Native females	517
Foreign males	2,468
Foreign females	919
Total	5,717

Diseases Treated.

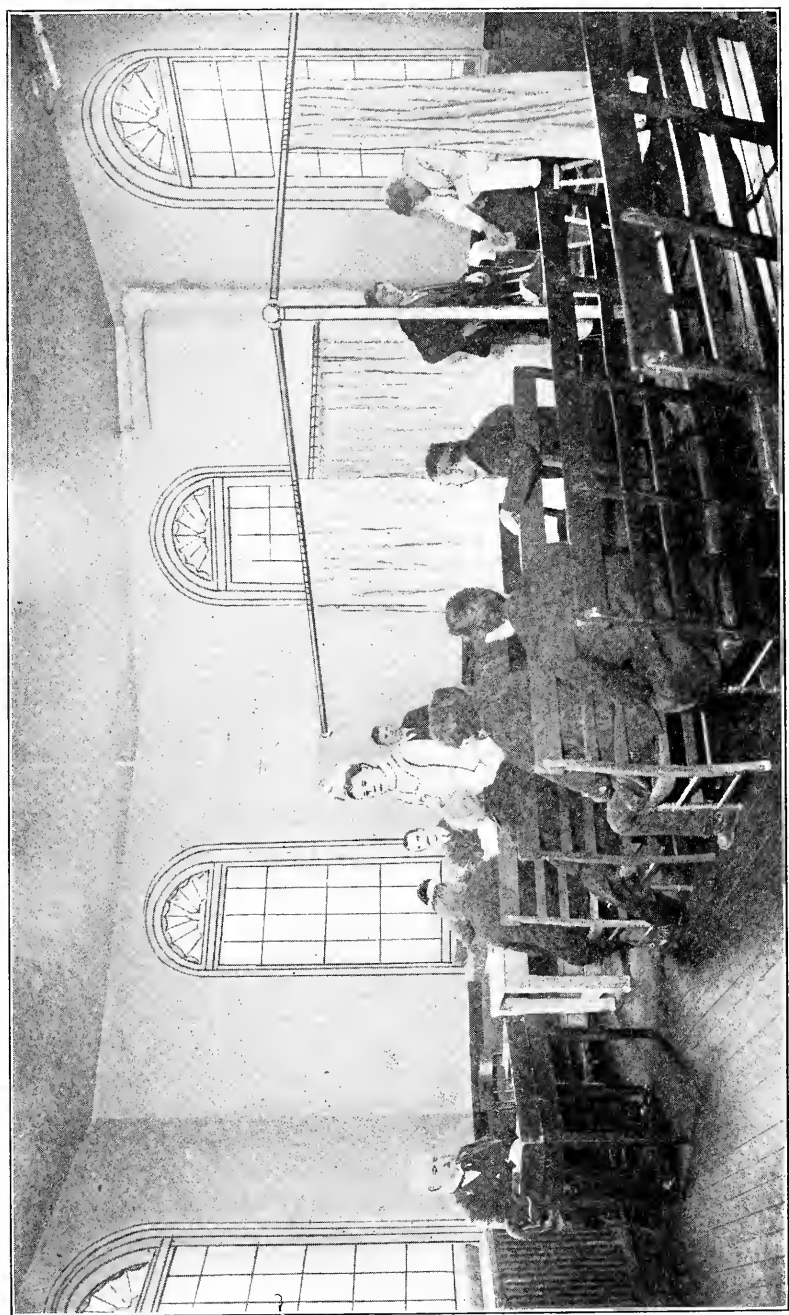
Medical.

Alcoholism	682	Haemorrhage	2
Anaemia	4	Haemorrhage, cerebri	2
Angina pectoris pseudo	1	Hiccough	2
Asthma	20	Hospitalism	4
Ataxia locomotor	14	Influenza	1
Apopaxia cerebialis	3	Infanta	36
Aphasia	2	Imbecillis	3
Amenorrhoea	3	Jaundice	2
Bronchitis, chronic catarrh	144	Lumbago	15
Bell's palsy	1	Laryngitis acuta	3
Cardiac dil	4	La grippe	1
Cirrhoris jecoris	12	Malingering	1
Constipation	1	Mastitis	1
Coryza	2	Malaria	27
Catarrh nasi	5	Melancholia	2
Cephalogia	1	Myalgia	1
Chlorosis	1	Mal-nutrition	1
Dementia	13	Mania	1
Diabetes	5	Myocarditis	2
Dyspepsia	3	Morbi plumbi	3
Dermatitis	2	Morbi valvarum cordis	68
Dypsomania	1	Neuresthenia	20
Debiliis generalis	35	Nephritis interstitialis	27
Dropsy	2	Nephritis parench chronic	8
Diphtheria	3	Neuritis multiplex alcoholic	6
Eczema	6	Neuralgia	7
Enteritis gastro-acuta	25	Oedema cruris	2
Empyema	3	Oedema generalis	6
Epilepsia	13	Psoriasis	9
Erysipelas	53	Pleuritis acuta	45
Epistaxis	1	Pharyngitis	1
Entero colitis	3	Paraplegia	4
Febris typhoidus	7	Paralysis agitans	9
Gastritis chronica	23	Pneumonitis croupous acuta	19
Gout	1	Pediculosis corpus	8
Habitus morphinae	16	Phlebitis	4
Hemiplegia	47	Paresis generalis	2
Hysteria	12	Rheumatism artic	312
Haemyoptysis	1	Rheumatism, sciaticus	7

Rheumatism, gonorrhoea	8	Tuberculosis generalis	13
Rhinitis	1	Tuberculosis pulmonalis incipient..	4
Senilitas	54	Tubercular hip	1
Scarlatina	1	Tubercular sinuses	5
Sciatica	8	Urticaria	4
Scabies	3	Vertigo	2
Tonsilitis	5		
Tuberculosis pulmonalis chronica..	944	Total	<u>2,902</u>

Surgical.

Amputatio coccyx	1	Cellulotis brachi	9
Amputatio mammae	2	Cellulotis femoris	2
Amputatio femoris	6	Cellulotis faciei	5
Amputatio calcis	1	Cellulotis genu	6
Amputatio pedis	3	Cellulotis pedis	12
Adenitis sub inguinalis	4	Cellulotis digitis	1
Abscessus cervicis	22	Cellulotis manus	10
Abscessus abdominis	1	Cellulotis, leg	11
Abscessus recti	15	Concasio cerebri	2
Abscessus femoris	3	Carcinoma jactoris	1
Abscessus axillae	12	Carcinoma glandulae	2
Abscessus maxillae	9	Carcinoma uteri	7
Abscessus faciei	5	Carbuncle	3
Abscessus ischi recti	2	Coxacum morbi	2
Appendicitis	5	Epitheleomia	1
Adhesive intestines	1	Fracture, old	4
Ambustae	26	Fracture, pedis digit	1
Anchylosis	3	Fracture, laryngio	1
Bursitis	16	Fracture, Collis	10
Contusio	5	Fracture, cranium	3
Longua glossa	2	Fracture, brachi	1
Carbuncle	4	Fracture, nasi	2
Contusio humeri	8	Fracture, maxillae	6
Contusio pevis	25	Fracture, tibia	20
Contusio dorsi	5	Fracture, astragalum	1
Contusio capitis	5	Fracture, costis	43
Contusio genu	7	Fracture, febulae	4
Contusio coxacum	16	Fracture, genu	3
Contusio faciei	22	Fracture, scapulae	2
Contusio cruris	13	Fracture, femoris	31
Cellulotis cruris	7	Fracture, manus	6



NEW RECEPTION ROOM, METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Fracture, radi	11	Neurosis pedis	2
Fracture, clavis	10	Paronychia	1
Fracture, ulna	6	Prolapsus uteri	3
Fracture, clavicle	8	Prolapsus recti	3
Fracture, patella	3	Post operations	2
Fracture, coxarum	1	Rectacile	3
Fracture, maxillae	1	Sublaxatio coxarum	37
Fracture, Collis	3	Sublaxatio humeri	9
Fracture, Petti	33	Sublaxatio pedis	2
Fistula ani	11	Sublaxatio genu	3
Frost bitten	1	Sublaxatio manus	3
Flat foot	2	Sublaxatio ankle	4
Fistula re ti	14	Saporitis guna	1
Gangrene glossa	3	Stricture, intes recti	1
Goitre	1	Sorain	36
Halux valgus	1	Synovitis pedis	1
Hernia, duplex	1	Synovitis genu	11
Hemorrhoids	20	Sepurato stump	1
Hernia ing.	35	Stump abrasio	1
Hysterectomy	2	Shock	1
Infectio nasi	1	Tracheotomy	1
Infectio brachi	9	Tumor	8
Infectio pedis	8	Tuber adenitis	1
Infectio genu	4	Ulcus gastris	1
Infectio crusis	3	Ulcus pedis digitis	128
Infectio manus	21	Ulcus curvis	127
Ingrowing nails	1	Ulcus genu	10
Induration vein chr.	1	Ulcus ulva	1
Lipoma d'orsi	2	Ulcus scrotum	1
Laceration, cervix	2	Ulcus cruvis	44
Laceration, digitis manus	1	Varicosus	40
Laceration, genu	1	Vulnus genu	1
Laceration, faciei	1	Vulcus pedis	2
Laceration, astragalum	1	Vulcus capitis	13
Locomotor ataxia	10	Varicose ulcers	5
Lacrimal fistula	1	Vulnus abdominis	1
Laparatomy	2	Verecocle	2
Neurosis coccyx	1	Wounds	49

Gynecological.

Abortion	2	Pregnatio	95
Endometritis	3	Rehoresi uteri	7
Infanta	32	Stenosis of uterus	3
Lucorrhœa	3	Salpingitis	1
Valnus	1		
Oophorectomies	1	Total	151
Prolapsus uteri	5		

Venereal.

Bubo	83	Incontinence of urine	2
Chancre	4	Orchitis	17
Cystitis	1	Prostatis	3
Chancroid	47	Syphilis secundaria	64
Epididymitis	3	Stricture urethra	16
Gonorrhœa	48	Utheritis	5
Enlarged prostate	3	Varicocele	1
Gleet	2		
Hydrocele	4	Total	303

Ophthalmic.

Blind	2	Conjunctivitis, catarrhal	1
Styalgia	1		
Vision failure	1	Total	6
Oculus traumatica	1		

RECAPITULATION.

Medical	2,902
Surgical	1,266
Gynecological	151
Venereal	303
Ophthalmic	6
Total	4,628

Diseases Causing Death.

Carcinoma, stomach	3	Carcinoma, jaw	1
Cancer, neck	1	Carcinoma, breast	3
Cirrhosis, liver	6	Carcinoma, bladder	2
Coroner's cases	19	Carcinoma, hepatitis	2
Carcinoma, uteri	2	Carcinoma, omentum	1

Carcinoma, rectum	2	Senility	21
Carcinoma, groin	2	Inanition	1
Aortic stenosis	9	Aortic regurgitation	3
Acute alcoholism	17	Mitral stenosis	3
Acute alcoholic pneumonia	2	Sarcoma, neck	1
Alcoholic oedema of lungs	1	Septicemia cellulitis, thigh	1
Alcoholic dementia	1	Stenosis of umbilical cord	1
Chronic alcoholism	2	Senile dementia	1
Acute parench nephritis	3	Strang hernia gangrene	1
Chronic parench nephritis	18	Secondary syphilis	1
Chronic interstitial nephritis	21	Septic phibitus of ulcer, leg	1
Cancer of pancreas	1	Shock following operation of tu-	
Catarrhal pneumonia	5	ber. adonitis	1
Cerebral hemorrhage	10	Terminal dementia	1
Amputation of leg	1	Gangrene leg	1
Art. sclerosis	2	Marasmus, mal-nutrition	1
Amputation of thigh	1	Hereditary syphilis	1
Atelectasis	1	Lobar pneumonia	13
Diphtheria	1	Operation gall stone	1
Dilatation of heart	4	Erysipelas, head	1
Typhoid fever	4	Delirium tremens	1
Faecal fistula	1	Osteo sarcoma	1
Tertiary syphilis	1	Loco ataxia	2
Fibroid phthisis	4	Traumatic erysipelas toxamia	1
General tuberculosis	10	Tuber meningitis	1
Phthisis pulmonalis	504	Fatty degeneration of heart	1
Paraplegia	5	Enteritis with diarrhoea	1
Premature births	7	Gastro enteritis pelvis	1
Still births	2	Prostatic abscess pyaemia	1
Mitral regurgitation	10	Phlegmonous cellulitis	1
Tubercular meningitis	1	Ischio rectal abscess	1
Empyema	1	Marasmus, premature	1
Septicemia	3	Gangrene sacrum	1
Marasmus	1		
Hemiplegia	5	Total	775
Peritonitis	3		

Percentage of deaths, "phthisis pulmonalis," 65 per cent.

Percentage of deaths, "other causes," 35 per cent.

Religion of Patients Discharged and Dead.

1902.	Catholic.		Protestant.		Hebrew.		None.	
	Deaths.	Discharges.	Deaths.	Discharges.	Deaths.	Discharges.	Deaths.	Discharges.
January	31	287	12	92	2	23	..	..
February	49	226	13	76	..	15	1	2
March	53	278	21	113	4	14	1	1
April	53	247	22	79	7	13	3	1
May	33	327	21	129	1	10	1	..
June	58	301	24	126	3	25	1	..
July	56	278	22	110	4	14	..	1
August	42	283	22	115	..	14	1	1
September	30	228	14	83	3	24	..	..
October	32	246	16	104	..	11	1	5
November	39	212	20	91	1	6	..	6
December	36	274	19	124	1	12	..	3
Total.....	512	3,187	226	1,242	26	181	9	20

Total deaths, 775.

Total discharges, 4,628.

LABOR REPORT.

Carpenter Shop.

New Work—

669 history boards.
 5 screens.
 1 bandage box.
 4 bed blocks.
 38 shelves.
 1 stool.
 12 window boards.
 15 locks.
 1 dish drain.
 5 fire bucket stands.
 8 pan racks.
 3 platforms.
 3 step ladders.
 7 sets splints.
 15 medicine boxes.
 1 ticket box.
 2 irrigating stands.

New Work—

2 hawks.
 16 bed frames.
 2 benches.
 4 plasterer's horses.
 2 dressers.
 54 door wedges.
 3 boards.
 1 ironing board.
 60 corner jambs.
 2 floors.
 1 ward closet.
 2 axe handles.
 10 pair crutches.
 9 clothes racks.
 7 floor polishers.
 5 packing boxes.
 1 medicine closet.

New Work—

- 2 ice boxes.
- 210 clothes boxes.
- 110 ventilating boards.
- 8 closets.
- 2 windows.
- 6 tables.
- 1 window pole.
- 4 paper holders.
- 1 bread box.
- 1 couch.
- 25 door blocks.
- 1 cutting board.
- 6 spring racks.
- 14 bulletin boards.
- 19 bread cutting boxes.
- 1 shoe ironer.
- 17 steam pipe boxes.
- 3 chart boards.
- 200 swab sticks.
- 36 brackets.
- 60 garden stakes.
- 1 typewriter case.
- 1 pavilion for phthisis patients.
- 1½ floors in Ward N (Phthisis

Infirmary).

Floors, doors and twenty-one stalls
in new stable.

New doors in Ward N (Phthisis In-
firmary).

Partition in Ward N (Phthisis In-
firmary).

Repairs—

- 8 tables.
- 142 chairs.
- 1 frame.
- 175 doors.
- 7 floor polishers.
- 10 ward floors.
- 196 windows.
- 2 wheel chairs.

Repairs—

- 9 pairs of crutches.
- 30 locks.
- 1 elevator.
- 4 meat boxes.
- 4 ice boxes.
- 4 bread boxes.
- 1 shelf.
- 10 wagons.
- 3 transoms.
- 4 screens.
- 7 closets.
- 3 wardrobes.
- 2 medicines closets.
- 1 bell.
- 11 saws.
- 1 ambulance.
- 2 clothes racks.
- 1 trunk.
- 1 box.
- 1 crying room.
- 1 desk.
- 2 back rests.
- 44 bed boards.
- 42 rooms altered.
- 1 roof.
- 3 skylights.
- 1 bread cutter.
- 12 door saddles.
- 1 bath tub.
- 5 stretchers.
- 1 sash.
- 3 stools.
- 23 bureaus.
- 1 bench.
- 1 stable.
- 1 bathroom.
- 2 wards.
- 1 pail.
- 1 spring.
- 2 knives.

Repairs—

- 3 step ladders.
- 5 wash stands.
- 1 laboratory.
- 1 sewing room.

Repairs—

- 122 history boards.
- 1 black board.
- Picture moulding put in two (2) rooms.

TINSMITH'S REPORT.

New Work—

- 3 two-quart strainers.
- 2 sprinkling cans.
- 1 pancake turner.
- 164 card racks.
- 24 muffin rings.
- 2 pus pans.
- 2 coffee pots.
- 1 coffee strainer.
- 9 oil cans.
- 3 zinc covers.
- 5 tea kettles.
- 24 mess pans.
- 1 instrument tray.
- 1 stove poker.
- 10 baking pans.
- 24 dust pans.
- 5 plates.
- 4 boxes.
- 1 inhaler.
- 1 bandage box.
- 9 six-gallon milk cans.
- 3 funnels.
- 10 sterilizers.
- 18 card tags.
- 3 irrigating cans.
- 21 keys.
- 1 coffee kettle.
- 3 tea strainers.
- 15 kettle covers.
- 1 teapot.
- 1 copper kettle.
- 8 dressing pans.
- 7 fish cutter.

New Work—

- 1 spice box.
- 1 refrigerator pan.
- 6 dippers.
- 5 zinc plates.
- 1 test tube frame.
- 3 wire scoops.
- 3 pint measures.
- 6 tin signs.

Repairs—

- 3 pails.
- 12 sterilizers.
- 8 coffee pots.
- 3 scales.
- 1 hot-air machine.
- 1 irrigating stand.
- 5 irrigating stands.
- 1 dish pan.
- 3 operating tables.
- 9 dippers.
- 1 kettle.
- 1 water can.
- 68 locks.
- 9 teapots.
- 1 table.
- 19 mess kettles.
- 2 ash cans.
- 2 irrigators.
- 4 lanterns.
- 6 pans.
- 4 milk cans.
- 1 inhaler.
- 3 mats.
- 1 bell.

Repairs—

- 1 tub.
- 1 roof.
- 1 ice box.
- 4 boilers.

Repairs—

- 1 scissors.
- 1 clamp.
- 3 trays.
- 2 refrigerators.

PAINT SHOP.

Articles Painted—

- 410 card racks.
- 178 rooms.
- 1 chimney.
- 1 step ladder.
- 42 tables.
- 1 sign.
- 12 skylights.
- 256 benches.
- 73 screens.
- 47 ventilators.
- 4 pail racks.
- 312 history boards.
- 12 closets.
- 4 halls.
- 7 stairways.
- 8 bureaus.
- 3 wagons.
- 4 shelves.
- 1 letter box.
- 3 lamps.
- 3 walls.
- 19 chairs.
- 1 letter press.
- 70 window sills.
- 17 bulletin boards.
- 14 floors.
- 7 coal carts.
- 13 flower boxes.
- 3 ice boxes.
- 1 bread box.
- 5 doors.
- 2 rollers.
- 1 water cooler.

Articles Painted—

- 1 bathroom.
- 2 medicine closets.
- 1 desk.
- 6 carriage wheels.
- 11 benches.
- 10 seats.
- 1 boat.
- 273 bed springs.
- 2 wards.
- 22 washstands.
- 27 radiators.
- 4 stools.
- 25 bed blocks.
- Halls and stairways, Wards K and L (Phthisis Infirmary).
- Halls and stairways, Steward's apartments.
- One pavilion walls and ceilings.
- One pavilion halls and woodwork.
- Shellac—12 floors.
- Frescoed—2 rooms.
- Oiled—
- 12 flights of stairs.
- 64 rooms.
- 1 desk.
- 1 hall.
- 50 rooms.
- Varnished—
- 2 carriages.
- 214 history boards.
- 1 desk.
- 2 benches.
- 4 tables.

Varnished—

30 chairs.
1 wagon.
1 bureau.
1 washstand.
1 wardrobe.

Varnished—

2 ice boxes.
1 closet.
Stained—122 rooms.
Glass Put In—
584 lights of glass.
3 lamps.

TAILOR SHOP.

Repairs—

1,702 pairs pants.
387 coats.

Repairs—

94 vests.
174 aprons.

SHOE SHOP.

Repairs—257 pairs shoes.

Laundry—

528,106 pieces hospital wash.
40,974 pieces employees' wash.

Laundry—

15,672 pieces staff wash.
73,673 pieces Training School wash.
333 pieces steamboat wash.

UPHOLSTERER'S SHOP.

New Work—

55 new laundry bags.
45 ticks.
2,054 slips.
2,963 sheets.
46 mattresses.
8 screens.
48 shades.
7 awnings.
101 hair pillows.
5 church cushions.
2 ambulance cushions.
1 new mangle canvas.

Repairs—

224 shades repaired.
14 mattresses re-made.
5 chairs upholstered.
27 awnings.
1 tent.
1 screen.
2 sofas upholstered.
156 awnings put up.
72 awnings taken down.
2 carriage covers.
1 mangle.

SEWING ROOM.

New Work—

562 sheets.
457 dresses.
1,026 shirts.
33 hoods.
154 pants (winter).
87 pants (summer).

New Work—

2 pants (operating).
109 men's caps.
33 aprons.
498 pillow slips.
54 napkins.
50 doctor's gowns.

New Work—

388 night gowns.
 249 chemises.
 135 suits pajamas.
 122 petticoats.
 123 hand towels.
 37 roller towels.
 30 dish towels.
 5 table cloths.
 62 summer coats.

New Work—

5 table covers.
 2 operating coats.
 168 tweed suits.
 101 cashmere pants.
 27 denim jackets.
 1 coffee bag.
 6 laparatomy sheets.

Repairs—833 pieces mended.

MASON WORK.

7,118 feet plastering.

1,470 feet cementing.

500 brick, used for foundation for sterilizer in Phthisis Infirmary.

63 rooms repaired and plastered, Ward L (Female Phthisis Infirmary).

Steward's apartment relathed and replastered.

250 brick in repairing boiler house No. 1.

Brick work repairing in boiler house No. 2.

Brick doorway made in Training School.

7 window sills repaired in Ward E.

57 rooms in Phthisis Infirmary repaired and jambs changed from square to
 • round corners.

Main halls and dining rooms and closets repaired (Phthisis Infirmary).

6 stairways replastered.

300 feet concreting.

1,940 laths.

LABOR REPORT.

New Work—

8 cesspools built.
 3 sewers built.
 1 road built.

New Work—

250 feet sidewalk.
 200 feet brick gutter.

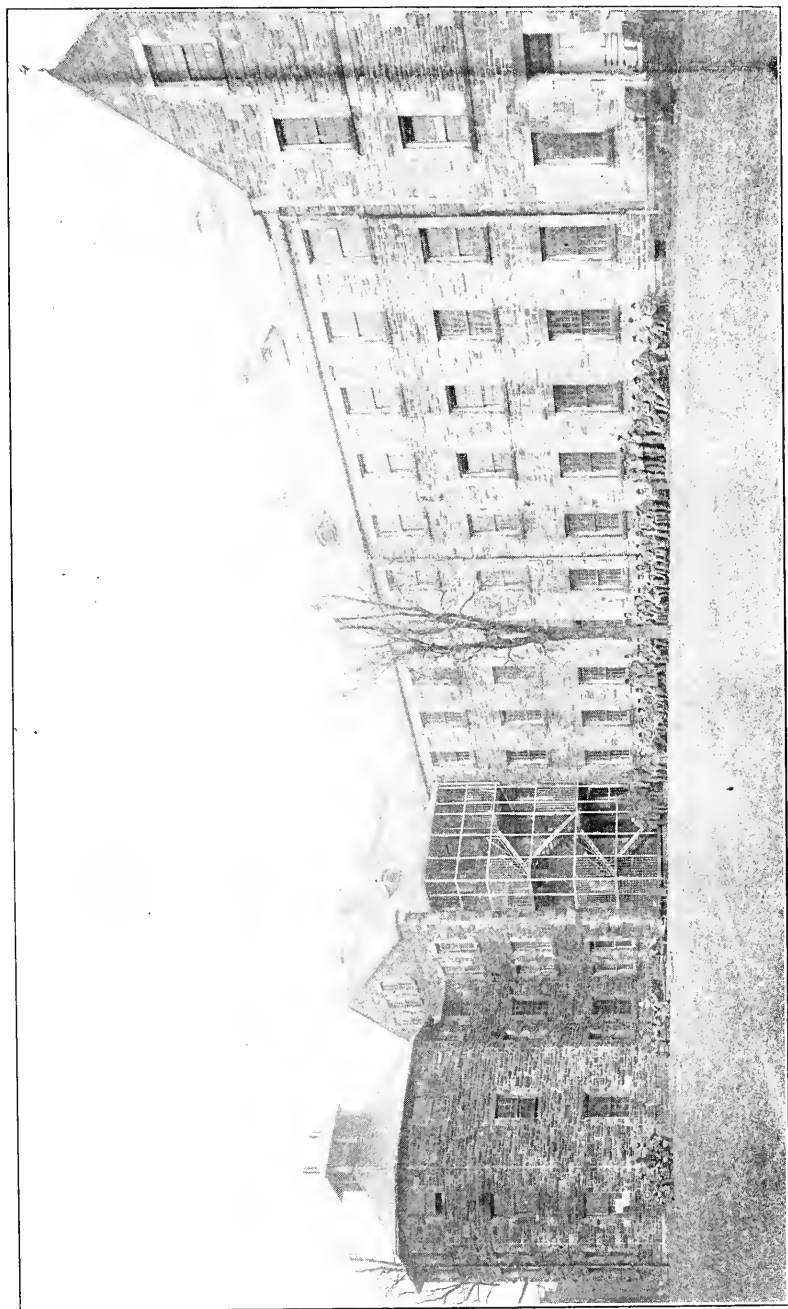
Repairs—

2,789 tons coal trimmed and carted from dock.

842 tons coal trimmed and carted from City Hospital.

600 loads ashes carted.

1,389 loads dirt carted.



MEN'S BUILDING, TUBERCULOSIS INFIRMARY, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

51 loads garbage carted.
 5 loads lumber carted from Almshouse.
 1 sewer opened and repaired.
 2 cesspools opened and repaired.
 7 trees cut down and sawed.
 30 loads of manure carted.
 3 sewer boxes built and cemented.
 60 trunks removed.
 1 floor cleaned.
 1 pavilion cleaned.
 2 pavilion ceilings cleaned.
 4 new roads built.
 103 tree holes dug.
 100-ft. trench dug.
 3 floors cleaned in Phthisis Infirmary and debris carted away.
 Lawns and roads graded and raised, trees and shrubs trimmed, flower beds dug.
 Garden roads and grounds cleaned, repaired, sprinkled and kept in repair.
 Iron bars and woodwork removed from Phthisis Infirmary, wall removed and old sashes removed.
 Walls and ceilings cleaned in Retreat building.
 Screens and bars removed from Retreat building.
 2 wards cleaned and repaired.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The usual repairs to gas, water and steam apparatus.

General Statement.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.
Remaining January 1, 1902.....	289	138	427	96	331
Births	30	38	68	68	....
Admissions	4,251	1,398	5,649	2,262	3,387
Total	4,570	1,574	6,144	2,426	3,718
Deaths	558	217	775	327	448
Discharged	3,495	1,133	4,628	1,856	2,772
Remaining	517	224	741	243	498

Admissions, Births, Discharges and Deaths.

Date. 1902.	Admissions.			Births.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
January	385	104	489	3	7	10	301	101	402	31	14	45
February	358	121	479	6	3	9	253	66	319	47	16	63
March	395	86	481	1	4	5	324	82	406	64	15	79
April	349	99	448	3	3	6	265	75	340	65	20	85
May	391	125	517	1	..	1	360	104	464	40	16	56
June	363	205	568	2	4	6	320	132	452	59	29	88
July	385	143	528	3	2	5	289	114	403	52	30	82
August	325	120	445	3	4	7	302	111	413	50	15	65
September	273	114	387	4	1	5	235	100	335	29	18	47
October	271	113	384	1	2	3	264	102	366	38	11	49
November	320	73	393	3	3	6	237	78	315	43	17	60
December	436	94	530	..	5	5	345	68	413	40	16	56
Total....	4,251	1,398	5,649	30	38	68	3,495	1,133	4,628	558	217	775

REPORT OF TUBERCULOSIS INFIRMARY.

(By Deputy Superintendent.)

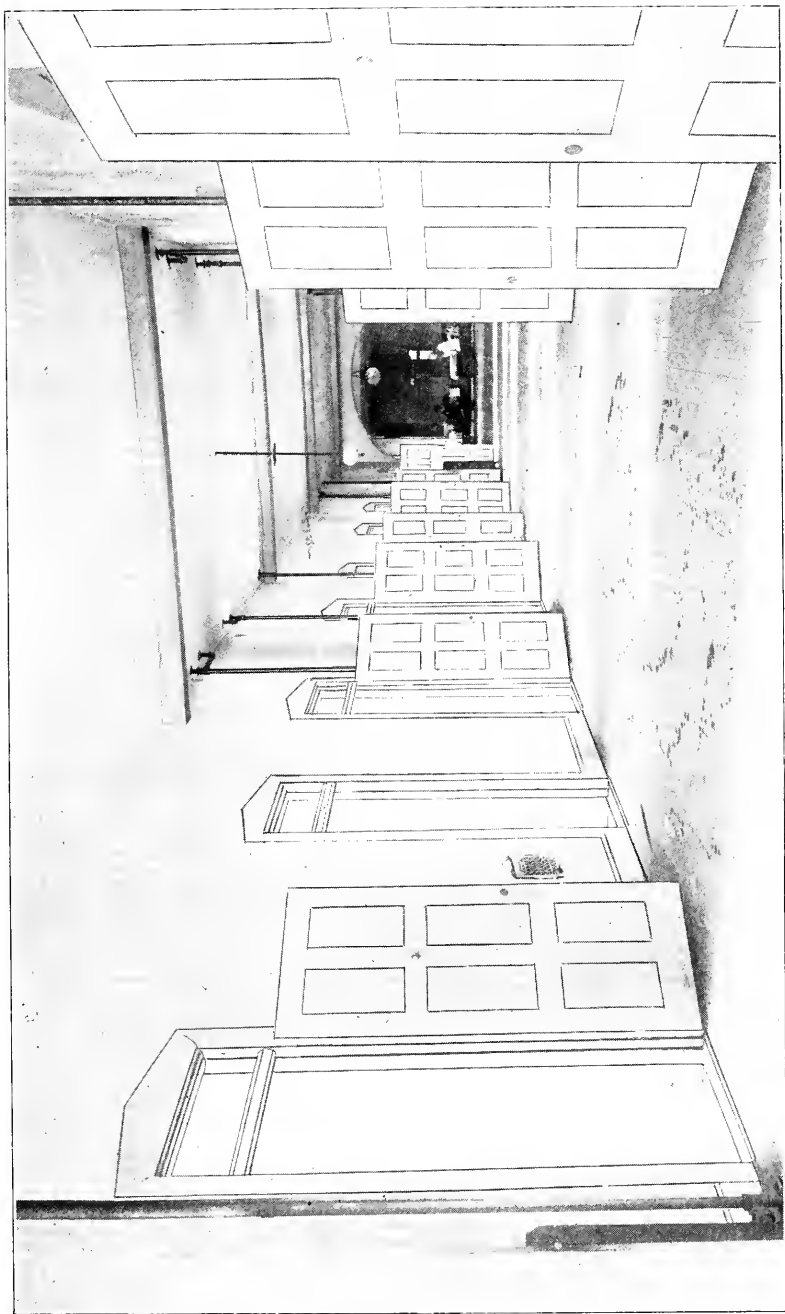
The Tuberculosis Infirmary was opened on January 31, 1902, as a division of the Metropolitan Hospital. I was appointed Deputy Superintendent on September 24, and assigned to the Tuberculosis Infirmary, with instructions to give special attention to personal acquaintance with the patients, to the social life of the institution, and to its sociological features.

The need of a special hospital for consumption, where modern ideas in the treatment of the disease might be carried out, which could not be done in the wards of the general hospitals maintained by the City, had long been apparent. It had also been pointed out that such an institution would considerably lessen the danger from infection in the City, both by segregating a large number of the most careless consumptives and by affording an object lesson to the community in the principles of consumptive hygiene. The City, however, shrank from incurring the large initial expense necessary in the establishment of an institution of this kind. In October, 1901, two buildings on the grounds of the Metropolitan Hospital, at the north end of Blackwell's Island, which had been leased to the Manhattan State Hospital authorities, became again available for use by the City through the transfer of the insane to State buildings on Long Island. Here, then, was an opportunity to establish a hospital for consumptives without large outlay for buildings or the creation of a separate administrative staff. This opportunity was seized by the new Commissioner almost immediately after taking office in January, 1902. It was found that these buildings could be adapted very satisfactorily to the purposes of the new hospital. Though the

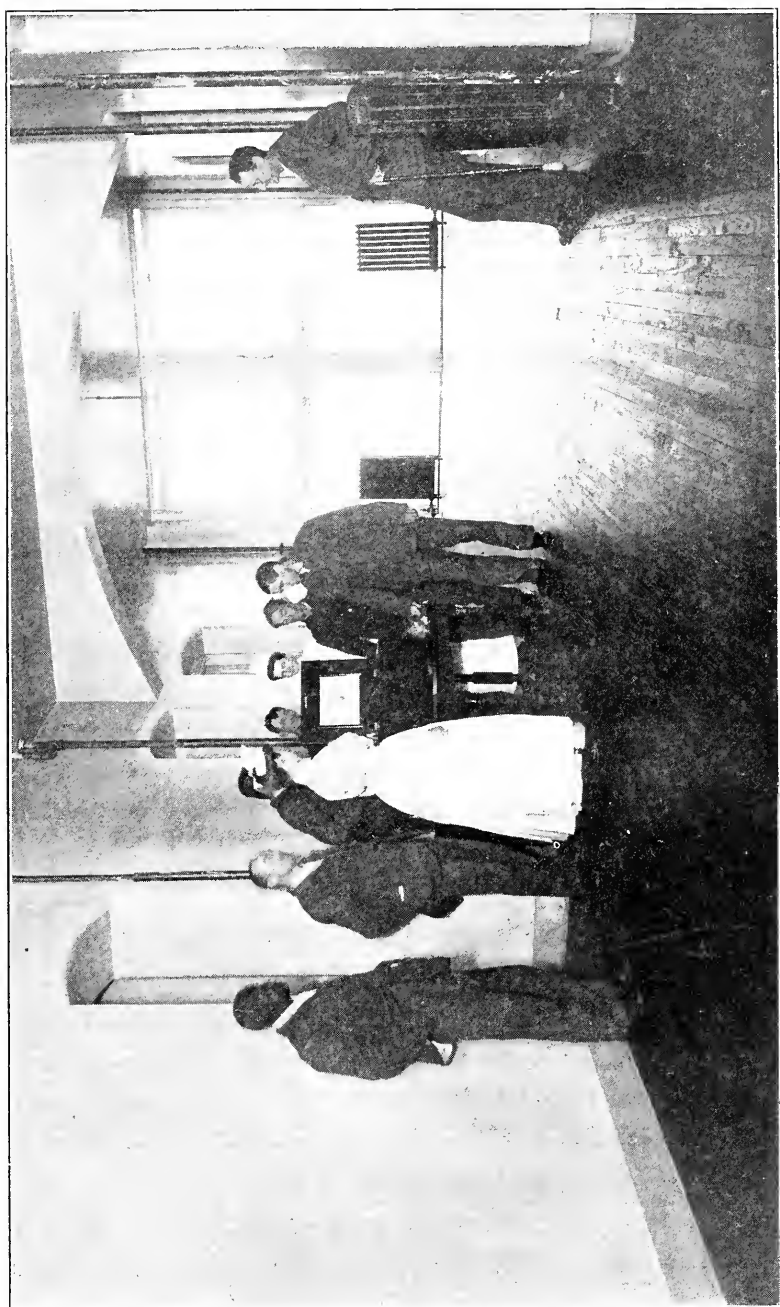
alterations demanded were considerable, no large appropriation was available. Work was commenced on them, however, by the hospital workmen, with the materials on hand.

By the close of January the smaller building, a red brick structure of two stories, was put in condition to receive patients. The wards were painted, the floors polished and the antiquated plumbing repaired. There were two open wards on the first floor and one on the second. On the 31st of January twenty-three patients from Bellevue were admitted. In the next few days the rest of the male phthisis patients in Bellevue and those in the City Hospital were transferred to the Infirmary, and a little later those in the Almshouse and main hospital (Metropolitan). On the last day of February there were 164 patients in the institution. This represented nearly all the male consumptives previously cared for in the above-named institutions. About half of these had been distributed through wards occupied also by other patients.

The census increased slightly, and by the end of May had risen to 183. In the meantime part of the patients were moved into a part of the much larger building, a gray-stone three-story building, which had been cleaned out and repaired. The plan was to occupy one of the three floors at a time, leaving the other floors to be thoroughly renovated and altered until the entire building could be adapted to the requirements of a modern institution for the treatment of tuberculosis. The rest of the men were soon moved into the larger building, and early in June the red brick building was occupied only by 90 women consumptives transferred from the Almshouse and main hospital. The women have continued to occupy this building, and their numbers have increased but slightly. The number of male patients also did not increase materially during the summer and early fall. For five months the census of both buildings remained between 250 and 260. During this time we were receiving about 100 patients a month, and the discharges and deaths nearly equalled the admissions. In November the census increased to 266; in December to 294; in January to 418 and in March to 435. There were over 200 admissions in March. In order to care for the large increase we had to crowd the main building somewhat, so that comfort and appearance were sacrificed, but not to the extent of unhealthful crowding. An overflow of 40 patients was accommodated in another building vacated by the insane, but situated adjacent to the Metropolitan Hospital and needed for its uses. In the eleven months ending December 31, 1902, 1,431 patients have been treated, of whom nearly 400 were in the institution at the close of the year. The condition on discharge and the number of deaths is given in the first of the following summaries. The second summary is for the second half of the year only, when the institution might be said to have gotten fairly under way. It excludes all patients remaining less than 30 days, and deals separately with the patients admitted in the several stages of the disease, thus making it evident that the large number of



TUBERCULOSIS INFIRMARY, BEFORE ALTERATIONS, 1901.



MAIN BUILDING, MEN'S BUILDING, TUBERCULOSIS INFIRMARY, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, AFTER ALTERATIONS, 1902.

advanced cases admitted is almost wholly responsible for the deaths, and that the improvement of the other cases is marked.

The classes A, B, C and D have the following significance:

Class A—In the incipient stage.

Class B—Cases showing fever, cough, night sweats and tubercle bacilli, but retaining a fair amount of strength and bodily nutrition; moderately hopeful.

Class C—Cases with all symptoms clearly developed, but general condition less favorable than in preceding class, though still able to be up a portion or the whole of each day, and not in the last stages of the disease.

Class D—Patients in the last stages of the disease.

January 31 to December 31, Inclusive.

Individuals admitted	1,431
	<hr/> <hr/>

Admitted direct	1,179
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Transferred from other hospitals in the Department.....	252
	<hr/> 1,431 <hr/>

Remaining in hospital December 31, 5 p. m.....	294
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Deaths	394
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Transferred to main hospital for surgical reasons.....	37
--	----

Transferred to main hospital as not having tuberculosis.....	67
--	----

Discharged	639
------------------	-----

Disease arrested.....	10
-----------------------	----

Much improved.....	94
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Improved	378
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Unimproved	157
	<hr/> 1,431 <hr/>

Individuals admitted from July 1 to December 31, inclusive.....	715
	<hr/> <hr/>

Of this number those classified who remained in the hospital thirty days or more, having been admitted in July, August, September, October and November, and all those admitted in December are 425, as follows:

Still in hospital	249
-------------------------	-----

Transferred to main hospital for surgical reasons.....	10
--	----

Discharged	93
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Died	73
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Total	425
	<hr/> <hr/>

Under Class A—		Under Class C—	
Discharge ¹	Improved	34
Died	Unimproved	14
Remaining in hospital much improved	1 1	Transferred	5
	<hr/>	Died	33
Total in Class A.....	1	Remaining in hospital.....	160
	<hr/>	Much improved	55
		Improved	76
		Unimproved	29
			<hr/>
Under Class B—		Total in Class C.....	256
Discharged	23		<hr/>
Much improved.....	12		
Improved	11	Under Class D—	
Unimproved .....	..	Discharged	12
Transferred	5	Much improved.....	2
Died	2	Improved	6
Remaining in hospital.....	40	Unimproved	4
Much improved.....	19	Died	38
Improved	13	Remaining in hospital.....	48
Unimproved	8	Much improved	6
	<hr/>	Improved	31
Total in Class B....	70	Unimproved	11
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Under Class C—		Total in Class D.....	98
Discharged	58		<hr/>
Much improved.....	10		<hr/>

The work of renovation was begun on the top floor. There were no open wards in this building, but single or double rooms opening on a wide hall. This was a great advantage both as insuring a certain amount of privacy to persons generally deprived of it in public institutions, and as preventing the disturbing of some patients by the coughing of others. The partition at the centre of the long hall, separating the two divisions of the floor, was removed, leaving a clear stretch of 300 feet of hall 10 feet wide. At either end of this large hall windows were placed, occupying almost the entire end wall space. These windows added greatly to the appearance, light and ventilation of the floor. The next undertaking was the removing of all interior woodwork, i.e., all the doors and door frames, leaving a series of open arches with rounded corners on either side of the hall from end to end. The entire floor was thus made one air space, permitting of free circulation of air everywhere, as well as more light. This made the cubic air space per bed about 2,000 feet. Then the entire interior was refinished and given three or four coats of white paint. The most of the flooring was renewed and polished. The top floor was entered on October 8, 1902, the middle floor about the close of November, and the ground floor on March 27,



INDIVIDUAL ROOM, MEN'S BUILDING, TUBERCULOSIS INFIRMARY, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, AFTER ALTERATIONS, 1902.

1903. A portion of the ground floor has not yet been renovated, but will soon be put in the same condition as the rest of the building. The contrast between the gloom of the original building and the light and cheerfulness of the renovated building is very marked. The better spirits induced by the pleasanter surroundings more than compensate for the expense of renovation, to say nothing of the vastly improved ventilation and sanitation in general. One patient told me that for several months while he was on the ground floor, which had not then been renovated, he did not gain in weight at all, but as soon as he was moved upstairs he began to gain at once.

In addition to the above-mentioned improvements a platform 15 feet wide and 130 feet long has been built along the south side of the building, where patients may promenade when the ground is wet or damp, or sit out in reclining chairs in the sun. Also the old-fashioned small-paned window sashes in half of the building have been replaced by single-paned sashes. It is expected that the remaining half of the building will also be furnished with modern window sashes. At the beginning of the cold weather a temporary board structure was put up, and a stove set up inside to afford a place a little warmer than the outside air, where patients might come in when chilled. The patients nicknamed it the "Klondike" on account of its low temperature. Nevertheless, it became quite a popular resort. Recently the first of a series of "tent-cottages" has been erected. The "tent-cottage," as its name implies, is a cross between a tent and a cottage. It was first devised and used by Dr. Holmes, of Denver. The frame work is of wood and like that of an ordinary small wooden building. The outside walls, too, are made of boards half way up. The upper part of the outside walls, the roof and the inside walls are of canvas. There is a space of four inches between the inside and the outside walls. Also a slit of two inches between the upper and lower part of the outside walls, through which fresh air enters, and passing between the two canvas walls comes into the tent under the eaves. The upper part of the outside wall consists of sections of canvas in wooden frames, hinged from the top, and can in fine weather be raised, which, with the removal of the inside canvas wall, turns the tent into an open pavilion. The tent-cottage combines the maximum of ventilation, both direct and through the canvas, with the minimum of exposure to the weather. It is also more stable and comfortable than the ordinary tent. It is planned to erect enough of these tent-cottages, with a capacity of from 6 to 10 patients each, to accommodate 100 patients both summer and winter. The normal capacity of the two buildings is 350. The addition of the tents will thus increase our capacity to 450, and enable us to remove the beds which we have been compelled to place temporarily in the large rooms and alcoves in the main building intended for recreation purposes, as well as the 40 beds referred to above which were placed temporarily in another building. The windows of the first floor on the south side of the main building are to be cut down to the level of the platform just outside. Then weak patients can be wheeled out into the sun directly from their rooms. When this has been done, and the new dietary building and the solarium, 200 feet by 20, both of which are soon to be built,

have been completed, and new plumbing installed, the Tuberculosis Infirmary will possess most of the features of the best equipped modern sanatoria for consumptives. At the same time, it will receive all classes of patients, giving advanced cases at least the fresh-air treatment and stronger cases the real open-air treatment. At present the temperature in the wards is kept at 60 degrees and windows constantly open. The situation on the north end of Blackwell's Island, between two channels of the East river, is the best for purity of air and general healthfulness that could be obtained near the City. The prejudice against the "Island" is already weakening, and the value of this institution for the large number of consumptives in the City without resources for private treatment is incalculable.

In addition to improvements in the physical plant many other improvements have been made in the past 14 months. In May, 1902, the classification of patients on admission into A, B, C and D classes was established and an admission and a discharge book was begun, in which all the main symptoms on admission and discharge were recorded permanently from the medical histories. All the records of the institution have been looked to more carefully, including the record of daily treatment. Each patient records the reason he leaves the institution, and the attending Physician records his approval or disapproval of the patient's leaving. Quite extensive personal history records are kept. We shall refer to these later.

The patients' clothing, which as well as all other necessities is furnished free, is quite an improvement over what most of the inmates of public institutions wear. The suits worn this winter were made of a heavy gray woolen cloth, which when made up by regular tailors (not inmates of public institutions as heretofore), presented a very neat appearance as well as ample protection from the cold. Many of the patients wore no overcoats throughout the winter, though all were provided the warm army overcoats. The underwear worn before the separate Hospital for Consumptives was established was a very poor grade of cotton goods. The grade and weight have been much improved, though cotton underwear is still used, owing to the difficulty of washing flannels in a large laundry. Most of the patients found this abundantly warm enough. Indeed most of the patients have become remarkably hardened to cold and exposure. Draughts don't seem to bother them. I have frequently seen patients sitting on a bench at the end of the hall directly under a large open window in entire comfort, and this without any hats on and in a temperature of 50 degrees or lower. The new patients, however, complain a good deal of the fresh air and low temperature, especially the women. Nearly all of them become reconciled to it, however, before long, and then some of them will not allow the windows to be closed.

At the beginning of last summer two outside Orderlies were appointed to see that the men did not expectorate on the grounds. It is strongly impressed upon each patient as he comes in that it is the very first rule of the institution and one

which must be obeyed absolutely, that he must not spit anywhere except in the sputum cups and pocket sputum bottles provided for the purpose. The contents of these sputum receptacles are thoroughly sterilized every day. So far it has been found necessary to expel only one patient for spitting. The patients are restricted to certain parts of the hospital grounds where they can be under oversight. The range allowed them has been somewhat increased, and it is hoped that in time it may become safe to let them walk all over the grounds which extend for half a mile up to the end of the Island.

Probably the greatest improvement has been in the matter of diet. A scientifically prepared diet, especially adapted to the needs of consumptive patients, has been in force. It contains a very large proportion of the elements of nutrition, and is, at the same time, varied, palatable and economical. Besides the regular diet there are especially prepared diets for special classes of patients. There is also provided regular nourishment between meals, namely:

Cod liver oil and spirits at 10 a. m.

Egg nogg at 11 a. m.

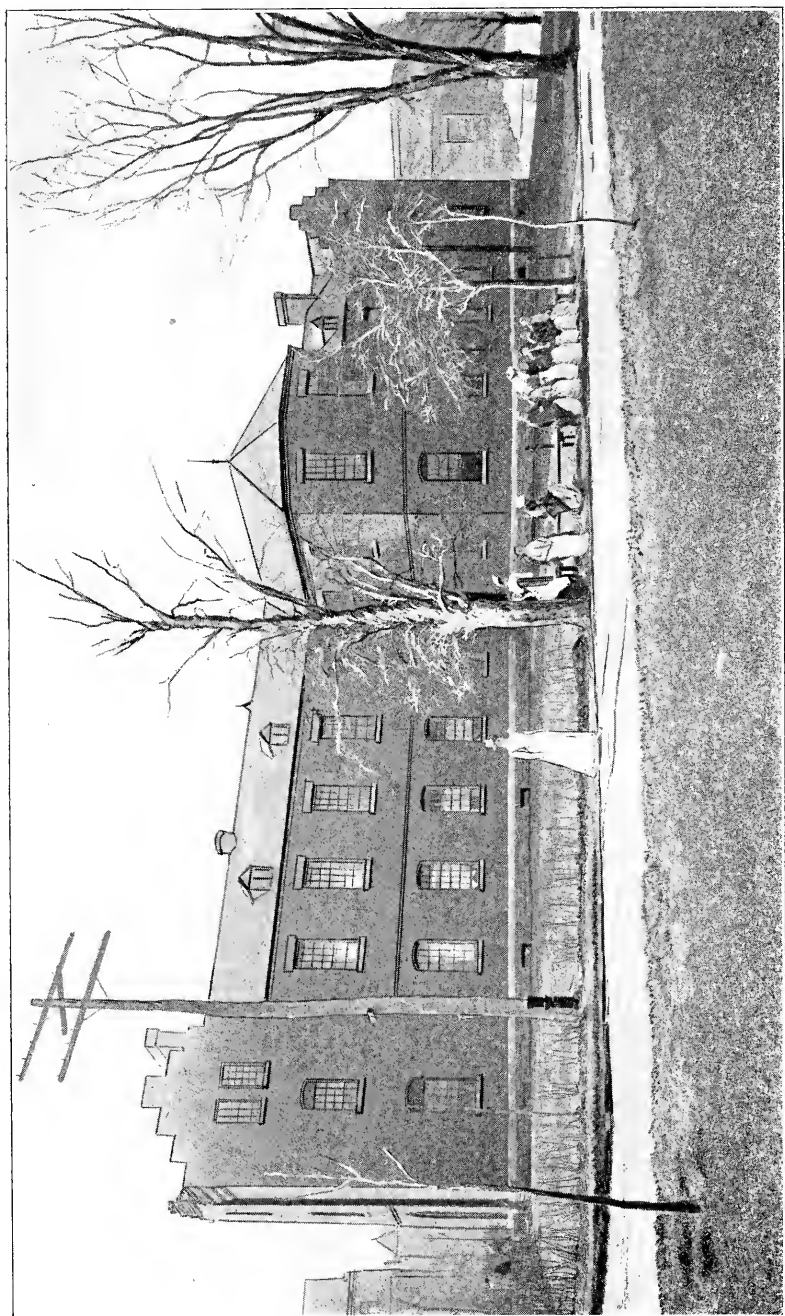
Cod liver oil and spirits at 2 p. m.

Egg nogg at 3 p. m.

Milk, hot or cold, at 8 p. m.

Two improvements not yet mentioned have been the installation of a new heating system giving the large supply of heat necessary for complete ventilation, and the placing of all the bed patients on the top floor by themselves in both buildings. This has undoubtedly contributed a great deal to the well-being and good spirits of the stronger patients, thus completely separated from the depressing sights and sounds of the ordinary hospital environment.

The improvement in the condition of patients resulting from the overfeeding and fresh air and open air treatment, as well as the other special features of this institution, can be seen in individual cases better than in the statistics for the year as given above, owing to the fact that so many of our cases are in an advanced stage of the disease on admission. However, some of the "D" cases improve remarkably. In the report for February there were 6 "much improved" "D" cases. The greatest individual gain in weight has been 52 pounds. The length of stay of this patient was four months, and for a long time after his admission he was a bed patient. When he left last month he looked the picture of health and vigor. Of those treated in the month of October last there were 23 who had gained 10 pounds or over. Recently a circular letter was sent to some 63 patients who had left the institution from 2 to 12 months before, inquiring as to their present condition. The



WOMEN'S BUILDING, TUBERCULOSIS INFIRMARY, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

addresses given by a good many were only temporary, so that many of the letters were returned. The following letter was one of those received in reply:

Mr. CHRISTOPHER EASTON:

Dear Sir—Received your letter on the 21st day of February and must thank you very much for writing to me. As for being sick, I am at the best of health and hope that every person in the hospital would feel as I feel. As for work, I have been working on a farm and feel that I have gained a good deal. I will close now.

From your friend,

P. G., Colchester, Conn.

A number of our best cases, when reasonably convalescent, have been put upon the hospital payroll. We have found this to be good policy as the men are still under some medical supervision and are not endangered by doing too heavy work or work under unhealthful conditions. The following six men, an account of whose improvement is given from the medical records, are now, or were until recently, working in the hospital:

R. G.—Male, age 33 years, single, ironworker. Admitted September 8, 1902. History of cough, expectoration of a moderate quantity of muco-purulent material, night sweats occasionally, pains in chest and hemorrhages. Tubercle bacilli found in sputum. Condition emaciated. Patient left the infirmary September 17, and returned September 23 with condition unchanged. He was finally discharged, with condition as follows: Cough slight, expectoration absent, hemorrhage ceased. Fairly well nourished. Appetite good. Gain in weight, 13 pounds.

R. H.—Male, age 44 years, widower, jeweler. Admitted May 15, 1902. History of severe cold, cough, profuse expectoration of muco-purulent material, night sweats, dyspnoea, pain in chest, increasing weakness, marked loss of weight. Tubercle bacilli found in sputum. Involvement of upper lobes of both lungs. Mitral stenosis. Aortic stenosis. He has gained 12 pounds in weight. Slight cough, expectoration diminished, night sweats have ceased, no hemorrhages. Appetite very good, and he feels greatly improved in every way.

J. D.—Male, age 43 years, single, laborer. Admitted September 16, 1902. History of cold caught eighteen months ago, expectoration scanty and blood streaked. Has lost weight. Appetite good. Chest emaciated. Examination of sputum shows tubercle bacilli present. Condition on discharge of patient: Cough absent. Expectoration absent. Hemorrhage absent. Well nourished. General condition decidedly improved. Gain in weight, 26 pounds.

J. D. Is quite a remarkable case. He was in a critical condition for some time after admission. At present he appears to be perfectly hearty and strong, and after having made a little money here he intends to start in his old line of business again.

E. G. Is an interesting case. He fell down from exhaustion in the butcher shop where he was working last fall and was discharged. When he came to the hospital two months afterwards he was half starved. He seems to have had a good constitution, however, and improved rapidly. When he became strong enough he was put on the payroll as orderly. Recently he thought he could go back to his work as butcher, but, after a few days' trial had to give it up on account of the heavy lifting. He will be taken back here as orderly until he regains more of his former strength. He tells me that everyone in the large tenement house where he lives knows about his recovery and the hygienic treatment here. Also that a consumptive in his house whose spitting on the stairs was before unheeded, is now beset on all sides by the tenants and importuned to go to the Tuberculosis Infirmary.

G. M.—Male, age 57 years, single, truckman. Admitted February 22, 1902. History: Cough, scanty expectoration of muco-purulent material, night sweats infrequently, hemorrhages, pains in chest. Tubercle bacilli found in sputum. Fairly well nourished. Slight laryngeal involvement. Condition on discharge as patient, December 23, 1902: Cough slight, expectoration absent, well nourished, hemorrhage absent. Disease arrested.

G. M. Was discharged as a "disease arrested" case. He worked hard and steadily here for a long time afterwards, and has left recently in excellent health.

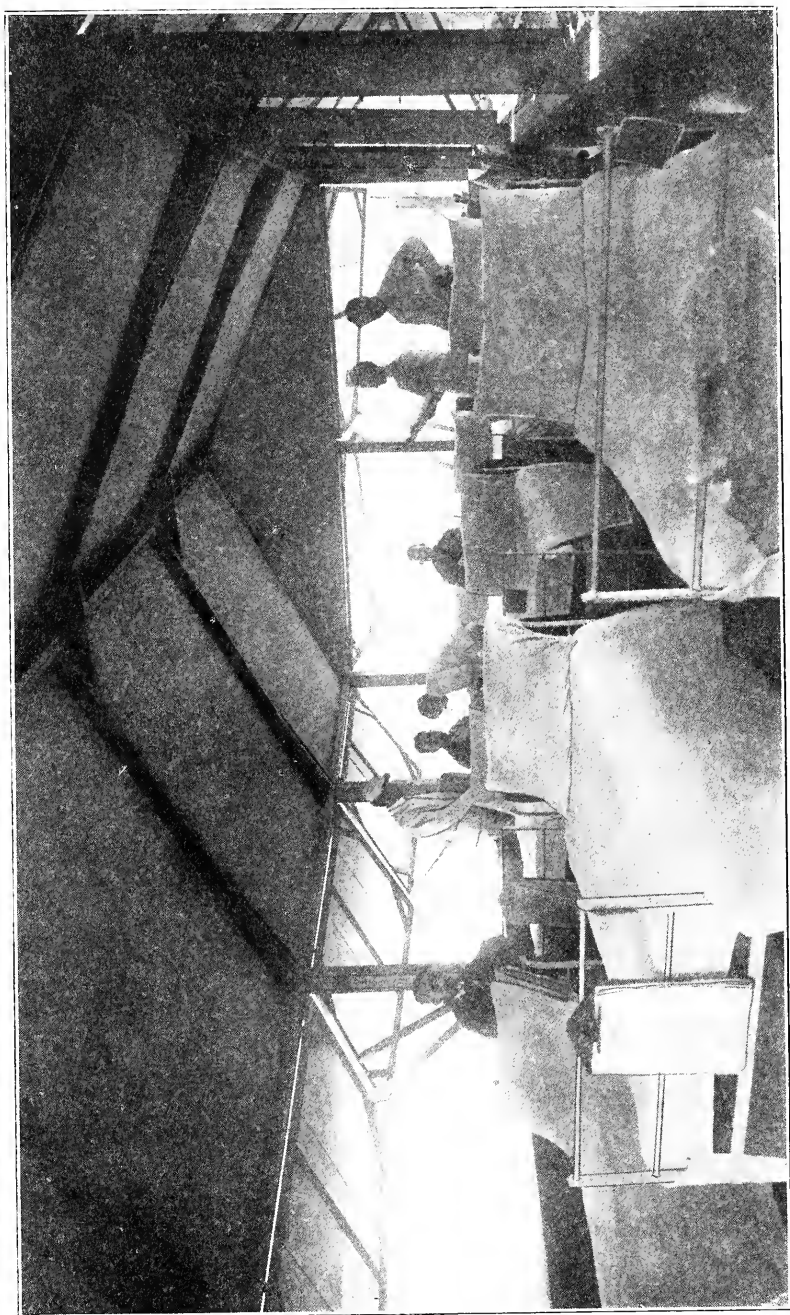
J. E.—Male, age 47 years, widower, machinist. Admitted April 28, 1902. History: Severe cough, expectoration rather profuse and of a muco-purulent character, night sweats, pains in chest, marked anaemia. Tubercle bacilli found in sputum. Dyspnoea, weakness. Poorly nourished. Left hospital May 17, in an improved condition. Returned July 28, in a less favorable condition, and again went out improved on September 15. Was readmitted on December 17, 1902, and finally discharged. Condition on leaving: Cough present, expectoration moderate, hemorrhage absent, fairly well nourished. General condition much improved. Gain in weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

In the case of incurable patients, the Tuberculosis Infirmary has prolonged the lives of many who would have died long ago had they been kept in the wards of the general hospitals from which they were transferred here. Such cases are, as a rule, walking patients. They linger on for many months, and get at least some enjoyment out of their bettered surroundings. When they die it is generally quite suddenly, without being confined to bed at all, or only for a short time.

The greater part of my work at the Tuberculosis Infirmary has been, as was indicated at the beginning of this report, practical sociological work, something like that of a settlement worker, the patient community, in this case, corresponding to the settlement worker's "neighborhood." In addition to this I have had charge of the sanitary discipline of the infirmary, the oversight of the employees, and details of management under the Superintendent of the Hospital. I have also

studied the needs of the institution and reported on them. The social aspects of the institution, however, in its relation to the community and to the general treatment of the subject of tuberculosis by municipal authorities, and the social life of the institution have been my main concern. In my endeavor to secure an intelligent and conscientious following out of the treatment; to make the place seem as little like an institution as possible; to collect statistics as to previous social conditions of patients; and to assist men individually as opportunity offered, I feel justified in saying that I have been successful. It was expected that this work would be of considerable medical value, since the social environment counts for so much in the treatment of tuberculosis; also that patients could be persuaded to stay longer (and so gain greater benefit from the institution) through kindly explanations and advice. The average period of stay has already increased by 20 per cent. I think it to be without doubt that the more cheerful surroundings have contributed to the medical results obtained.

In the interview which I have with each man as he enters the institution I not only ask questions in the interest of my sociological record, but also try to establish a personal relation with the patient. The inquiries which I make as to his previous social conditions help this relation and give data for subsequent dealings with him. The newcomer is told what the objects of the institution are and what is expected of him in his life here; some instruction is given in the simpler principles of hygiene, and a start is made in bringing home to him the fact that his improvement rests largely with himself. Each man is given a copy of the rules of the institution at this interview. (Copy appended.) In the rules they read the statement that "reasonable complaints presented in a manly way will always receive attention." Indeed they are encouraged to present their grievances, and manly treatment on both sides is the thing sought after. The patients' rights have been guarded. The fact that they are public charges has been no reason to my mind for treatment that would decrease their self-respect or interfere with their rights as men. Of course my having to maintain my authority, or rather the authority of the institution, limits somewhat the area of life in which personality can be made effective. Nevertheless I have found that much can be done through kindly and sympathetic dealings. Many of the patients are untrained and belong to the lower orders of society judged by economic position. The statement is often made, "Oh, one cannot do anything with this class of people," but my experience has not justified it. There are more ways than one of reaching the will of an unlettered man, and tact and sympathy will often win the day. The attitude of the men towards the institution changes after they have been here a while, and they begin to understand and appreciate it more, sometimes selfishly, sometimes generously, as is human nature. Their attitude towards myself is, I imagine, often a puzzled one. Still I am sure that sincerity of purpose and a spirit of helpfulness have made themselves understood as a rule. The questioning for the sociological statistics is as a rule liked, I believe. It seems to engender a grateful feeling of im-



INTERIOR OF TENT-COTTAGE AT TUBERCULOSIS INFIRMARY, METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

portance in the person questioned. One patient, as he went out of my office, remarked with glee to a fellow patient, "he gave me a regular Molineux cross-examination."

About half of my time is taken up with interviews with patients. I make a special point to see patients, when they express a desire to leave the hospital, and talk with them. If it is for their advantage and I can do so, I persuade them to stay longer. Sometimes the remedying of some small grievance or the straightening out of a little misunderstanding will keep the patient. If I cannot prevail upon him to remain, I advise him as to his future work and the necessity of hygienic surroundings. Sometimes in case of a homeless and penniless man, I give him a written statement that he has been in this hospital for such a period, and, if he has done good work as a convalescent patient, a reference also, both of which may aid him in getting work. I make such notes as suggest themselves about the patient, an endeavor, if it is in any way possible, to get a permanent address or friend's address in order to communicate with him in the future. Before leaving, he receives a copy of a neat pamphlet entitled "Suggestions to Patients Leaving the Tuberculosis Infirmary." (Copy appended.)

Every patient who is at all able to do anything is given some particular work to do. They are given to understand that this is expected of them. The greater part of the work of the infirmary, outside of the actual nursing, is done by the patients. About 100 out of the 300 male patients are working regularly.

Little has been done in the way of amusement and recreational facilities so far, partly because the space intended for recreation rooms has been occupied by beds, and partly because it was found that there were not many games the patients cared for. Cards, checkers, etc., are played a good deal, and ring-toss outside. There is also a music box and a small library. Light work in the wards, conversation, exercise, and some form of amusement, occupy the stronger patients' minds pretty well, and their general cheerfulness in view of their surroundings is to me quite remarkable.

The sociological statistics given in this report are based on too small a number of records to have any considerable value. When, however, the results are tabulated from 1,000 or more records, it may be possible to measure the force of certain social influences operating on the consumptive poor. The present statistics have been gathered and compiled with care and may, in addition to showing the social conditions of the patients so far admitted, also be of some value in the way of suggestion merely for future statistical work along the same lines. Besides giving the results of the several inquiries made, I have also made out several tables combining two or more statistical items so as to separate the influence of various factors, as for example nationality, on other social conditions. It may be said that sociological statistics referring to a peculiar class in the community, namely, consumptives, should not be used for general sociological conclusions. But the class we have here not only represents consumptives, but is also, I think, quite typical of the

dependent portion of the community and also of the "homeless" portion of the community. I mean by homeless simply not living in homes, i.e., living in boarding houses, hotels, lodging-houses and furnished rooms. So it seems to me I may be able in time to throw some light on the social relations of dependency and "homelessness," as well as on those of consumption.

The statistical work was begun on the first of October, 1902, using the following provisional or trial schedule of questions:

Tuberculosis Infirmary, Blackwell's Island, N. Y.

Social conditions of incoming patients—

1. Name.
2. Age.
3. Color. Nativity. Length of residence in New York City. In United States.
4. City or country bred.
5. Birthplace of mother.
6. Family relations. Conjugal condition—M., S., W., D.

Composition of family in United States. Pecuniary dependence of members of family. Family estrangements (if any).

7. Housing—
 - a. Lodging house, hotel or boarding house resident.
 - b. Member of family or household occupying apartment or house.

Home conditions when taken sick: (1) Number of rooms. (2) Number in family or household. (3) Type of house (single family house; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 families on a floor house; front or rear tenement). (4) General sanitary condition: Water closets (situation and number using), plumbing, ventilation, etc.
8. Other cases of tuberculosis in family or among inmates of household. As many details as possible.
9. How long has patient been ill? Stage reached at present—A, B, C, or D.
10. Treatment received before entering the institution, with results.
 - a. Patent medicines, (b) private physician, (c) dispensaries, (d) sanatoria or hospitals.
11. History of patient's occupation—

Address of place of employment; length of time at each place; as many details as possible about condition of the place; character of the work itself; cases of consumption among fellow workers, etc.
12. Record for dependency. In and out door relief of all kinds.
13. Criminal record. present. absent.

14. Record for dissipation; strong or weak constitution to start with, and degree to which excesses in drinking, etc., have been carried.
15. Education—
 - a. General: none, poor, fair, good, excellent.
 - b. Hygienic: instruction in school physiology and general knowledge of laws of health through inquiry.
16. Religious training during minority.....present.....absent.
17. Other information of value for the purpose.

One hundred and eighty-six records were taken on this schedule. Practical experience and the help of the Charity Organization Society's Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis resulted in the approved schedule given below. It was printed by the Charity Organization Society's Committee, and is being used in other institutions also. The statistics given in this report, with the exception of some percentages at the close pertaining to simple matters like age, nativity, etc., are based on the first 100 records taken on the approved form. The schedule is as follows:

Schedule in Regard to Consumptives.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Personal Description— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sex. b. Date of birth. c. Color. d. Nationality. e. Birthplace of mother. f. Length of residence. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the United States. 2. In New York City. g. City bred or country bred? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> II. Family Relations— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Single, married, widowed or divorced? b. Did father have a strong constitution?
Did mother? c. Did father drink? d. Did mother drink? e. Members of family or household? |
|--|--|
-
- III. History of Illness—
 - a. How long has patient been ill?
 - b. Health before consumption appeared.
 1. Was constitution strong or weak?
 2. Was digestion naturally good, indifferent, or poor?
 3. Was patient well nourished?
 - c. Stage of the disease reached at present.
 - d. Account of treatment received, with results.
 1. Patent medicines.
 2. Private physicians.
 3. Dispensaries.
 4. Hospitals and sanatoria.

IV. Other Cases of Consumption Among Associates—

(As many details as possible of the history of each case.)

- a. Relatives.
- b. Inmates of the household.
- c. Intimate friends.
- d. Other tenants in the same house.

V. Housing when the disease first became apparent—

- a. Lodging-house, hotel, boarding-house, or "at home."
- b. Home conditions.

Type of house—

- 1. Number of families in the house.
- 2. Number of families on each floor.
- 3. Front or rear tenement.

Description of tenement—

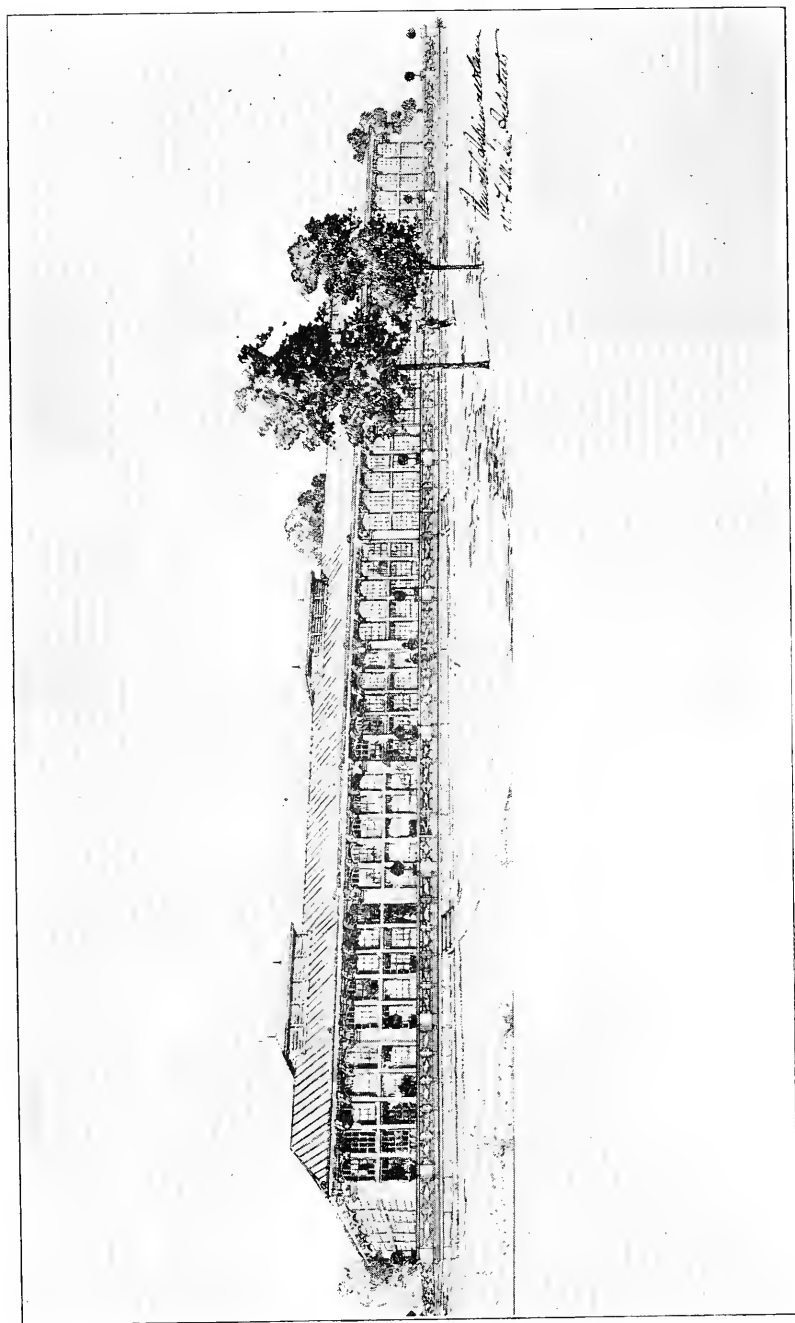
- 1. On which floor?
- 2. Number of rooms.
- 3. Ventilation and light.
- 4. General sanitary condition.

VI. Recreation before becoming ill—

- a. What did the patient do for recreation?
- b. Where did he spend his evenings?
- c. How did he spend Sunday?
- d. What places of amusement did he frequent? (Give addresses.)

VII. OCCU

[illegible]



*Thos. J. Richardson
11-12-1888*

SOLARIUM TO BE ERECTED AT TUBERCULOSIS INFIRMARY, METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

VIII. Record for Dependency—

- a. Has patient ever been an inmate of a charitable institution, public or private?

If so,

- 1. When?
- 2. Where?
- 3. For how long?

- b. Has patient ever applied for aid to a charitable society or individual?

IX. Has Patient Ever Been an Inmate of a Correctional or Penal Institution?—

If so,

- a. When?
- b. Where?
- c. For how long?
- d. For what offence?

X. Dissipation—

- a. Was patient an occasional, a moderate, or a “hard” drinker?
- b. Had intemperance injured the constitution?
- c. Other forms of dissipation.

XI. Education—

- a. General: none, poor, fair, good, or excellent?
- b. Did patient ever receive instruction in physiology and hygiene?

XII. Other Information Not Covered by Schedule Inquiries—

Our new schedule, as will be noticed, is comprehensive, and while some records are filled out with more detail than others, yet I think the greater part of the information important for our purposes has been gotten. As to the reliability of the information, let me say that patients' statements have not been “swallowed” wholesale, but every affirmation which appeared at all doubtful has been sifted by questioning and cross-questioning. Every effort has been made both to get at the truth and to make the patient understand what I wanted. Scarcely any difficulty has been met with through unwillingness to give the information. I have been surprised at the openness and lack of evasion with which questions, even as to delicate matters, have been answered. I do not think that much of importance has been withheld or misstated. Many of the statistical items are self-explanatory. A few comments, however, and a brief preface as to the general showing made will not be out of place.

The statistics have not made as great a showing for previous unhealthful conditions, physical, industrial and social, as I had expected. I suppose I have been so

much impressed with the stories of certain individuals that I have not given sufficient relative weight in my mind to those of many others which have been less tragically interesting. Then, too, it must be remembered that there is nothing more individual than suffering and failure, and that no collected statistics can give any adequate idea of the loss and wreck of life, in the larger sense of the word, of the suffering, conscious and unconscious, of the consumptive poor. It does not seem to mean much when it is stated that twenty-seven per cent. took up a poorer grade of work on becoming ill, but it certainly means a great deal for a commercial traveler to get down to peddling cheap pictures in his old age; or a compositor to have to turn lamplighter; or a gardener to have to make beds in a lodging-house as a last resort; or a skilled mechanic to have to take up unloading trucks, or some other rough work, and have his former associates "cut" him on account of his industrial decline, as one of them told me was the case.

The economic loss to the community entailed by consumption is the most calculable loss. The average duration of the disease before the patient's coming to this hospital is seven months, twenty-one days; the average period of unsteady employment, three years and four months. The latter figure is made much larger than it would otherwise be by the records of men who have been unsteady workers for from five to fifteen years, owing to dissipation or some cause other than consumption. The seven months, twenty-one days on the other hand is in all probability too short a period. Most of the patients have not realized, in the earlier stages of the disease, that there was anything the matter with them. The corresponding period at the Rutland, Mass., State Sanatorium is twelve and one quarter months, although they receive a better class of cases. The beginning of the disease has often been put further back on our records than the patients first statement indicated, but still probably a good many of the occupations stated under the head of "When consumption appeared," ought to be under the head "After consumption appeared."

In addition to matters connected with consumption, I have incidentally noted on the history sheets many items that throw light on interesting questions, such as: The efficiency of factory inspection; Effects of institutional life; Trade unions; Strikes; Dislocation and suffering caused by industrial progress; Child labor; Construction of cheap flats; Relations of certain kinds of work to drink; The lowest grade of workers and employers who advertise every two weeks; The cost of our subway from the human standpoint, etc. I may mention one of these incidental matters here. One man dated the beginning of his breakdown in health to bad habits formed when he worked one summer for a contractor on a suburban trolley line. The trolley line paid the contractor what he expended in wages and 20 per cent. of the amount in addition, and this encouraged the dishonest contractor to let his men idle and drink, instead of pushing the work to early completion.

No. 1, 19 years; No. 7, 20 to 25; No. 9, 26 to 30; No. 15, 31 to 35; No. 15, 36 to 40; No. 19, 41 to 45; No. 8, 46 to 50; No. 12, 51 to 55; No. 8, 56 to 60; No. 6, 61 to 65.

Color—3 colored, 97 white.

These figures show that almost half (49 per cent.) of our patients are between 30 and 45. The age period, 40 to 45, has the highest percentage of cases. The greatest mortality from consumption in the whole population of New York is probably at some period under 35 years of age. The greater average age of our patients is explained when the figures for health before consumption appeared and the figures for dissipation are referred to. The tables given below that combine age with conjugal condition, dependency, dissipation and duration of the disease do not throw any light on these facts.

Only 3 per cent. are shown to be colored. This is explained by the fact that there is a large colored hospital in New York which receives consumptives.

		, Nativity.	
New York City	28	Switzerland	1
United States	13	Russia	4
Ireland	21	Africa (Liberia)	1
Italy	4	Scotland	1
Canada	2	England	5
Japan	1	Holland	1
Sweden	3	Hungary	2
Austria	3	Poland	2
Germany	6	Wales	1
Bohemia	1		

Birthplace of Mother.			
New York City	4	England	8
United States	8	Scotland	1
Ireland	44	Russia	6
Italy	5	Germany	12
Canada	1	Austria	5
Japan	1	Bohemia	1
France	1	Sweden	3

We notice that 41 per cent. are American born and 59 per cent. foreign born, among whom the Irish predominate. When, however, we turn to the birthplace of the mothers we find 88 per cent. of foreign parentage, of whom the Irish form just one-half.

Average length of residence in United States: 26 years, 42 days.

Average length of residence in New York City: 22 years, 76 days.

The average length of residence in New York City and in the United States shows that the patients are pretty well Americanized in spite of their foreign parentage.

City-bred	30	Mothers, city-bred	42
Country-bred	70	Mothers, country-bred	58

By comparing the nativity tables with these figures we see that 28 of the city-bred are from New York City. Hence in the table giving various social conditions by nationalities, which will be found below, the section on New York City would do almost as well for the city-bred. The larger percentage of city-bred among mothers is natural in view of the greater proportion of urban population in general in foreign countries. Ireland, however, containing half of the foreign born mothers, is largely rural.

Conjugal condition: single, 63; married, 22; widowed, 15.

In conjugal condition there is a great difference between conditions here and population in general over 15 years of age. The figures for Great Britain for instance, are: single, 39.5 per cent; married, 54.9 per cent; widowed, 5.6 per cent. Perhaps in the table given below, combining conjugal condition with other social conditions, some of the concomitants of so large a proportion of single and widowed may be suggested.

The following facts and figures concerning the occupations of our patients show nothing as to the relative responsibility of any occupation for the consumption found in its ranks. They merely show the amount of unhealthful conditions found in the work of the men before they came here. To separate the industrial influence and measure it in any particular disease would be a very difficult matter with complete sickness and mortality statistics. In fact, it would be impossible because of the conditions of life outside working hours (though the occupation may be responsible for some of these conditions, as, for example, poor pay for hard conditions at home, and monotonous work for dissipation), and because of the process of natural selection which determines the personnel in every occupation. Moreover, most of that which is unhealthful in work is not necessarily connected with the work, so that while it may not be possible to fix responsibility on an occupation, it often is possible to fix responsibility on certain employers, or a certain class of employers. If our inquiries into the conditions of work of the consumptive poor accomplish this end they will have fully justified themselves. It is with this idea that the schedule calls for addresses which we have given in many cases.

The particular job, rather than the general occupation, has been made the unit in tabulating unhealthful conditions, because of the varied and unsteady employment of many. When a selection was made from a number of jobs for full description, those

jobs were generally chosen which would reveal facts important for our purpose. Only an individual description of some of these jobs could do them justice. For example, to show what a "close place" sometimes means, one man told me he slept in a closet, with no ventilation whatever, that opened onto the kitchen (many kitchen men sleep in the kitchen in respectable boarding-houses in New York City; another that the quarters given him in a summer hotel were so damp that his clothes became mouldy. Two sheets are given of occupations in order to show the contrast between main occupations and chance jobs, undertaken because of drink and disease.

Main Occupations.

Waiters	7	Musician	1
Outside salesman	2	Putting in furnaces and ranges.....	1
Sailors	3	Umbrella maker and repairer	1
Postal Clerk	1	Banknote printer	1
Agent	1	Wood polisher	1
Chance indoor and outdoor workers	13	Painters	2
Machinist	1	Carpenter	1
Butcher	1	Unskilled indoor and outdoor work-	
Cook	1	ers	2
Cigar-box maker	1	Varnisher	1
Longshoremen	3	Engineer	1
Plasterers	3	Coppersmith	1
Stone setter	1	Stableman	1
Unskilled outdoor workers	12	Fireman	1
Telegraph clerk	1	Tinsmith	1
Cigarmaker	1	Drivers	3
Clerk	1	Compositor	1
Collector	1	Car driver	1
Bridge builder	1	Stonecutters	2
Printers	2	Chance indoor workers	3
General hotel and restaurant work..	1	Porter	1
Plumber	3	Bricklayer	1
Ropemaker	1	Tailors	3
Bakers	2	Iceman	1
Gardeners	2	Translator	1
Steamfitter	1		

Professional, 2 per cent.; commercial, 9 per cent.; mechanics, 21 per cent.; trades, 22 per cent.; unskilled, 46 per cent.

All Employments and Jobs Undertaken.

Waiters	10	Drygoods clerks	3
Factory laborer	1	Telegraph clerk	1
Window cleaners	2	Collector	1
Tailors	3	Sign carrier	1
Agent or canvasser	4	Envelope addressers	2
Cook	1	Bakers	2
Kitchenman	8	Orderly	1
Timekeeper	1	Hospital helpers	2
Paper mill laborer	1	Taking care of furnace	1
Drivers	11	Railroad section hands	2
Bartenders	3	Furniture movers	5
Dish washer	1	Pantryman	1
Outside salesmen	3	Putting out ash barrels	1
Omnibus in saloon	1	Polishing signs	1
Selling coal	3	Janitors	2
Bottlewasher	1	Cellarman	1
Putting in furnaces and ranges.....	1	Junk gatherers	2
Errands	1	Omnibus in hotel	1
Expressman	1	Box factory	1
Hodcarriers	2	Covering furniture	1
Longshoremen	8	Artist's model	1
Steamfitters	2	Woodpolishers	2
Bridge builder	1	Chopping wood	2
Railroad work	1	Peddlers	2
Plumbers	4	Varnisher	1
Musicians	2	Stablemen	2
Banknote printer	1	Fireman	1
Painters	3	Porters	7
Farm work and country jobs	6	Lamplighter	1
Doorman in saloon	1	Compositor	1
Oad jobs outdoors	2	Button maker	1
Plumber's helper	1	Stone setter	1
Housework	1	Underground laborer	1
Packers	2	Street car conductor	1
Peddler's helper	1	Whitewasher	1
Street laborers	3	Kitchenman	1
Subway laborers	6	Cleaning chimneys	1
Icemen	3	Cleaning carpets	2
Clerks	5	Gardeners	4
Janitor's assistants	5	Sailors	3

Machinists	2	Unloading trucks	1
Plasterers	3	Carrying up coal	1
Making beds	3	Cigar and poolroom clerk	1
Butcher	1	Cashier	1
Cigarmaker	1	Bricklayer	1
Helpers on delivery wagon.....	2	Tinsmith	1
Boatman	1	Omnibus in restaurant	1
Car driver	1	Selling papers	1
Agent for houses	1	Laborer in gas works	1
Umbrella maker	1	Ropemaker	1
Printers	2	Cigar-box maker	1
Engineer	1	Carpenter	1
Night watchmen	2	Coppersmith	1
Distributing circulars	1	Hallboy	1
Head waiter	1	Laborer in printing house	1
Fireman	1	Postal clerk	1
Work in ditch	1	Stonecutters	2

Average length of time which patient has not worked at all before coming to this hospital, 2 months, 14 days.

Average period of unsteady employment before stopping work entirely, 3 years, 4 months.

Number of patients in the condition of whose employment nothing unhealthful was revealed.....	22
Number who have taken up a poorer grade of work than their main occupation at time consumption appeared or after becoming ill with consumption.....	27
Number who have maintained the same grade of work after becoming ill with consumption, but followed it unsteadily.....	12
Number who were doing nothing at time consumption appeared.....	3
Number who did not work after becoming ill with consumption.....	26

Average length of jobs which lasted a month or more: 7 months; 21 days.

Conditions of Employment at Time Consumption Appeared.

Number of jobs and employments given.....	96
Number of jobs and employments concerning the conditions of which some data was collected	65
Number of jobs and employments where full data as to the room in which patient worked were collected	23

Sixty-five Jobs and Employments.

Work was exhausting.....	23	Poor food	1
Excessive exposure to weather.....	9	Much stair climbing.....	1
Worked in damp places.....	8	Injurious chemicals or chemical	
Worked in cellars.....	2	fumes and gases (acid fumes,	
Worked in dusty places (two of		sewer gas, blast furnaces).....	5
them very dusty places).....	7	Close place	4
Inhaling soot	1	Closeness and odors.....	1
Constant bending over.....	1	Exposed to constant draughts.....	3
Getting wet all the time.....	2	Very hot places.....	1
Irregular and late hours (musicians)	2		

Room in Which Patient Worked (23 Rooms).

Situation in Building—		Spittoons Used—	
Ground floor	12	Yes	12
Basement	5	In two of them the floor was spat on	
Second floor	1	also.	
Top floor	5	Size—	
Ventilation—		Large	17
Good	9	Small	3
Fair	8	Medium	3
Bad	6	General Cleanliness—	
Spittoons Provided—		Good	6
Yes	12	Fair	13
No	11	Bad	4

Conditions of Employment Before Becoming Ill with Consumption.

Number of jobs and employments given.....	165
Number of jobs and employments given about which no data was collected....	93

Seventy-two Jobs and Employments.

Work was exhausting.....	14	Exposed to infection (one often	
Exposure to draughts.....	1	marked coffins of consumptives as	
Injurious chemicals and gases.....	4	clerk, another cleaned spittoons)..	4
Late hours and very irregular (mu-		Generally unhealthy place (paper	
sicians)	1	mill)	1
Close place (patient's judgment)....	1	Dampness	9
Excessive exposure to weather.....	5	Generally good conditions.....	3
Dust	9	Nauseating work	1

Much stair climbing.....	1	Very hot work ("good money").....	1
Confining work	2	Damp and dark places.....	1
Closeness and odors.....	1	Constant bending over.....	2
Continual drenching (subway labor)..	1	Much steam	1
In water a good deal.....	2		

Room in Which Patient Worked (26 Rooms).

Situation in Building—		Spittoons Used—	
Ground floor	12	Yes	15
Basement	4	(But floor was spat on also in 2 cases.)	
Cellar	2	Size—	
Top floor	1	Large	21
Second floor	3	Medium	3
Third floor	1	Small	2
Fourth floor	1	General Cleanliness—	
Ventilation—		Good	7
Good	12	Fair	16
Fair	8	Bad	3
Bad (two very bad).....	6		
Spittoons Provided—			
Yes	15		
No	11		

Conditions of Employment After Becoming Ill with Consumption.

Number of jobs and employments given.....	90
Number of jobs and employments about which data was collected.....	36

Thirty-six Jobs and Employments.

Work was exhausting.....	10	Confining	1
Excessive exposure to weather.....	5	Exposed to constant draughts.....	2
Very hot place	1	Handling infected articles.....	1
Dusty place	7	Injurious chemicals and gases.....	2
Constant bending over.....	1	Work in cellar.....	1
Damp places	3	Irregular and late hours.....	1
Close places	3	Hard on throat, selling papers at	
Odors	1	night	1

Room in Which Patient Worked (13 Rooms).

Situation in Building—		Spittoons Used—	
Basement	2	Yes	3
Ground floor	7	(But in one of them floor also was	
Top floor	3	spat upon.)	
Eighth floor	1	Size—	
Ventilation—		Large	9
Good	5	Small	1
Fair	4	Medium	3
Bad	4	General Cleanliness—	
Spittoons Provided—		Good	2
Yes	3	Fair	7
No	10	Bad (one very bad)	3

In the table of amusements and forms of recreation given below, the first column, headed "General Recreation," is the summary of the answers given to question (a) under section 6 of the schedule. Question (a), it will be noticed, is a general question covering everything under (b), (c) and (d). The second column, "Had One Sort Only," refers to persons who gave only one kind of recreation. The third and fourth columns embody the answers to (b) and (c). Section 6 of the schedule is given here again for convenience:

6. Recreation before becoming ill—

- (a) What did the patient do for recreation?
 - (b) Where did he spend his evenings?
 - (c) How did he spend Sunday?
 - (d) What places of amusement did he frequent?
- (Give addresses.)

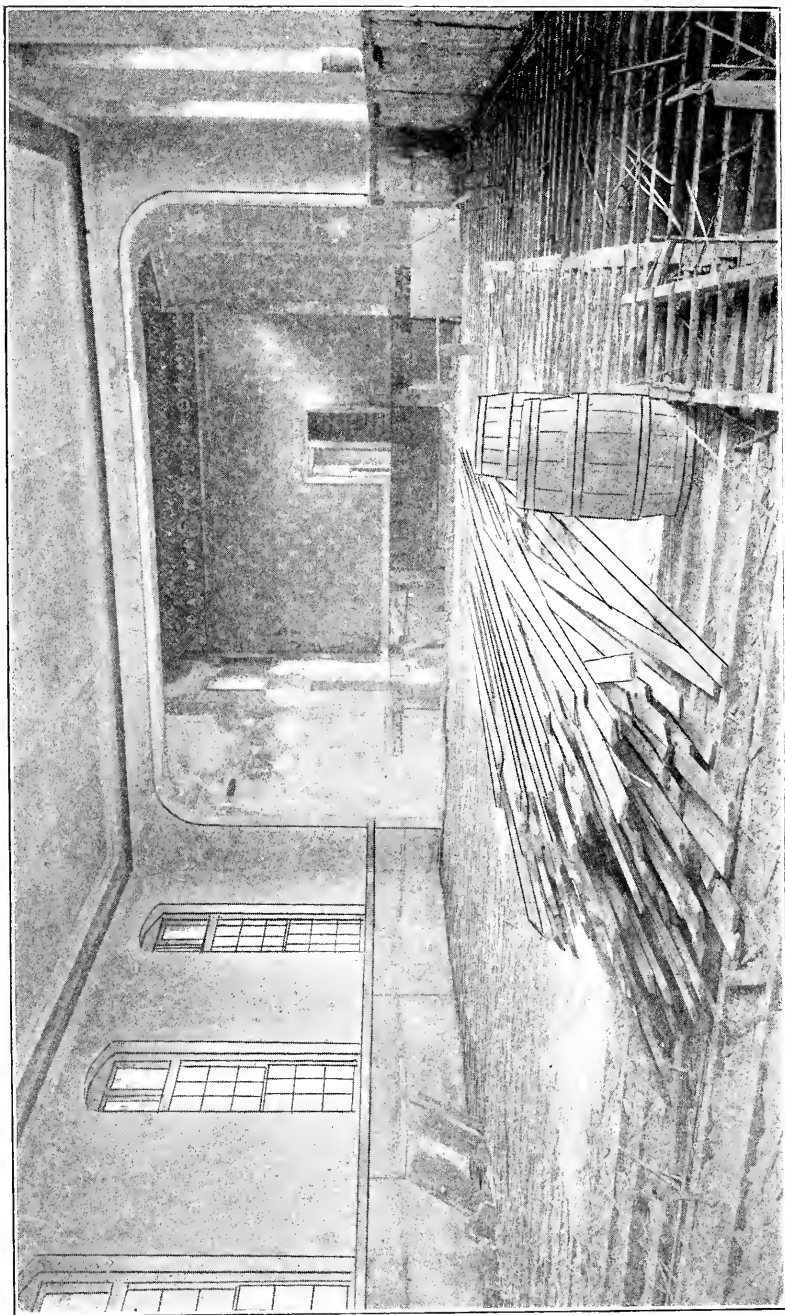
	General Recreation.	Had One Sort Only.	Evenings.	Sunday.
Home .....	..	..	45	41
Reading home	18	4	13	11
Reading rooms	14	..	6	2
Baseball	2	..	..	1
Theatre	23	1	7	2
Walking	20	7	16	17
Club room	7	..	3	3
Visiting	7	2	5	7
Saloon	41	7	41	19
Excursions	12	1	1	9
(Four of them to Coney Island).				
Church	5	1	1	5
Smoking	3	..	2	2
Park	2	..	1	2
Mission	2	..	1	2
Fishing	1	..	..	1
Music	1	..	1	1
On docks	1	1	1	1
Cards	3	..	1	..
On streets	7	1	7	2
Pool room	5	..	2	5
Billiards	1	..	1	..
Y. M. C. A.	1	..	1	..
Lectures	1	..	..	..
Disorderly houses	1	..	1	..
Dancing	2	..	2	*15
No time	6	..	8	†4

*Working. †Sleeping.

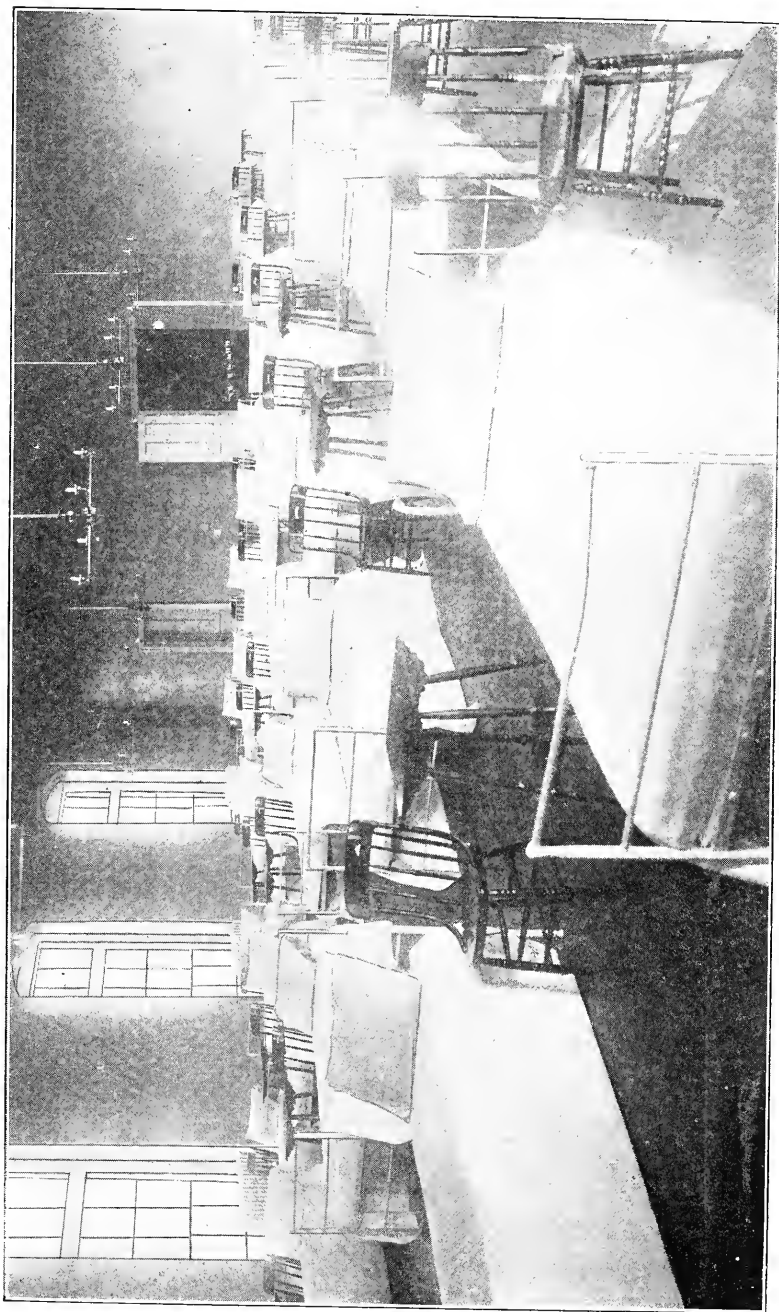
Frequented amusement places—Yes, 25.

Frequented amusement places—No, 75.

This information as to recreation, or lack of recreation, was taken almost verbatim from the patients. For example, undoubtedly more than 45 spent some of their evenings home, but only 45 gave home in answer to the question where they spent their evenings. Home, of course, means here where they slept. It might mean a kitchen, or a forecastle, or a stable, or a lodging-house. It will be noticed that the nine chief forms of recreation, arranged in order of their popularity, begin



AMUSEMENT HALL (FORMERLY USED BY INSANE), TO BE RECONSTRUCTED AS A WARD OF THE HOSPITAL FOR CONVALESCENTS.



NEW HOSPITAL FOR CONVALESCENTS, INTERIOR VIEW, AFTER ALTERATIONS, 1902.

with the saloon and end with the church. The small number giving theatre in the evening, although it is third in popularity, is explained by the fact that most of them give it under the question on amusement. Walking, reading and visiting are relatively more popular in the evening and on Sunday than in general. This is explained by the fact that they are usually given more than once by the same person, while rank in popularity depends on the number of different persons giving a certain amusement. The saloon is the most popular, both by persons patronizing it and as a way of spending the evening and Sunday. The percentage for work on Sunday is the same as that given by the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics for that State.

Homeless, 62; destitute, 39; homeless and destitute, 31.

Sixty per cent. in lodging houses, etc.; 40 per cent. in "at home" conditions at time became ill; 3 per cent. in rear tenement; 5 per cent. in private houses.

House for two families	3	Top-floor families	4
House for three families.....	3	Basement	3
House for four families.....	2	Average number of rooms, $3\frac{3}{4}$.	
House for five families.....	1	Good ventilation	13
House for six families.....	5	One or more rooms with no direct	
House for eight families.....	3	light or ventilation (air shafts	
House for nine families	1	considered direct)	11
House for ten families.....	2	Bedrooms opening on shafts only.	9
House for twelve families.....	3	Bad ventilation	7
House for sixteen families	3	Total houses	40
House for eighteen families.....	2		
House for twenty families.....	6	Watercloset in yard (i. e., bad sani-	
House for twenty-four families.....	1	tary condition)	19
One family on a floor.....	8	Bad sanitary condition where closet	
Two families on a floor	12	was not in yard	1
Three families on a floor.....	2	Fair sanitary condition where closet	
Four families on a floor.....	13	was not in yard	14
Ground-floor families.....	3	Good sanitary condition where closet	
Second-floor families	13	was not in yard	6
Third-floor families	9	Total houses	40
Fourth-floor families	3		

Average number in family or household, 4.26.

Housing—			
Lodging house.....	30	Ship	2
Hotel	6	Jail	1
Boarding house	12	Farm	1
Home	40	Furnished room	8

Housing—Number of persons occupying different sized apartments (from 186 records) :

Third-class accommodation, 2-room apartment, 3 persons.....	6
Second-class accommodation, 3-room apartment, 2 persons.....	4
Second-class accommodation, 3-room apartment, 3 persons.....	11
Third-class accommodation, 3-room apartment, 5 persons.....	8
Second-class accommodation, 4-room apartment, 4 persons.....	7
Third-class accommodation, 4-room apartment, 5 persons.....	6
Third-class accommodation, 4-room apartment, 6 persons.....	3
Third-class accommodation, 4-room apartment, 7 persons.....	3
Fourth-class accommodation, 4-room apartment, 8 persons.....	1
Fourth-class accommodation, 4-room apartment, 9 persons.....	2
First-class accommodation, 5-room apartment, 3 persons.....	3
Second-class accommodation, 5-room apartment, 5 persons.....	5
Second-class accommodation, 5-room apartment, 6 persons.....	8
First-class accommodation, 6-room apartment, 4 persons.....	2
Second-class accommodation, 6-room apartment, 6 persons.....	5
Total apartments	74
First-class accommodation	5
Second-class accommodation	40
Third-class accommodation	26
Fourth-class accommodation	3

The information on housing is based on a very small number of houses, and hence is of little value.

Criminal Records—16.

One for a term of two years, nine months, and indefinite number of other terms, and one for six months.

The other fourteen served on an average two terms each, mostly at Blackwell's Island Workhouse, averaging ten days or twenty days altogether for each man.

Arrested for minor offenses, chiefly drunkenness, of those who had no criminal record, 18.

Total number of arrests, 26.

We have had very few persons to whom the word criminal is really applicable. The thirty-four persons considered in the tables given below under criminality are, as the above figures show, almost entirely petty law breakers merely.

Dependent in Institutions.

1. Three terms in Almshouse of several months each. Doesn't remember dates.
 2. Once in a seaside home.
 3. Six months in Almshouse in Pittston, Pa.; one week in Poorhouse in Wilkesbarre, Pa.; one night in free lodging house in New York City.
 4. Spent boyhood until 12 in St. John's Home for Boys in Brooklyn.
 5. Seven months in Almshouse (hospital).
 6. Eight years in Catholic Protectory. Unmanageable at home.
 7. Twice in City Lodging House.
 8. Four years in Catholic Protectory.
 9. March, 1901, went to City Lodging House and was sent to Newsboys' Lodging House, and from there to Brace Memorial Farm School in Westchester County. Got scared at prospect of being sent out West to farm, and came back to City after two weeks.
 10. One year in Orphan Home, West Tenth street.
 11. One month in Almshouse.
- Five applied for charity.

Two have both been dependent in institutions and applied for charity.

Drinking—

Occasional (of them 8 occasional sprees), 11; moderate, 43; hard, 44; none, 2.

Has drinking injured constitution—Yes, 43; No, 57.

How many practiced other forms of dissipation? 18. (Patient's word, of course.)

Mother drink—Yes, 13; No, 87.

Father drink—Yes, 37; No, 63.

Of the 45 hard drinking men, 18 had drinking fathers and 7 drinking mothers, and none both parents who drank.

Dissipated men (including "other forms"), 57 (44 plus 8 plus 5).

Education—

None, 7; poor, 34; fair, 50; good, 9.

Received instruction in physiology and hygiene—Yes, 11; No, 89.

How Long Ill—Average, 7 months 21 days.

Father's Constitution—Strong, 38; weak, 12.

Mother's Constitution—Strong, 37; weak, 13.

Constitution—Strong, 83; weak, 17.

Digestion—Good, 90; indifferent, 8; poor, 2.

Well Nourished—Yes, 94; no, 6.

Used Patent Medicines—Yes, 28; no, 72.

Treated by Private Doctors—Yes, 24; no, 76.

Received Dispensary Treatment—34; average time, 2½ months.

Received Hospital Treatment Before Coming Here—53; average time, 3 months.

Cases of Consumption Among Associates—Relatives, 32; household, 3; intimate friends, 12; other tenants, 12.

Eighteen cases of consumption among fellow workers affecting fourteen persons, average period of association, 1 year 8 months.

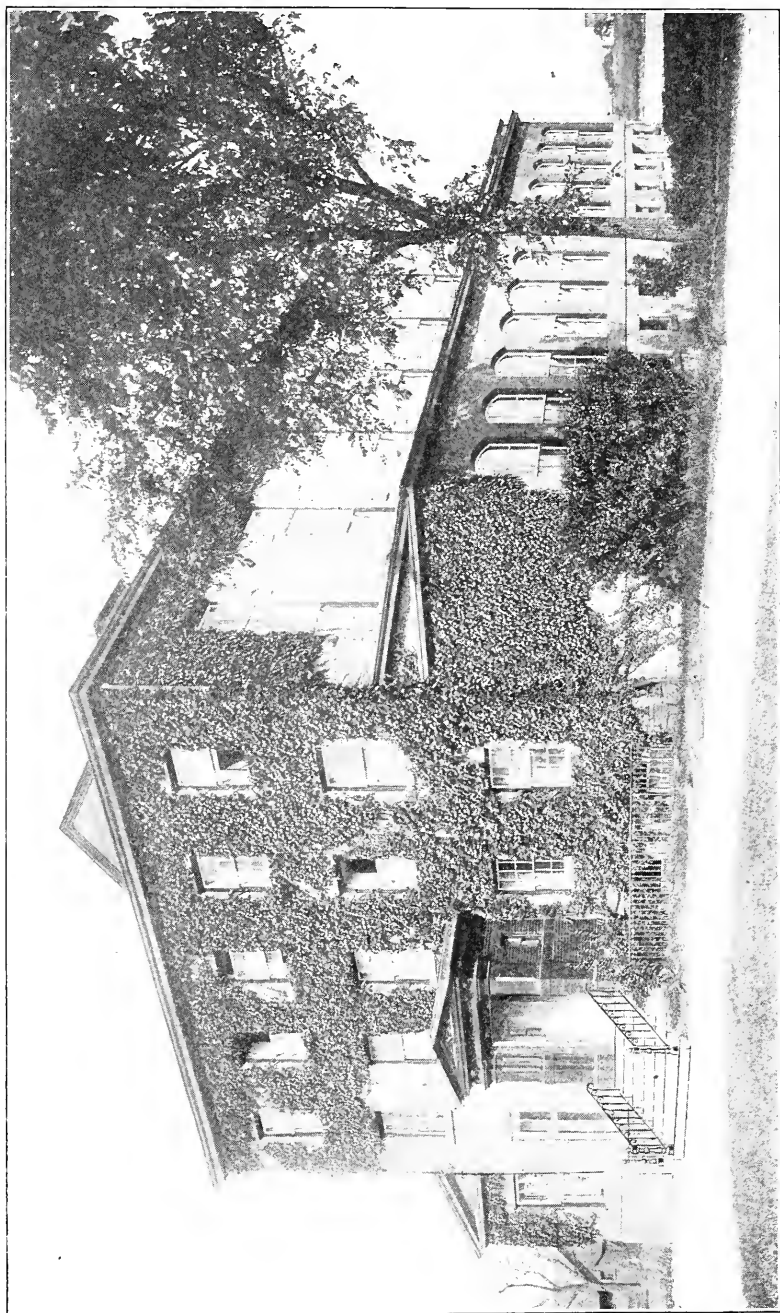
Six of them died to knowledge of patient. One of the consumptives lunched with patient, and two of them slept in same room with patient.

Among the 24 who said they have been treated by private doctors some were probably under the care of that doubtful species known as "drug store doctors." The Italians, I have observed, generally engaged private medical treatment. I have not counted free treatment in hospitals and dispensaries as a form of dependency, because they are not so regarded by the persons themselves, and because the great majority of our patients have availed themselves of it heretofore.

Consumption among associates and fellow-workers is undoubtedly more frequent than these figures, dependent on patients' knowledge and memory, would indicate. The great amount of consumption in lodging houses, for example, is for the most part not included in them. The lodging houses are already beginning to refuse admission to consumptive lodgers. One patient told me of a lodging house in Bleecker street from which a great many consumptives had been carried to the hospital, which had been twice condemned by the Board of Health, but, nevertheless, continued its baleful existence. He said it was reported that the proprietor was a rich woman who owned sixteen other lodging houses in similar condition. Butcher shops and kitchens are especial sources of infection, both because food is handled and because spittoons are generally lacking. Several butchers have told me that you never find spittoons in butcher shops, and I have heard the same testimony as to kitchens.

Respectfully submitted,

CHRISTOPHER EASTON, Deputy Superintendent.



NEW HOSPITAL FOR CONVALESCENTS, EXTERIOR VIEW, AFTER ALTERATIONS, 1902.

APPENDIX 1.

Typical Personal Items from 186 Records on Provisional Schedule.

No. 137. Typical of many in statement that since feeling poorly has "been in hard luck and not able to get anything decent in way of jobs." This man claims to be a total abstainer.

No. 182. "Better to drink rotten rum and kill oneself quick than to suffer and get ill-treatment."

No. 186. Three girls went out from laundry where he worked with consumption. One man told me that seven men had left the machine shop with consumption where he worked the year before becoming ill.

No. 105. Railroad porter. Infection from consumptive travelers in sleeping cars, going to health resorts. Same man illustrates exposure. Would stand on rear platform of car to cool off when perspiring.

No. 127. Took quinine and whiskey on the advice of a horse doctor.

No. 160. Swindled by Koch Cure people.

No. 119. No doctor's treatment. Bought everything anybody recommended.

APPENDIX 2.

Personal Items from First 100 Records Taken on Approved Schedule.

No. 27. Covering furniture from house to house for seven months. Felt very weak. Would do a quarter of a day's work and then rest for remainder of day. No treatment during this time.

No. 48. Worked steadily at heavy work for two months after becoming ill.

No. 84. Worked on a tomato farm, Staten Island. Got wet up to knees every day. Miserable shacks to live in. No change of bed clothing for a month. Coffee, bologna and stew; \$10 and \$12 a month; 5.30 to 8 p. m.

No. 78. Stone cutter. Often gets wet while working, but does not like to knock off for a rain storm when making \$5 a day. (Many similar instances of careless exposure.)

No. 66. Cloak designer in Germany. Two and one-half years in United States. Ill two years. Found methods of trade different in this country and had to take anything he could get. First waiter in good places, then extra waiter. Finally voice got so weak he couldn't even get extra waiter's job. Well educated.

No. 65. Restaurant work in damp, dirty basement in Bleecker street. Thirty in room where he slept, two of them consumptives. Cots in two tiers. Food had no nourishment—weak soup and bread. The floor was not scrubbed the four months he was there. Place run by religious charitable association. Patient says they had men working in filthy, damp subcellar.

APPENDIX 3.

No. 42. Has alternated iceman and kitchenman for several years, former involving getting overclothes wet, and latter all kinds of bad conditions.

No. 43. Worked two and one-half years after becoming consumptive in bakeries. Worked with a careless consumptive in one bakery for three years.

APPENDIX 2.

Regulations of the Tuberculosis Infirmary of the Metropolitan Hospital promulgated by the Commissioner of Public Charities November, 1902:

Consumption.

Note.—Consumption is a communicable disease. Many cases can be cured; many others can be improved. The City has established this Infirmary to cure such cases as can be cured, to improve such as can be improved, and to relieve the sufferings of others. It is also for the purpose of preventing the spread of the disease.

The City provides, free of charge, Physicians, Nurses, food, clothing, medicine, shelter and all other necessities. It expects from the patients, for their own protection and for the protection of others, prompt and explicit obedience to these rules.

Consumption is usually communicated from one person to another by means of the sputum (spit). This is full of the germs of the disease, and every bit of it must be collected and destroyed.

The principal means of cure or improvement is out-of-door air, rest, food, sleep and freedom from worry.

A careful, conscientious and obedient patient has fifty times as many chances of cure as a careless and disobedient one.

Reasonable complaints, presented in a manly way, will always receive attention. Patients desiring to see the Deputy Superintendent should leave notice at the Nurses' desk.

Rules.

1. Never spit on the floor, walks, grass, nor anywhere except in a cup or bottle provided for that purpose. The cup must be used indoors and the bottle out of doors.

2. Spend as much time as possible out of doors, even in cold weather.

3. When indoors, get as much fresh air as possible. Never close the windows, night or day.

4. Take moderate exercise daily and do such work as the Physician directs. It is for your own good.

5. Sleep at least nine hours a night.

6. Be hopeful and cheerful; be helpful to others; assist in enforcing the rules, for by so doing your chances of cure are increased.

7. Never swallow your spit. Don't cough unless you have to. Hold a handkerchief before your face when coughing or sneezing.

Male patients should wear neither beard nor moustache.

8. Eat slowly. Chew your food well. Drink milk in small swallows. Rinse out your mouth after each meal.

9. Never sit or lie upon the grass or walks.

10. Boisterous conduct, profanity and loud talking or quarreling are strictly prohibited.

11. Do not stand or sit within two (2) feet of a radiator or hot air register. Breathing in hot air is a very harmful practice.

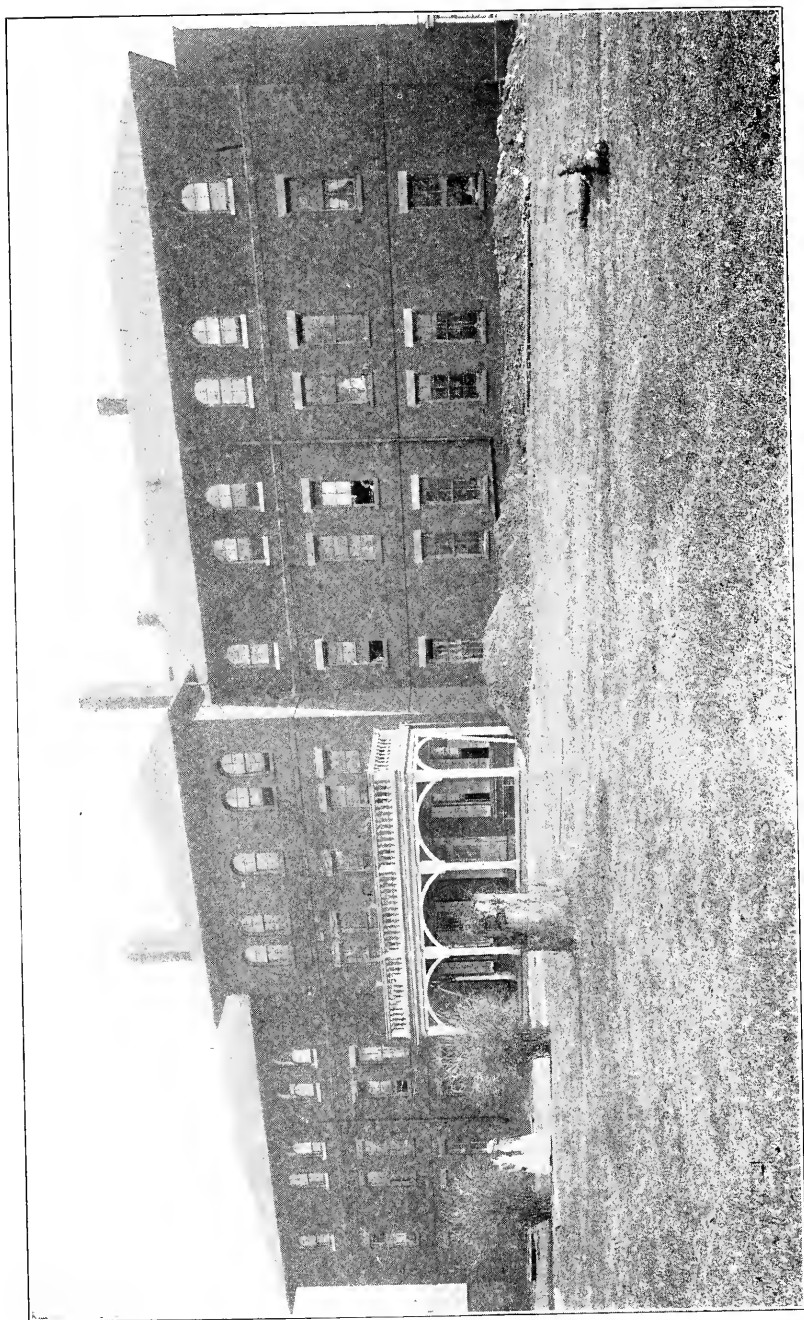
12. Patients are strictly prohibited from washing out their own spit cups or sputum bottles. Expulsion will be the penalty for a second offense of this kind. Patients will be held responsible for seeing that their spit cups and sputum bottles are collected at the proper time by the Orderly or Helper.

APPENDIX 3.

Suggestions to patients leaving the Tuberculosis Infirmary of the Metropolitan Hospital, adopted by the Commissioner of Public Charities October, 1902:

During your stay in this hospital you have been surrounded by conditions favorable to recovery or improvement, some of which cannot easily be continued in your home. It is therefore of the greatest importance that you should take pains to continue these favorable conditions as far as possible, not only for your own sake, but for the sake of your family, your friends and your associates. The following suggestions are earnestly commended to you, all of them based upon a desire to prevent needless disease and suffering:

Spitting—All expectoration contains germs. When there is throat, bronchial or lung trouble, these germs are dangerous, and it is a plain duty to destroy these germs before they can do harm. Unless the expectoration is carefully gathered and destroyed it will surely be the means of spreading disease to others. Therefore you should never be without a pocket flask for expectoration, to be used when you cannot conveniently get to a stationary spittoon, partially filled with carbolic acid and water (5 per cent. solution). Never spit in public places, on the floor of street cars or trains, on the street or sidewalk, or on the floor or walls of public or private buildings. Do not spit into your handkerchief, but if you have no flask use a small piece of cloth or soft paper to spit into. Do not put these soiled rags or paper into your pocket, but collect them in a paper bag and burn the bag and all when you have a chance. Do not swallow what you cough up. Never kiss any person on



NURSES' HOME, METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL (THIRD STORY ADDED DURING 1902).

the mouth. By caring for the expectorated matter as above indicated you protect yourself from taking the same germs into your system again, either by inhaling dust containing particles of dried sputum or by infecting yourself through sores.

Coughing—Try not to cough. When you must cough, hold a piece of cloth in front of your mouth, so that particles will not fly out into the room.

Fresh Air—Be out in the fresh air as much as possible. If you cannot have work out of doors, go to the house door or to an open window and take three to nine full breaths, according to your strength. Do this at least six or eight times a day, and do it every half hour if possible. Do not work in a dusty place. Avoid over-exertion, physically as well as mentally.

Get in the sunshine as often as you can.

Avoid crowded rooms where the air is close and dusty and where there is much smoking.

Dress—Dress yourself comfortably, lightly in summer, warmly in winter, but not too heavily, so as to hinder your movements or produce sweating.

Sleep—Sleep in a clean, well aired room, with windows open, and go to bed early. Night air is as good as day air.

Do not sleep with another person, and, if possible, have a separate bedroom.

Food—Eat plain, simple food (eggs, meat, bread, oatmeal, macaroni, rice, vegetables, milk, cream and butter).

If possible, have some hot milk before you get up in the morning and at bedtime. During the day drink plenty of pure water.

Spend your money for good food. Do not use patent medicines, but consult a doctor when you are ill.

Do not drink whiskey, rum, gin or brandy. Do not smoke.

Bath—Keep clean.

Take a cold sponge bath each morning. Rub the skin well with a coarse towel. Take a warm soap bath once a week.

Be hopeful and cheerful. Do not talk about your disease to any one except your doctor.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR NURSES.

Organized January 1, 1892; Re-organized March, 1902.

Board of Managers.

Mrs. W. K. Draper, President.	Mrs. Harald de Raasloff.
Miss Eunice Ives, Secretary.	Mrs. Robert Sturgis.
Mrs. John W. Brannan.	Mrs. John L. Wilkie.

Officers of the School.

Miss Jane M. Pindell, Superintendent.

Miss Martha E. Bollermann, Assistant Superintendent.

Metropolitan Training School for Nurses,
January 1, 1903.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner, Department Public Charities, City of New York:

Sir—I have the honor of transmitting to you the eleventh annual report of the Metropolitan Training School for Nurses.

The following is the summary, showing the general result for the year ending December 31, 1902:

Applicants received	109
Applicants selected	85
Admitted on probation.....	45
Accepted	35
Resignations, Head Nurses.....	4
Resignations, Pupil Nurses, owing to illness.....	5
Graduates	28
Head Nurses appointed.....	9

At present we have:

Head Nurses	6
Pupil Nurses	56
Probationers	12

The past year has been marked by the re-organization of the Training School.

On March 26 a Superintendent was appointed; on March 29 a Board of Managers; on April 9 a Deputy Superintendent.

The school had formerly been under the direction of the Superintendent of the Hospital.

In April it was decided to extend the course of training from 2 to 3 years; to establish a post-graduate course of training, term 6 months, salary \$30 per month; to establish a thorough curriculum of study, to include weekly classes by the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, a course of lectures by attending Physicians and Surgeons, lectures in homoeopathic materia medica by a member of the Resident Staff, and lectures in dietetics by an experienced teacher. The course of training to include:

1. The dressing of blisters, burns, sores and wounds; the preparation and application of fomentations, poultices and surgical dressings.
2. Application of leeches and subsequent treatment.
3. Administration of enemata and use of catheter.
4. The best method of friction to the body and extremities.
5. Management of helpless patients; moving, changing, giving baths in bed; preventing bed sores and managing position.
6. Bandaging, making bandages and rollers and lining splints.
7. Making beds and changing sheets while the patient is in bed.
8. The preparing, cooking and serving delicacies for the sick; to understand the art of ventilation, without chilling the patient, both in private houses and hospital wards.

The nurses are also given instruction in preparing reports for the Physician as to the state of secretions, expectorations, pulse, temperature of the body, skin, appetite, intelligence (as to delirium or stupor), breathing, sleeping, condition of wounds, eruptions, formation of matter, effect of diet, stimulants or medicines, and the management of convalescents.

Those wishing to obtain this course of training must apply either by person or by letter to the Superintendent of the Training School, upon whose approval they will be received for two months on probation. During the months of trial the Superintendent will decide as to their practical fitness for the work, and proving satisfactory, they will be appointed Pupil Nurses in the school.

Applicants must be over 23 and under 35 years of age. They must be in sound health and must send with their application a certificate from a physician certifying to the fact, also one from some responsible person as to their moral character. During the months of trial they will be lodged in the school, but receive no compensation.

The allowance for the first year will be \$10 per month, for the second year \$12 per month and \$15 per month for the third year, for the purpose of paying current expenses, providing uniforms, etc., and after the months of probation Nurses are required when on duty to wear the uniform of the school.

The Nurses are on duty from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m., with an hour for dinner and when hospital duties permit, additional time for rest and study. They are also given a half day every week, and when possible every second Sunday. A vacation of two weeks is allowed the first and second year, and one month the third year.

Nurses will reside at the home and serve first as Assistant Nurses and afterwards as Head Nurses, if found competent in the various wards of the hospital in connection with the school.

The Nurses are under the authority of the Superintendent in the home as well as in the hospital.

A set of rules governing the Nurses, both in home and hospital, have been adopted.

A daily record of the service of each Nurse has been kept and a weekly report of the Pupil Nurse required from the Head Nurses.

The Nurses' duties on the wards have been so systematized that better work has been accomplished.

The male wards have been placed in charge of Pupil Nurses at night and a Graduate Nurse supervises the nursing department.

A Supervising Nurse has been placed in charge of the nursing at the Tuberculosis Infirmary.

It is proposed to open a fully equipped diet kitchen for the hospital, each Pupil Nurse to have a month's training under the supervision of a Head Nurse. The wards have been furnished with necessary medical and surgical supplies, clinical thermometers, dressing pails, Nurses' baskets, with supplies for bedside work; foot tubs, safety pins for bed linen, wooden mallets for cracking ice, agate ware, restraining sheets for alcoholics, cloak closets for Nurses' wraps, etc., etc.

A gas range and cooking utensils have been provided for class instruction in the home.

The Nurses' Home was very much overcrowded; in one instance five Nurses occupied a room which would comfortably accommodate two. To relieve the congestion, as well as provide rooms for additional Nurses required for the wards, an additional story has been added to the building, affording room for thirty Nurses, and two bathrooms with modern improvements; the rooms at the north end have been vacated by the Engineer and family, the dining room enlarged by adding 380 square feet and a bay window 10 feet square; chandelier placed in same and painting done, new floor laid, picture moulding put up in rooms, as well as the room to be used as a library and a large opening cut in same to correspond with the reception room on the main hall.

Long distance telephone connection has been provided for the Nurses' Home and the Training School office.

The new rooms have been furnished throughout, new shades, rugs and household supplies provided for the entire building.

The library will soon be furnished with bookcases, and the linen room, with individual compartments for the reception of the Nurses' clothing as returned from the laundry. Plans for stocking the library are under discussion, as the home possesses but a limited number of books.

The food supply for the Nurses' Home has been exceptionally good.

We experienced great difficulty in obtaining servants for the home until an increase in wages was granted for three positions.

Weekly classes have been held by the Superintendents and lectures given by the following Visiting Physicians and Surgeons: Dr. Charles Boyle, Dr. A. W. Palmer, Dr. J. Hutchinson, Dr. B. D. Walker, Dr. Geo. E. Morgan, Dr. J. N. Ricardo, Dr. S. K. Royle.

Examinations were held at the close of the fall term, September to December, with the following class averages:

Graduating class.....	91 37-60 per cent.
Senior class.....	84 7-36 per cent.
Junior class.....	86 27-52 per cent.

The two months probationary term has been a success, in giving more time in which to judge of the applicant's fitness for the profession.

We would thank the members of the visiting and house staff for their untiring attention during all cases of illness.

The close of the year finds us with an increase of work and inadequate force for its fulfillment. The situation has been ably met, however, by our Board of Managers, always ready to advance the interests of the school, and early in the year we have the promise of a Second Assistant Superintendent, a Stenographer and an additional force of Nurses.

The training school office is to be enlarged.

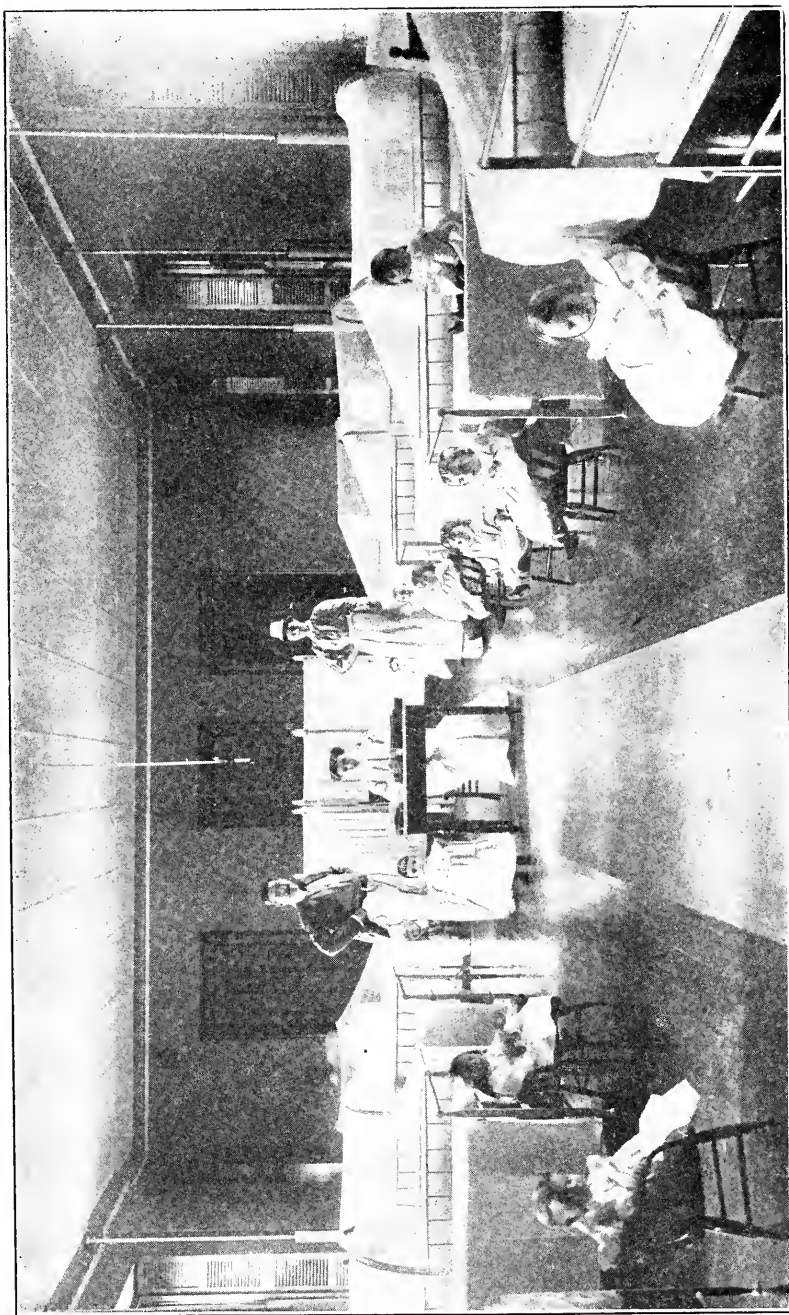
The year has been a trying one for the pupils, who have been called upon to undergo many discomforts while the home has been in the hands of the workmen, but they have been uncomplaining.

The report of the Metropolitan Training School is

Respectfully submitted,

JANE M. PINDELL, Superintendent.

Approved: H. F. DRAPER.



WARD, INFANTS' HOSPITAL, RANDALL'S ISLAND, 1902.

REPORT OF THE RANDALL'S ISLAND INSTITUTIONS.

January 1, 1903.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner:

Dear Sir—I have the honor to submit to you the annual reports of the Randall's Island Asylums and Schools and of the Infants' Hospital, Randall's Island, for the year ending December 31, 1902, including tabulated statistics.

As shown in the tabulated reports, there were treated at the Randall's Island asylums and schools, 956 hospital cases, and 730 feeble-minded and idiots, a total of 1,686; an increase of 259 over the number treated during the year 1901.

At the asylums and schools 31 hospital cases and 23 feeble-minded or idiots died, the total death rate being .03 20-100 per cent.; a decrease of 00.86 per cent. from the death rate of 1901.

During the year there were treated at the Infants' Hospital, 820 infants; a decrease of 208 from the number treated during the year 1901. Of the number treated 495 were mothers' children, and 325 were orphans. Of these 23 mothers' children and 13 orphans were readmissions, making the actual number of infants cared for at the Infants' Hospital during the year 1902, 784.

Of the infants treated 181 died. The total death rate at the hospital (basing the percentage on the number cared for exclusive of the readmissions) being 23.09 per cent., an increase of 5 per cent. over the death rate of 1901.

The following are the percentages of deaths in the two cases of infants treated as shown in the tabulated reports:

Mothers' children, 7.47 per cent. Orphans, 44.31 per cent.

During the year there were 12 infants boarded out, 6 by the Joint Committee of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor and the State Charities Aid Association, and 6 by the Guild of the Infant Saviour.

The South Hospital, which was almost totally destroyed by fire on April 10, 1900, having been reconstructed and equipped with modern appliances, open-work plumbing and iron fire escapes, was newly furnished throughout and occupied on February 1, 1902, by the Male Hospital children who are suffering from skin and eye diseases.

The wooden platforms and wooden stair treads of the fire escapes on the south side of the Infants' Hospital have been replaced with iron, and a new iron fire escape has been built on the west side of the building.

The wooden platforms and wooden stair treads on the north side of the School for Feeble-Minded building have also been replaced by iron, and an iron bridge and railings have been built connecting the Dormitories 1 and 3 of that building.

Improvements in course of construction and nearing completion are as follows: Iron fire escapes on the Reception building, Dormitory 2, Old Pavilion F, Nurses' Dormitory and Male Employees' Dormitory.

When these improvements are completed all of the buildings of the institution having two or more stories will be equipped with all metal fire escapes.

The tool shed destroyed by fire has been rebuilt in a convenient locality.

A house for the coal scales has been built on the Coal Dock, thus facilitating the weighing of coal.

A new bath house has been built, affording ample accommodation for all bathers.

The cow stable has undergone extensive repairs.

The buildings of the piggery have been repaired. These buildings are very old and should be rebuilt.

A picket fence, dividing the yards of the School for Feeble-Minded and Wards 14 and 16 building has been put up and painted.

A new refrigerator has been built in the main kitchen annex. This refrigerator is large enough to hold a quantity of ice sufficient for the preservation of the meats at all seasons.

On May 19, 1902, through an arrangement made by the Commissioner of Public Charities with the Commissioner of the Department of Correction, twenty men from the Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, under the charge of two Keepers, were detailed to make new roads on Randall's Island. Except when the weather is stormy they come every morning on the first boat and return at 4.30 p. m.

At the present time they have finished 875 square yards of road, leading from the coal dock to the central steam plant. When completed, this road will prove of great benefit by relieving the horses of the strain upon them in hauling the coal and ice over the old, rough and uneven road.

Detailed accounts of minor improvements, such as painting, carpentry, masonry and plastering, plumbing and tinsmithing and repairs of all kinds and care and improvement of the grounds, roads, paths, etc., will be found in the quarterly reports.

The number of children on the register of the day school on December 31, 1901, was 236. During the year 1902 there were 252 admissions and 210 discharges, leaving the number remaining on the register on December 31, 1902, 278; the average daily attendance having been 209. The scholars of this school are the hospital children who are suffering from skin and eye diseases, from paralysis and epilepsy and other medical and surgical ailments, whom the Physicians consider able to attend school during one session each day without injury to their physical condition. When it is borne in mind that a large number of these children, owing to their various physical disabilities, have never been able to attend school until they came to the hospital, that their attendance is necessarily irregular, that they attend one session of two hours each day and that most of them remain for a short time only, the results accomplished by the Teachers are distinctly apparent and praiseworthy; for it should also be remembered that many of the pupils of this school are of an

unruly character, coming as they do from the Juvenile Asylum, the S. P. C. C. and the Truant School; and while discipline has been maintained at all times, it has been done with kindness and no harsh measures resorted to.

The progress made by these children is remarkable, when the numerous hindrances are considered. Many of the children are very attentive and studious and show their anxiety to learn.

The younger children attend kindergarten classes and derive much benefit from the exercises in which they all manifest great interest.

On the register of the School for Feeble-Minded on December 31, 1901, there were remaining 209. During the year 1902 there were 87 admissions and 89 discharges, leaving 207 remaining on the register on December 31, 1902. The average daily attendance during the year having been 124.

In the teaching of the feeble-minded many obstacles are to be met and overcome. Proper gradation is most difficult and impossible of accomplishment at first; when it is accomplished, the pupil soon discerns a mental equality with others of his or her class and a healthy rivalry is created, which results in the benefit and advancement of all. To arrest and gain the attention of the pupils is the first and most important step to be accomplished, and this requires the employment of many devices—games, plays, kindergarten exercises, object lessons, nature study, clay modeling and calisthenic exercises, accompanied by instrumental music—are found to strengthen their physical energies and to aid materially in the all round advancement of this class of pupils. They are taught reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography and drawing, as well as vocal music; and it is frequently found that many of the pupils excel in one or two studies and make remarkable progress, when their mental defects are considered.

The Kindergarten classes of this school have also been well attended, and keen interest in the exercises has been taken by the children.

In addition to the class-room instruction, the larger girl pupils of this school are taught plain and fancy sewing, mending, washing and ironing, lace-making, knitting and chocheting, waxing and polishing of floors, sweeping and dusting, making of beds and care of their dormitories. The larger boys being taught farming and gardening, including green house, care of lawns, plants and flowers, as well as sweeping, scrubbing, polishing of floors, and the care of their dormitories.

The instruction in this school prepares the boys and girls for the more advanced manual training in the Industrial School.

The results accomplished in this school speak the greatest praise for the Teachers, who, to be at all successful with the feeble-minded, must possess tact, perseverance, and, above all, patience in the highest possible degree.

I am gratified to report that recognized authorities on the education and training of the feeble-minded have on every occasion of their visits to these schools given unstinted praise to the methods employed and the results accomplished in the Feeble-Minded School and the Industrial School.

At the Industrial School there were remaining on December 31, 1901, 75. Admitted during the year 1902, 31. Discharged during the year, 29, leaving 77 remaining on December 31, 1902. The average daily attendance being 77.

At this school every opportunity for practical industrial training is afforded the pupils. The girls are employed in making the clothing of all the girls in the institutions as well as the clothing of the infants and the inmates of the Infants' Hospital, and the bedding for both institutions.

Six feeble-minded girls are employed in operating steam-power sewing machines, six on foot-power machines, and two on buttonhole machines, and nine are employed on hand sewing.

The boys in the Tailoring Department are employed in the cutting of all articles of clothing and bedding and in the manufacture of the clothing for the male inmates of the asylums and schools.

Six boys are employed in operating foot-power sewing machines, nine at hand sewing, and three at cutting.

In the Shoemaking Department, nine boys are employed in soleing, heeling and repairing all the shoes worn by the inmates of the institutions.

In the Matmaking Department, there are 21 boys employed at mat making and rug making. Coir, rope and brush mats and rugs made from cuttings and waste are made in this department for all institutions of the Department of Public Charities of the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx. In the basket making department there are six boys employed in making baskets and six boys in cane seating and reed work. As in the matmaking department, all the other institutions of the Charities Department have been kept supplied with baskets; and chairs have been repaired with new backs and seats; also all baskets have been repaired.

In the Tinsmithing Department, three boys are employed in manufacturing kitchen utensils, tinware for ward use, stovepipe and leader pipe, sheet iron work, and in repairing all tinware, roofs, etc.

In the Gardening Department, fourteen boys have been employed in attending to the flower beds, lawns, walks, etc. In the winter months they are taught propagation and the care of plants and flowers in the greenhouse.

Two boys are employed in assisting the Mason and Plasterer in repairing walls and ceilings, brickwork and resetting curbs and sidewalks.

One boy is employed in assisting the Upholsterer in making mattresses and pillows and in recovering furniture, ward screens and table tops.

The amount of work accomplished during the year in the Industrial School is given in detail in the Quarterly Reports.

On April 7, 8 and 9, 1902, all the feeble-minded and idiotic inmates at the Kings County Hospital, eighty-eight (88) in number, were transferred to this institution. These inmates, with the exception of a very few, were of a very low grade, about 80 per cent. of them being unteachable.

On April 9, 1902, Miss Myra B. Crane, the Teacher who had been employed at the Kings County Hospital for the instruction of the feeble-minded, was also transferred to this institution.

On December 19, 1902, Professor C. S. Phelps was appointed as Visiting Adviser of the farm and herd, and we may now look for a better quality and larger quantity of milk for the infants.

On December 27 an order was issued by the Commissioner dividing the Randall's Island Asylums and Schools and the Infants' Hospital on Randall's Island into four distinct divisions:

1. The Infants' Hospital to include all children under 2 years of age.
2. The Children's Hospital to include all children over 2 years of age other than the feeble-minded.
3. The School for Feeble-minded to include all feeble-minded children of the teachable grade.
4. The Custodial Asylum, for unteachable or slightly teachable idiots.

The order also designates the buildings to be used by each of the different divisions.

As shown below, an abundant supply of fresh vegetables from the Randall's Island Farm has been afforded all tables of the institution in season, as well as other institutions of the Charities Department being supplied through the general storehouse on Blackwell's Island.

Distributed on Randall's Island.

Beet tops, 8 bushels.	Green corn, 18,260 ears.
Radishes, 21 bushels.	Cabbage, 4,705 heads.
Lettuce, 1,770 heads.	Tomatoes, 189 bushels.
Scallions, 34 bushels.	Celery, 1,564 heads.
Spinach, 120 bushels.	Parsnips, 145 bushels.
Turnips, 192 bushels.	Carrots, 16 bushels.
String beans, 4 bushels.	Fresh pork, 747 pounds.
Parsley, 11½ bushels.	Farm milk, 20,955 quarts.
Beans, 40 bushels.	Hay, 14 tons.
Beets, 131½ bushels.	Cornstalks, 4 tons.
Leeks, 93 bushels.	

Sent to Storehouse, Blackwell's Island.

Bones, 6,934 pounds.	Fresh pork, 15,664 pounds.
Grease, 230 pounds.	Hogs (79), 21,028 pounds.
Cow hides (3), 439 pounds.	Celery, 817 heads.
Dressed beef, 1,300 pounds.	

Sent to Almshouse, Blackwell's Island:

Fresh Pork, 670 pounds.

On February 20 a Visiting Dentist was appointed, to care for the teeth of the inmates. At the same time tooth brushes were also provided for the children.

In most of the institutions for the feeble-minded a band is one of the interesting features, and while admitting that our boys are not of as high grade as some of those found in similar institutions, still I am of the opinion that a sufficient number of them could be taught band music with advantage.

The excursions up the Sound by boat given during the summer to the babies and mothers of the Infants' Hospital, to the hospital children, and also to the children of the School for Feeble-minded were greatly enjoyed by them.

On the principal holidays of the year the children were supplied with ice cream, cakes and candies by the Department, and they spent the days in a most enjoyable manner.

The Reverend Ernest R. Ryan, S. J., the Reverend C. S. Brown and Rabbi Herman T. Radin have been most zealous and devoted in their attentions to the spiritual needs of their respective religious denominations.

My thanks are due to the members of the Medical Board and also to the members of the house staff for the careful discharge of their duties in the services of the institutions.

My grateful thanks are due to Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones and the other ladies of the Island Mission for their various gifts to the children of the institutions during the year.

I also take pleasure in thanking the members of the New York Fruit and Flower Mission for their distribution to the children during the Christmas holidays of toys, books, fruits, candies, etc.

A Christmas tree and festival was kindly provided by the Reverend William Knight McGowan and the Sunday School teachers of the Grace Emanuel Church of East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, which contributed very much to the pleasure and happiness of all the children.

In conclusion I desire to express my appreciation and thanks for the support and assistance rendered me by you, the Honorable Commissioner of Public Charities, in the discharge of my official duties.

Respectfully,

M. C. DUNPHY, Superintendent.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Clothing and bedding made by pupils at Industrial School, Randall's Island,
New York, during the year 1902:

Sewing Department.

	Seamed and Made. Hemmed.	
Girls' aprons	458	2,430
Girls' dresses .....	...	2,615
Girls' petticoats .....	...	1,592
Girls' petticoats, waists.....	1,592	...
Girls' chemises	1,830	...
Girls' night gowns.....	...	1,466
Girls' muslin drawers.....	...	805
Girls' muslin drawers, waists.....	805	...
Girls' muslin waists.....	599	...
Sheets	6,314	...
Pillow slips	1,958	...
Pillow ticks	79	...
Infants' petticoats .....	...	1,000
Infants' petticoats, waists.....	1,000	...
Infants' dresses .....	...	608
Infants' bands	560	...
Infants' bibs	305	...
Women's aprons.....	...	621
Men's work aprons.....	...	16
Women's dresses .....	...	309
Spreads .....	...	262
Hand towels	285	...
Crib ticks	151	...
Crib sheets	1,290	...
Calico aprons .....	...	7
Crumb cloths	14	...
Women's petticoats .....	...	55
Crib pillow ticks.....	186	...
Crib pillow slips.....	237	...
Coffee bags	46	...
Diapers	5,019	...
Muslin caps	10,700	...
Buttonholes	82,323	...

Clothing and bedding cut by pupils during the year 1902:

Tailoring Department.

	Cut.		Cut.
Girls' aprons	2,751	Night gowns	1,286
Girls' hats	80	Crumb cloths	10
Girls' petticoats	1,170	Dress linings	2,099
Girls' dresses	2,340	Drawers	711
Boys' shirts	2,297	Chemises	2,140
Boys' mitts	100	Surgical bandages	3,116
Boys' coats	1,146	Pillow ticks	76
Boys' trousers	2,691	Cushion covers	3
Boys' suspenders	112	Window shades	2
Boys' shirt waists	464	Jumpers	100
Combination suits	111	Mangle covers	43
Muslin caps	11,386	Table covers	30
Mattresses	56	Neckties	230
Pillow cases	1,868	Shrouds	145
Sheets	6,890	Table napkins	88
Doctors' caps	57	Crib pillow ticks	270
Curtains	44	Crib pillow cases	246
Infants' dresses	798	Nurses' gowns	63
Infants' slips	510	Nurses' caps	98
Infants' waists	612	Crib spreads	62
Infants' petticoats	1,056	Cooks' aprons	60
Infants' bands	581	Quarantine gowns	18
Infants' diapers	4,904	Coat linings	631
Infants' night gowns	640	Trouser linings	325
Infants' bibs	183	Mitten linings	104
Women's dresses	139	Hand towels	260
Women's aprons	166	Coffee bags	24
Doctors' gowns	76	Saddle cushions	17
Crib sheets	1,472	Cloaks	160
Towels	78	Mittens	161
Crib ticks	150	Overcoats	4
Waists	2,190	Overcoat linings	4

Shoemaking Department.

Shoes repaired	2,469	Shoes made, pair	1
----------------------	-------	------------------------	---

Matmaking Department.

	Made.		Made.
Brush mats, 24 by 36 inches.....	18	Rope mats	12
Braided rope mats, 24 by 36 inches.	54	Rugs, 8 by 9 feet.....	2
Braided coir mats, 24 by 36 inches.	90	Rugs, 4 feet by 3 feet 6 inches.....	5
Chain mats	6	Rugs, 4 by 6 feet.....	2

Tinsmiths' Department.

Tin cans	348	Dish pans	86
Tin cans with covers.....	38	Candle sticks	41
Tin cups	616	Spoons	4
Tin sauce pans.....	72	Spice cans with covers.....	3
Tin wash basins.....	48	Tea kettle.....	1
Tin butter pans.....	1	Oatmeal boiler	1
Tin dippers	127	Measures	3
Tin dust pans.....	117	Dinner baskets	3
Tin brush boxes.....	93	Pails	33
Tin dinner boxes.....	20	Chart racks	100
Galvanized iron cans.....	2	Watering pots	6
Strainers	6	Molasses cans	6
Mess pans	292	Articles repaired	848

Basketmaking Department.

Chairs caned	28	Reed seats in chairs.....	2
Meat baskets	1	Clothes baskets	25
Waste paper baskets.....	44	Letter basket	1
Cane backs in chairs.....	2		

Repaired.

Repaired.

Baskets	12	Market baskets	3
Clothes baskets.....	105	Bread baskets	1
Cane seats in chairs.....	31	Reed seats in chairs.....	23
Cane backs in chairs.....	1	Reed backs in chairs.....	18
Paper basket	1	Go-cart	1
Hand baskets	4		

Gardening Department.

Made cuttings, propagated and potted the following:

Geraniums	6,000	Argeratum	1,150
Coleus vershaaffily	4,400	Cannas, common	400
Coleus golden bedder.....	4,000	Cannas, French	600
Coleus fire brand.....	850	Petunias	600
Coleus marmorata.....	500	Begonias	400
Althananthanarian major	2,600	Chrysanthemums	300
Althananthanarian aurea	2,500	Carnations	300
Althananthanarian armeana	2,000	Ricinus	14
Salvias	400	Lobelias	400
Abutilon	650	California privot	365

Planted.

Planted.

Willows	50	North Carolina, heeled in.....	75
Willows, heeled in.....	75	Flower beds	22

Repotted.

Repotted.

Carnations	150	Chrysanthemums	60
------------------	-----	----------------------	----

Sewing Room, School for Feeble-minded.

Made.

Made.

Towels	1,012	Aprons	100
Wash rags	1,426	Brush bags	69
Roller towels	44	Diapers	48
Handkerchiefs.....	108	Ward towels	734
Doctors' towels	621	Table cloths	2
Table bibs	437	Table napkins	12
Dresses	12	Chemises	24

Repaired.

Repaired.

Dresses	70	Brush bags	30
Aprons	330	Ward towels	50

Annual Statement Randall's Island Asylums and Schools, Composed of Children's
Hospital and Idiot Asylum, 1902.

TABLE A.
General Statement.

	Children.	Idiots.	Total.
Remaining December 31, 1901.....	365	438	803
Admitted	591	292	883
Total.....	956	730	1,686
Discharged	478	230	708
Eloped .....	...	...	...
Died	31	23	54
Remaining December 31, 1902.....	447	477	924
Total.....	956	730	1,686

TABLE B.
Children's Hospital.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining December 31, 1901.....	200	165	365
Admitted	307	284	591
Total	507	449	956
Discharged	249	229	478
Eloped .....	...	...	...
Died	13	18	31
Remaining December 31, 1902.....	245	202	447
Total	507	449	956

Nativity of Children Admitted.

United States	443	Germany	14
Italy	49	Syria	6
Russia	33	Canada	2
Roumania	9	England	2
Austria	9	Unknown	4
Ireland	12		
Hungary	8	Total	591

TABLE C.
Idiot Asylum.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining December 31, 1901.....	264	174	438
Admitted.	155	137	292
Total	419	311	730
Discharged	124	106	230
Eloped .....	....	....	....
Died	12	11	23
Remaining December 31, 1902.....	283	194	477
Total	419	311	730

Nativity of Idiots Admitted.

United States	229	Canada	1
Italy	8	Germany	3
Russia	8	England	4
Roumania	4	Unknown	25
Austria	5		
Ireland	3	Total	292
Hungary	2		

TABLE D.
Percentage of Deaths During 1902.

	Male.	Children. Female.	Total.	Male.	Idiots. Female.	Total.	Total.
Number treated	507	449	956	419	311	730	1,680
Number of deaths.....	13	18	31	12	11	23	54
Percentage.....	02.56	04.01	03.24	02.86	03.54	03.15	03.20

TABLE E.

Diseases of Those Who Died During 1902.

Children.

Coroners' cases	4	Broncho pneumonia	2
Marasmus	2	Cardiac asthenia	1
Grut meleavy tuberculosis	3	Pneumonia and measles	1
General tuberculosis	2	Tubercular peritonitis	1
Cardiac asthenia of pneumonia.....	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	1
Sarcoma of throat and neck	1	Pertussis	1
Diphtheria	1	General tuberculosis	4
Chronic pericarditis	1		
Tuberculosis of hip and spine	1	Total	31
Lobar pneumonia	4		

Idiots.

Coroners' cases	3	Typhoid fever	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	3	Lobar pneumonia	2
Pulmonary nephritis oedema	1	Inanition	1
Oedema of lungs	2	Marasmus and cardiac asthenia	4
Pneumonia, gangrene	1	Chronic endocarditis	1
Epileptic coma with exhaustion	2		
Meningitis	2	Total	23

TABLE F.

Diseases of Those Admitted and Discharged, 1902.

Disease.	Admitted.	Discharged.
Skin	174	145
Eye	97	101
Surgical	86	76
Medical	180	126
Epileptics	43	24
Cripples	11	12
Feeble-minded	159	139
Idiots	133	85
Total.....	883	708

INFANTS' HOSPITAL,
TABLE
General State

	Children With Mothers.			Orphans.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining December 31, 1901.....	19	24	43	44	37	81
Admitted	199	253	452	113	131	244
Total number treated.....	218	277	495	157	168	325
Discharged	175	239	414	64	70	134
Died	21	16	37	62	82	144
Remaining December 31, 1902.....	22	22	44	31	16	47

TABLE
Monthly Admissions, Discharges and

	Admissions.						
	Children With Mothers.			Orphans.			Monthly Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
January	15	22	37	6	17	23	60
February	11	23	34	9	11	20	54
March	17	26	43	10	13	23	66
April	18	15	33	7	8	15	48
May	19	33	52	10	9	19	71
June	24	24	48	16	12	28	76
July	18	21	39	11	14	25	64
August	25	29	54	8	8	16	70
September	11	18	29	9	14	23	52
October	16	21	37	13	15	28	65
November	12	7	19	8	4	12	31
December	13	14	27	6	6	12	39
Total	199	253	452	113	131	244	696

RANDALL'S ISLAND.

A.

ment for 1902.

Total Male Children.	Total Female Children.	Total Children.	Destitute Female Inmates.			Workhouse Female Inmates.			Total Children & Adults.		
			Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Grand Total.
63	61	124	8	25	33	2	5	7	63	101	164
312	384	696	154	226	380	19	31	50	312	814	1,126
375	445	820	162	251	413	21	36	57	375	915	1,290
239	309	548	150	230	380	17	33	50	239	739	978
83	98	181	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	98	181
53	38	91	12	21	33	4	3	7	53	78	131

B.

Deaths of Children for the Year 1902.

Discharges.							Deaths.						
Children With Mothers.			Orphans.			Monthly Total.	Children With Mothers.			Orphans.			Monthly Total.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
8	22	30	5	7	12	42	4	1	5	8	6	14	19
12	17	29	..	5	5	34	..	1	1	1	5	6	7
11	22	33	5	5	10	43	1	2	3	2	4	6	9
22	25	47	13	8	21	68	2	..	2	4	8	12	14
27	31	58	12	12	24	82	1	..	1	8	10	18	19
17	27	44	7	8	15	59	2	1	3	2	7	9	12
18	16	34	2	5	7	41	2	3	5	9	10	19	24
15	21	36	1	2	3	39	1	2	3	8	5	13	16
12	16	28	8	4	12	40	1	4	5	10	9	19	24
13	23	36	1	2	3	39	6	..	6	6	7	13	19
14	11	25	6	7	13	38	1	1	2	2	9	11	13
6	8	14	4	5	9	23	..	1	1	2	2	4	5
175	239	414	64	70	134	548	21	16	37	62	82	144	181

TABLE
Class and Condition of Children

	Wet Nursed.				Children with Mothers. Bottle Fed.				Walking.				To- tal
	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	
January .....	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	37
February .....	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	34
March .....	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	43
April .....	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	33
May	1	6	28	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	10	..	52
June	6	9	24	..	1	2	..	..	2	2	2	..	48
July	15	4	9	1	1	1	1	..	1	4	2	..	39
August	23	13	9	2	1	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	54
September	13	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	29
October	1	13	13	3	..	1	1	..	2	3	..	..	37
November	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	..	19
December	7	5	1	..	2	2	1	..	6	1	2	..	27
Total	67	71	214	6	5	6	4	..	19	23	37	..	452

TABLE
Class and Condition of Children

	Wet Nursed.				Children with Mothers. Bottle Fed.				Walking.				To- tal
	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	
January .....	..	..	26	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	30
February .....	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	29
March .....	..	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	33
April .....	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	47
May	1	1	43	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	7	..	58
June	4	10	19	..	1	1	..	..	2	4	3	..	44
July	9	4	16	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	34
August	17	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	36
September	15	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	28
October	5	11	11	2	..	..	1	..	1	4	1	..	36
November	5	6	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	3	..	25
December	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	14
Total	59	51	224	2	2	1	5	..	15	23	32	..	414

C.

Admitted During the Year 1902.

Wet Nursed.				Orphan Children.				Walking.				Total.	Total Children.
Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.		
..	22	..	..	..	1	..	23	60
..	..	1	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	2	..	20	54
..	16	..	..	..	7	..	23	66
..	12	..	..	..	3	..	15	48
..	2	15	..	..	..	1	1	19	71
..	6	14	..	..	8	..	..	28	76
..	4	5	9	3	3	..	1	..	25	64
..	2	2	6	2	1	1	2	..	16	70
..	4	6	7	3	1	..	2	..	23	52
..	..	1	..	2	4	13	4	..	3	..	1	28	65
..	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	..	12	31
..	1	3	4	1	2	..	1	..	12	39
..	..	2	..	15	31	138	14	8	13	21	2	244	696

D.

Discharged During the Year 1902.

Wet Nursed.				Orphan Children.				Walking.				Total.	Total Children.
Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.		
5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	12	42
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	34
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	10	43
9	9	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	21	68
..	1	6	..	..	3	9	..	..	..	5	..	24	82
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	2	5	..	15	59
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	7	41
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	39
..	..	..	..	4	3	4	..	..	1	..	..	12	40
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	39
..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	2	2	3	..	13	38
..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	3	..	..	9	23
16	10	16	..	7	12	28	1	3	16	25	..	134	548

TABLE
Class and Condition of Children

	Wet Nursed.				Children with Mothers.				Walking.				Total
	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	
January	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5
February	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
March	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
April	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
May	1	..	1
June	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
July	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5
August	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
September	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
October	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
November	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
December	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	5	23	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	37

TABLE
Class and Condition of Children

Children with Mothers.														Total
Wet Nursed.				Bottle Fed.				Walking.						
Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.			
Remaining De- cember 31, 1901	1	4	33	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	43
Admitted	67	71	214	6	5	6	4	..	19	23	37	..	452	
Total number Treated	68	75	247	7	5	6	6	..	19	24	38	..	495	
Discharged	59	51	224	2	2	1	5	..	15	23	32	..	414	
Died .....	..	5	23	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	37
Remaining De- cember 31, 1902	9	19	..	1	3	5	..	..	4	..	3	..	44

E.

who Died During the Year 1902.

Wet Nursed.				Orphan Children.								Walking.				Total.	Total Children.
Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.		
..	..	1	..	..	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	19
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9
..	11	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	12	14
..	15	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	18	19
..	2	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12
..	13	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	19	24
..	1	5	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	16
..	2	4	8	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	19	24
..	3	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	19
..	1	3	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	13
..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
..	..	1	..	5	18	96	14	..	2	7	1	..	..	..	..	144	181

F.

Remaining December 31, 1902.

Wet Nursed.				Orphan Children.								Walking.				Total.	Total Children.
Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.		
16	12	16	..	2	5	7	1	2	8	11	1	..	..	..	..	81	124
..	..	2	..	15	31	138	14	8	13	21	2	..	..	..	..	244	696
16	12	18	..	17	36	145	15	10	21	32	3	..	..	..	..	325	820
16	10	16	..	7	12	28	1	1	16	25	..	..	..	..	..	134	548
..	..	1	..	5	18	96	14	..	2	7	1	..	..	..	..	144	181
..	2	1	..	5	6	21	..	7	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	47	91

TABLE
Percentage of Deaths in Each Class

	Wet Nursed.				Bottle Fed.				Children with Mothers. Walking.				Total
	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	
Number cared for	68	75	247	7	5	6	6	..	19	24	38	..	495
Deaths .....	..	5	23	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	37
Percentage ....	..	6.67	9.31	57.14	..	..	15.67	..	..	4.17	7.89	..	7.47

TABLE
Ages of Children who Died in each

	Wet Nursed.				Bottle Fed.				Children with Mothers. Walking.				Total.
	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	
Less than 1 week	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1 to 2 weeks..
2 to 3 weeks..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3 to 4 weeks..
1 to 2 months..	..	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
2 to 3 months..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
3 to 4 months..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4 to 5 months..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
5 to 6 months..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
6 to 7 months..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7 to 8 months..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
8 to 9 months..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
9 to 10 months..
10 to 11 months.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
11 to 12 months.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1 to 2 years....	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	8
Total.....	..	5	23	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	37

G.

and Condition for the Year 1902.

Orphan Children.													Total.	Total Children.
Wet Nursed.				Bottle Fed.				Walking.						
Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.			
16	12	18	..	17	36	145	15	10	21	32	3	325	820	
..	..	1	..	5	18	96	14	..	2	7	1	144	181	
..	..	5.56	..	29.41	50.00	66.21	93.33	..	9.52	21.87	33.33	44.31	22.07	

H.

Class and Condition During 1902.

Orphan Children.													Total Children.
Wet Nursed.				Bottle Fed.				Walking.					
Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope-less.		
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	2	5	4	..	..	..	..	11	18
..	2	11	2	..	..	..	..	15	19
..	1	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	10	11
..	1	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	9	13
..	1	9	1	..	..	..	..	11	14
..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	11	12
..	1	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	9	10
..	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	7
..	..	1	..	..	1	10	1	..	..	..	..	13	13
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
..	2	7	19	2	..	2	7	1	40	48
..	..	1	..	5	18	96	14	..	2	7	1	144	181

TABLE
Length of Time in the Hospital of Children

	Wet Nursed.				Children with Mothers. Bottle Fed.				Walking.				Total
	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	
Less than 1 week	..	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10
1 to 2 weeks...	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
2 to 3 weeks...	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	10
3 to 4 weeks...
1 to 2 months..	..	2	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
2 to 3 months..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
3 to 4 months..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
4 to 5 months..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5 to 6 months..
6 to 7 months..
7 to 8 months..
8 to 9 months..
9 to 10 months.
10 to 11 months
11 to 12 months
1 to 2 years....	1	..	1
Total	5	23	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	37

I.

who Died in Each Class and Condition During 1902.

Orphan Children.													Total.	Total Children.
Wet Nursed.				Bottle Fed.				Walking.						
Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hope- less.			
..	1	10	5	..	..	1	..	17	27	
..	2	2	15	3	..	1	2	1	26	30	
..	2	11	3	..	..	..	..	16	26	
..	..	1	..	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	9	9
..	1	6	17	1	..	1	2	..	28	35	
..	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	12	14	
..	1	1	6	..	..	..	1	..	9	11	
..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	
..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	
..	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
..	4	1	..	..	..	..	5	6	
..	..	1	..	5	18	96	14	..	2	7	1	144	181	

TABLE J.
Diseases of Children Who Died During the Year 1902.

Athrepsia	5	Malnutrition	2
Atelectasis	4	Nephritis and complications	2
Broncho pneumonia.....	30	Oedema of lungs and complications.....	4
Cordiac asthenia and complications.....	18	Pulmonary oedema	1
Coroner's cases.....	7	Pulmonary congestion.....	2
Entero colitis	23	Pulmonary tuberculosis	1
Erysipelas and complications.....	3	Pleurisy and abscess of lung.....	1
Gastro enteritis.....	16	Purulent pleuro-pneumonia	1
Infantile convulsions	1	Pertussis and complications.....	5
Ilio colitis	11	Syphilis and complications	4
Measles and bron. pneumonia.....	2	Subdural hemorrhage	1
Marasmus	25	Toxaemia of cancrum oris.....	1
Membranous colitis	2	Varicella and marasmus.....	1
Meningitis	4	Other diseases.....	4

TABLE

Monthly Admissions and Discharges, with

	—Destitute Female Inmates.—			—Workhouse Female Inmates.—		
	Admitted.			Discharged.		
	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
January	14	18	32	11	19	30
February	8	19	27	8	13	21
March	16	24	40	14	17	31
April	8	21	29	13	30	43
May	22	25	47	19	34	53
June	19	25	44	19	23	42
July	14	17	31	15	20	35
August	16	19	35	14	16	30
September	8	16	24	10	16	26
October	16	17	33	18	19	37
November	7	12	19	8	14	22
December	6	13	19	1	9	10
Total	154	226	380	150	230	380

K.

Nativity of Adult Inmates for the Year 1902.

United States.	Nativity.													Total.
	Ireland.	England.	Scotland.	Russia.	Germany.	Italy.	Austria.	Sweden and Norway.	Poland.	Hungary.	Bohemia.	Syria.	Other Countries.	
16	9	1	..	2	1	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	35
9	12	..	..	6	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
17	13	1	..	..	3	..	4	..	1	1	..	..	1	41
8	9	1	..	..	4	1	3	2	2	2	..	..	..	32
23	9	2	2	..	2	3	7	..	..	3	..	..	..	51
19	6	3	1	4	..	2	6	..	..	4	..	..	..	45
16	6	..	..	5	3	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	36
23	14	..	2	2	1	3	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	50
10	9	1	1	..	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	28
16	5	1	..	3	5	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	35
7	7	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	19
9	8	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	3	..	..	..	25
173	107	10	6	23	25	16	34	7	7	17	1	1	3	430

TABLE L.

Class and Sex of Children Treated, Placed Out and Adopted During 1902.

	Mothers. Children.			Orphans.			Foundlings.			Totals.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Number treated in Institution	218	277	495	155	164	319	2	4	6	375	445	820
Number of deaths	21	16	37	62	81	143	..	1	1	83	98	181
Percentage of deaths..	9.63	5.78	7.47	40.00	49.39	44.83	..	25.00	16.67	22.13	22.02	22.07
Placed out by S. C. A. A.....	..	..	..	4	2	6	..	..	..	4	2	6
Number of deaths ....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Percentage of deaths..	..	..	..	25.00	..	16.67	..	..	..	25.00	..	16.67
Placed out by G. I. S..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	4	2	4	6
Number of deaths ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
Percentage of deaths..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.00	25.00	..	25.00	16.67
Adopted through Super- intendent O. D. P	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD OF THE RANDALL'S ISLAND INSTITUTIONS.

Dr. WILLIAM SEAMAN BAINBRIDGE, President, Medical Board of the New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools, Randall's Island, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—As requested by the honorable Commissioner of Public Charities, I present herewith a brief report of the hospitals on Randall's Island. As introductory to such report it is a satisfaction to note the change in the name of the institution, as the designation given by the Commissioner shows more fully the character of the work carried on at the island:

Primarily the hospital service is recognized, and the improvements in this medical work cannot be overestimated. The Randall's Island hospitals must, under the present administration of public charities, be the most important institution for the children of the poor and for those sent in from orphan asylums and schools. This hospital feature of the Randall's Island institution is a constant growth, and every facility should be given to properly equip and conduct both the medical and surgical service to the best advantage.

The schools on Randall's Island recognize the physical defects of a large class of these children and endeavor to improve both their bodily and mental state. These children should be classified and reclassified from time to time, so that their physical

and mental limitations can be properly treated. This is impossible if they are classified only on entrance, after a very superficial examination.

The Infants' Hospital has, during the past year, been filled with infants and their mothers, under medical care and observation. The census on June 1 showed 98 infants in the wards.

The house staff of the Infants' Hospital is at the present time an active and energetic one. All the members (four) now on duty are constantly busy, and their time is occupied to the fullest extent.

The pressing needs of the hospital service are a new operating room, an immediate increase in laboratory facilities, an autopsy room, an added number of trained Nurses, a better plan for filing records than is now in use.

The need of a new operating room is imperative, as the present one is so situated that in case of quarantine in the pavilion or any interference with the domestic work in the kitchen, the operating room is cut off and is liable—no matter how much care is taken—to be a source of infection. Fortunately during the past year (owing to the great care exercised by the attending surgeons and members of the house staff) there have been no surgical complications, and the records of the hospital for operations done both by general and by spinal anesthesia, bear comparison with any institution in the world. It is, however, impossible to promise that this immunity from infections will continue if the present operating room is to be kept in constant use. A new operating room should be provided at once, with a suitable number of small rooms, so that acute surgical cases and cases sent in from the hospitals for adults can receive immediate attention without exposure of the patient to the diseases which may be present in the wards.

The Board is pleased to report the re-establishment of the Pathological and Clinical Laboratory early in 1902. Larger facilities in this direction are, however, extremely desirable. The pathological work being done in the hospital must, with the advance of scientific methods, constantly increase, and it requires one of the staff to supervise the necessary routine of pathological examinations. Included in this work are the examinations of urine, sputum, blood and the various secretions. Examinations made early will often definitely determine the character of the illness, so that proper means may be taken in cases of infectious diseases or in severe illness without delay, which would be dangerous both to the patients and other inmates of the hospital.

To make these examinations valuable to the institution and to the community at large proper apparatus must be provided, and it must be kept in a room suitably placed, well lighted and ventilated, so that the work necessary can be undertaken at any time, day or night.

Included in this pathological work is the need for an autopsy room, under the same conditions as noted for the pathological work, viz.: an abundance of good light, both natural and artificial, proper heating, and a good water supply.

With this equipment added to the hospital members of the house staff will be much better satisfied with their work, and will carry on the observations necessary in the scientific spirit.

The general nursing and care of the children have been improved, but the hospital should have some better plan for nursing facilities, so that trained Nurses competent to make observations and report changes in patients' conditions are always in the wards. There is an immediate need for this improvement, and it is to be hoped that some arrangement may be made by which Nurses from other institutions can supplement their training or take post-graduate work in the wards of the Infants' Hospital.

In connection with the care of the patients it is necessary that a better plan for filing the records than is now in use should be inaugurated. There is at the present time a room used for the purpose, but the proper filing of the important records and histories of cases demands the attention of a Clerk or some one qualified to put the histories in such shape as to make them of future use in medical literature. The object of every institution should be to benefit not only the patients in its wards, but to help others out of its reach by the publication of clinical histories.

The milk supply of the hospital is from two sources, the first from the cows on the Island, and the second from the Walker-Gordon Laboratory. While the area of pasturage is necessarily limited and will be further curtailed by the erection of new hospital and quarantine buildings, it would seem possible, under the present methods of dairy management, to keep enough cows on the farm to furnish all the milk needed for the infants. To secure the right quality of milk the cows must be given a more thorough supervision than they receive at present. The building now in use for the cow stable is adequate. A hay shed must be built and the cow yard enlarged and drained—it would then be an easy matter to furnish milk of a superior quality for use in the hospital. The general supervision of the dairy would no doubt be undertaken by the Rockefeller Institute, acting under the Board of Health.

The quarantine buildings are entirely inadequate, and it is to be hoped that in the early future these buildings will be replaced by others more suitable and hygienic.

A great step forward will be the pavilions for venereal diseases which are promised. Such pavilions will be unique. I do not know of any similar institution where they are provided.

The children suffering from venereal disease deserve better treatment and care than has been their lot when sent to the hospitals for adults. Such contact as these children have in large hospitals with depraved and diseased men and women has

always been detrimental, and has resulted in increasing the spread of disease and adding to the criminal classes. These venereal pavilions would, I am sure, do more to lessen the spread of syphilitic and other venereal diseases than could be accomplished by any known means for their control.

Special Committee on Feeble-Minded Persons.

In common with every member of the Medical Board, I feel that a decided improvement has been made through the committee appointed by the honorable Commissioner, viz.: Dr. Bainbridge, President of the Medical Board; Dr. Oppenheimer, and Mrs. Dunphy, Superintendent of the Hospital.

This Committee has examined with care a large number of the children on the Island, who have been sent there by parents, often without good cause, and the result of their labors has shown that a number of these children are not feeble-minded; that with suitable education and proper training they may be fitted to do some work and to be partially self-supporting, if not wholly so.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER LESTER CARR,

Chairman Committee on Annual Report.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES FOR THE BOROUGHES OF
BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner:

Dear Sir—On January 1, 1902, when the present administration took charge of this Department, it was decided that a better arrangement could be effected in regard to the general disposition of the office force. At that time the male Examiners of Dependent Children were all crowded into the back basement, formerly used as a kitchen, of the building No. 128 Livingston street. The light was poor, the rooms entirely too small for the number of people using them and the condition most unsanitary. By the transfer of the Bookkeeping and the Contract departments to the New York office this condition has been remedied. The Examiners have all been accommodated on the second floor of Nos. 126 and 128 Livingston street, where there is plenty of light and fresh air, the rooms have been fitted up with desks and so arranged that the number of persons calling daily in reference to dependent children can be received comfortably and attended to in a proper manner.

The Deputy Commissioner's office, which was formerly on the second floor of the building in the rear, was moved downstairs, thus making it more easily accessible to the many callers having business with him.

Joseph Short, Jr.

We have to record that on December 9 last Joseph Short, Jr., Relief Clerk of this Department, passed away at his residence, No. 309 Kosciusko street, Brooklyn.

For a period of about twenty-five years Mr. Short was connected with the Department of Public Charities in the old City of Brooklyn and in this borough. He held his office, notwithstanding changes of politics, because of his honesty, efficiency and knowledge of the workings of the Department. Mr. Short had been failing for some time previous to his death, but continued at his desk until absolutely obliged to leave. He was a clean official, and one whose record can be referred to without regret.

Card Index System.

The Card Index System, introduced in the Bureau of Dependent Children on October 1, 1902, has resulted in a great improvement in the method of carrying on this work. It is more systematic and compact, all cases can be easily referred to, where formerly it was difficult to obtain the desired information from the unwieldy volumes in which the history of investigations was kept. The reports are now type-written, thus saving the time of the Examiners and the time of the Commissioner who passes upon the cases.

The work of this Department has grown during the year. Two new Examiners have been appointed, and two have been transferred from the New York office.

During the year 1902 the case of every County ward paid for by the City was reinvestigated and report made at this office in connection therewith.

Outdoor Poor Department.

The work of the Outdoor Poor Department has increased during the past year. One Visitor has been appointed to assist the Superintendent, and all cases requiring investigation are looked up by him in a careful and thorough manner. It has been our endeavor to carefully guard this part of the work, in order that unworthy tramps and drunkards and such should not receive charity from the City, but in no case has it been refused where needed. Where there is any doubt the applicant is always given the benefit.

Payment of Blind Pension.

Referring to the payment of \$50 each to the needy blind, before such payments are made strict investigations are made in reference to the circumstances of each person making application for such relief. A doctor's certificate is required, testifying to the actual blindness. The last payment in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens was made on September 18, 1902, when 328 blind persons received the pension.

Cases of Bastardy.

Much consideration has been given to the bastardy cases which come before this Department, and every effort has been made that justice should be shown. Where marriage seems to be for the best interest of both parties influence has been brought to bear to arrange such a settlement. In cases where this fails, and both parties agree to a compromise, it has been the aim of the Department to see that a fair settlement is made, taking into consideration, however, that when the father of a bastard child has paid the amount agreed upon he is relieved from all further responsibility, and the burden of caring for the child still devolves upon the mother.

In the year 1902 twenty-seven cases were compromised and \$6,923 collected.

Commitments to Home for the Aged and Infirm.

During the year 1901 there were committed to the Home for the Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn Division, 3,381 persons. As compared with the year 1902, when 2,852 were committed, there were 529 persons less in the latter year. A surprising fact is that the greater part of this reduction occurred during the winter season, or last quarter, when only 582 were committed. Nearly twice the number, or 1,039, were sent to the Home during the quarter ending December 31, 1901. This is very significant when we take into consideration the scarcity of coal and the increase in cost of nearly all kinds of provisions. It may be accounted for from the fact that during the past year work was more easily secured by people desiring same. The fact that the City has under way so many vast improvements in itself involves the employment of thousands of men, many of whom might otherwise be unable to earn a livelihood.

Cases of Hydrophobia.

During the year 1902, two cases of hydrophobia were sent to the Pasteur Institute, in New York, at an expense to this borough of one hundred (100) dollars each.

Order of City Magistrates.

Your attention is called to the number of orders issued to City Magistrates during the past year as compared with those issued in the year previous.

It was the custom for a number of City Magistrates to assume original jurisdiction in abandonment cases by issuing warrants without direction from this Department. In the early part of last year the attention of the Magistrates was called to the fact, and since then they have entertained complaints only when requested to by the Department. The result has been that over 300 more applications for warrants for delinquent husbands were issued during last year than the year previous.

Cumberland Street Hospital.

The Cumberland Street Hospital, formerly the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital, was fully equipped and opened for patients the latter part of June, 1902. The old

building was thoroughly renovated and altered inside and out. Fireproofing was placed on basement ceilings, new balconies are now being built for north wing. A fireproof roof will be substituted over the laundry and boiler-room, and the floor of the operating room is now being reinforced. The completion of this work will greatly add to the safety and comfort of the patients and materially facilitate the service.

A new electro-therapeutic plant was recently installed, and three half-days of each week are given to electrical and X-ray work.

During the six months from July 1, 1902, to December 31, 1902, there were 870 patients admitted, 60 births, 827 first and 658 subsequent treatments afforded in the dispensary. During this period there were 504 ambulance calls. The hospital has 200 beds, with a present census of 154 patients.

Condition of Clarkson Street and Albany Avenue.

For many years past the condition of Clarkson street and Albany avenue has been a great detriment to the hospital and the immediate neighborhood. In times of severe rain in the summer and thaws in the winter and spring the mud made the approaches to the hospital and the almshouse almost impassable. Through the kindness of the Department of Highways this is now being remedied, and before the first of May we expect both these streets to be properly macadamized and in good condition.

Reception Hospital at Bradford Street.

The Reception Hospital at Bradford street was opened on November 26, 1902. It is conveniently located, but the accommodations are rather meagre. At the same time it fills a much needed want in that part of the City. It contains ten beds, and is now under the charge of Dr. William Saybolt and two nurses. One ambulance is located there, which at times is kept quite busy, and while the average census is small, ranging from five to eight or nine patients, it must be borne in mind that serious cases are only here until such times as they can be transferred to the Kings County or Cumberland Street Hospitals.

Observation Pavilion for the Insane.

The Observation Pavilion for the Insane at the Kings County Hospital has been constructed and is nearly ready for equipment. This will permit of moving the suspected insane from their present quarters near the main hospital building to a more remote part of the grounds. This will be an advantage, not merely to those suspected of insanity, but to the inmates of the main hospital. Persons under such conditions are very often noisy during the night, and being so closely connected with the main hospital, in the summer time particularly, it causes considerable disturbance at times.

Resignation of Dr. J. T. Duryea.

On December 10, 1902, Dr. J. T. Duryea, General Medical Superintendent, resigned from this Department, much to the regret of the administration.

Dr. Duryea had been associated with the Department as Superintendent since 1896. He brought to his work the vigor of youth, together with a native executive ability which made his administration a most successful one. Under his able management the hospital system in this borough in charge of the Department of Public Charities has been greatly enlarged and improved. A Reception Hospital at Coney Island, a Homeopathic Hospital in Cumberland street and a Reception Hospital in Bradford street, East New York, have been organized. Besides these he had under his care in Flatbush 28 buildings, several of which were erected under his supervision, and many improvements were added to those already in operation.

During his entire connection with the Department Dr. Duryea devoted his best talent to the work, was just to the employees, careful and considerate of the patients and inmates and watchful over the interests of the County and City.

The Department has been fortunate in securing the services of Dr. John F. FitzGerald as successor to Dr. Duryea.

Dr. FitzGerald was appointed to this position on December 10, 1902. He was formerly Superintendent of the Rome Custodial Asylum, Rome, N. Y. His successful management of this institution brought him into prominence both in the City and in the State.

Under his supervision the work of ministering to the needs of the sick and the poor in the buildings provided for their use by the City is being carefully attended to.

Heating and Lighting Plant.

The Central Heating and Lighting Plant, for which the Board of Estimate appropriated \$150,000, is now under process of construction. At present there are two stations, one at the hospital, consisting of three regular boilers and two locomotive boilers, one of which was added two years ago, and one during the past winter, as accessories to the main plant. This was made necessary by the addition of wings to the hospital. The other at the Almshouse, consists of four boilers. These were all very old and in a more or less dilapidated condition and insufficient to properly warm the buildings in severe weather. If one of them had broken down the consequences would have been very grave.

The plant under process of construction will consist of the erection of a new building, the installation of boilers, engines and generators, and an underground tunnel or conduit connecting said power house with the several buildings on the County property; the tunnel to be used for carrying the lines of steam and other piping and electric light wires. When completed it will be ample for heating and lighting the entire 28 buildings at Flatbush.

The power house as laid out is for a brick building covering a ground space of 55 feet by 128 feet, one story in height, with trussed roof, covered with tile, in open construction, and surmounted with a clerestory extending the length of the roof. In the front of the building will be located the engine, generator and pump rooms, besides an office for the Engineer and toilet accommodations for the help; the rear portion of the building to be occupied as a boiler room, having accommodations for two batteries of boilers facing each other, four boilers to the battery.

There are to be provided in the engine room two 125 K. W. generators and one 50 K. W. generator with direct connected engines; leaving room for an additional 125 K. W. generator and engine to be installed at a future date when needed. In the pump room will be located the vacuum pumps, boiler feed pumps, blow-off tank pump, feed water heater, blow-off tank and vacuum pump receiving tank.

The boilers, of which there are to be six under this contract, with space for two additional boilers to be installed at a future date when needed, call for best horizontal tubular boilers of 150 horse power each; the boilers to be provided with wrought iron fronts, cast doors and all necessary fittings and appliances for a complete job.

The smoke duct from the boilers to extend underground beneath the boiler room floor and under the boilers to the rear of the building, where connection is to be made with a Custodis hollow block radial boiler stack 125 feet high above grade.

It is proposed to utilize the exhaust steam for heating the several buildings on the grounds and to run high pressure lines to such buildings where power is required. The contracts for the work call for the several following expenditures: Power house, \$64,000; heating and power work, \$56,500; electric work, \$20,459.

Domestic Building.

An appropriation of \$75,000 has been made, and plans are now being drawn for the erection of a domestic building at the hospital. At the present time there are two kitchens, eight dining rooms and four serving rooms. Most of these are in the basement of the old building. The main kitchen is old, inadequate and poorly located and poorly ventilated. Nearly all the dining rooms are inside rooms in the basement, and the entire system so scattered as to make it expensive to conduct and unsatisfactory in results.

The building about to be constructed will be located at the rear of the hospital in the centre of the rectangle and will be about 48 by 85 feet in its external dimensions, three stories high, and will contain dining rooms sufficient for all the orderlies, convalescent help, nurses, clerks, household help, medical staff, etc. A general kitchen will be located on the top floor and its construction will do much to make the results of the work of the institutions satisfactory, more so than probably any other improvement that we now have under consideration except the heating and lighting plant.

As to the future needs of this branch of the Department, statements have been made to you from time to time, and we are in hopes that the Board of Estimate will allow amounts sufficient for us to proceed at once to the erection of a

Cold storage building at an expense of about \$25,000.

Stable for the Department, at expense of \$3,000, the old one being so dilapidated as to be almost unfit for use.

Shop, with appliances for wood working, etc., at expense of \$10,000. This shop can be operated here at a very small expense, as most of the labor would be unpaid.

Elevators for the men and women at the Home for the Aged and Infirm, at expense of \$12,000.

A stairway and fire escape at the Kings County Hospital to cost \$6,000.

Sheds and appliances for handling coal, at expense of \$18,000, as contemplated when the power house plans were made.

Artesian wells, to cost \$10,000.

A general storehouse, at expense of \$24,000. The present storehouse is a very old and dilapidated two-story building, which is considered unsafe, and has not half room enough to properly store supplies, and conduct the receipt and distribution of goods for the Department. The increased labor of passing upon and handling the large number of small deliveries, together with the passing of many small bills through the books, adds very materially to the cost of conducting the Department, and increases the work in other departments through which the bills pass.

Additions to Morgue and Laboratory, at expense of \$20,000. The present Morgue is an old two-story structure 20 by 40 feet, which was constructed about thirty years ago. The lower floor is occupied by a refrigerator and post mortem room, and the upper floor by a clinical and pathological laboratory. The refrigerator, which is the largest that can be put in the building, accommodates nine bodies; there are frequently fifteen bodies in the Morgue at a time, and it is necessary under the present conditions to put the bodies in coffins and pack them in ice to keep them until claimed by relatives or friends.

The Clinical Laboratory is entirely inadequate to the needs of the hospital.

New City Morgue—Enough has been said about the old Morgue located on St. Edward and Willoughby streets. Grand juries have condemned it time and again, and continue and will continue to do so. It is a relic of barbarism, and should have been torn down long since. The accommodations are poor, and the building illy adapted to the purpose. There is no refrigerator, and bodies are placed in coffins, and when the weather is warm, ice is laid on top of them in order to keep them until claimed for burial.

Arrangements are being made to feed the occupants of the Home for the Aged and Infirm in a more comfortable manner. Heretofore and at present they have

been and are in the habit of sitting on high stools at a long, narrow table, the top consisting of one board, which is so closely packed with tin pans and the stools so close together that it reminds one of the feeding of a lot of animals at a trough.

Tables and chairs are now being made at the State's Prison, and we expect in a few weeks to be able to have these people seated and fed in a comfortable manner.

All that can be done is being done for the comfort of the inmates. Every effort on the part of the management is being put forth toward their kind care and treatment. The dietary has been improved in both quality and quantity.

While in every institution of this kind some unworthy persons creep in, we have used every effort to encourage the admission of the worthy, but to discourage the admission of every one who is not a proper subject for institutional care.

Respectfully,

CHARLES E. TEALE, Second Deputy Commissioner.

Hon. CHARLES E. TEALE, Second Deputy Commissioner, Department Public Charities, Brooklyn:

Dear Sir—I herewith submit report of all moneys received and disbursed in this office since January 1, 1902, to and including December 31, 1902:

Court Fund.

Receipts.

Balance on hand December 31, 1901.....	\$2,757 50	
Received during the year.....	23,592 60	
Interest for the year.....	70 01	
		<hr/>
Total	\$26,420 11	

Disbursements.

Disbursed during the year.....	\$19,803 10	
Paid to City Chamberlain (interest).....	27 32	
Paid to Hon. Homer Folks (interest).....	42 69	
		<hr/>
Total	19,873 11	
		<hr/>
Balance on hand December 31, 1902.....	\$6,547 00	<hr/>

County Wards.

Receipts.

Receipts for the year ending December 31, 1902.....	\$2,752 50
	<u><u>=====</u></u>

Disbursements.

Paid to City Chamberlain	\$1,633 50
Paid to Hon. Homer Folks	1,119 00
	<u>-----</u>
Total	2,752 50
	<u><u>=====</u></u>

New York State, for board and maintenance of State poor for the year ending December 31, 1902:

Receipts.

Received for maintenance of State poor.....	\$2,893 22
	<u><u>=====</u></u>

Disbursements.

Paid to City Chamberlain	2,893 22
	<u><u>=====</u></u>

Moneys left by deceased and discharged patients at the Kings County buildings during the year ending December 31, 1902:

Receipts.

Received during the year 1902.....	\$272 53
------------------------------------	----------

Disbursements.

Paid to City Chamberlain	\$251 56
Paid to inmate	2 00
	<u>-----</u>
Total	253 56
	<u>-----</u>
Balance on hand December 31, 1902.....	\$18 97
	<u><u>=====</u></u>

Moneys Received for Hospital Board.

Receipts.

Received from C. C. Van Duesen for board of Emma Vandermost.....	\$21 60
	<u><u>=====</u></u>

Disbursements.

Paid to City Chamberlain.....	21 60
	<u><u>=====</u></u>

Money received from sale of old material at the Kings County Hospital:

Receipts.

Received during the year ending December 31, 1902.....	\$571 52
	<u><u> </u></u>

Disbursements.

Paid to City Chamberlain.....	571 52
	<u><u> </u></u>

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. B. COATES, Secretary.

Hon. CHARLES E. TEALE, Deputy Commissioner of Public Charities, Borough of Brooklyn, New York:

Dear Sir—I herewith submit annual report, ending December 31, 1902, of the Department of Dependent Children:

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Total number of County wards remaining in homes December 31, 1901.....	4,601
	<u><u> </u></u>

Committed by Commissioner.

1902.

First quarter (January to March).....	541
Second quarter (April to June).....	676
Third quarter (July to September).....	624
Fourth quarter (October to December 31).....	672
	<u> </u> 2,513

Committed by Magistrates.

1902.

First quarter	116
Second quarter	194
Third quarter	178
Fourth quarter	110
	<u> </u> 598

Total committed.....	3,111
	<u><u> </u></u>

Discharged by Commissioner.

1902.

First quarter	591	
Second quarter	792	
Third quarter	729	
Fourth quarter	786	
	<u>2,898</u>	

Discharged by Magistrates.

1902.

First quarter	155	
Second quarter	176	
Third quarter	193	
Fourth quarter	206	
	<u>730</u>	

Total discharged..... 3,628

Total remaining in homes December 31, 1902..... 4,084

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Total number of County Wards remaining in homes and in families Decem-

ber 31, 1901 275

1902.	Committed.	Discharged.
First quarter	22	33
Second quarter	21	29
Third quarter	41	43
Fourth quarter	41	47
Total.....	125	152

Total remaining December 31, 1902..... 248

Total number of applications received for the commitment of County
Wards, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, for year ending Decem-
ber 31, 1902 4,384

Number of visits on investigation in Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens,
year ending December 31, 1902..... 8,656

County Wards receipts for the year ending December 31, 1902..... \$2,752 50

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK GOODHUE, County Wards Clerk.

Hon. CHARLES E. TEALE, Second Deputy Commissioner of Public Charities,
- Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I herewith respectfully submit the annual report of the “Outdoor Poor Department” for year ending December 31, 1902:

Number of admissions to Home for the Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn Division	
(adults)	2,849
Number of admissions (children).....	3
Number of admissions to hospital (adults).....	7,319
Number of admissions to hospital (children).....	329
Number ambulance calls received and sent.....	2,206

Number of applicants for blind pension—

Applications approved.....	329
Applications disapproved	27
	<hr/> 356

Number of burial permits issued (County Farms).....	889
Number of contract burial orders (Queens County).....	124
Number of investigations made (outdoor poor).....	1,025
Number of lunacy examinations made.....	1,867
Number of petitions taken of cases for examination and observation of mental condition	1,113
Number of certificates in lunacy made by Examiners.....	771
Number of commitments to Custodial Asylum, Newark, N. Y., at cost of \$127.44	16
Number of feeble-minded persons committed to Syracuse Asylum, New York, at cost of \$54.22.....	9
Number of persons committed to Rome, N. Y., Idiot Asylum, at cost of \$63.40.	9
Number of epileptics sent to Craig Colony, New York, at cost of \$38.50.....	4
Number of epileptics and idiots committed to Randall's Island.....	94
Number of deaf mutes committed to deaf and dumb institutions.....	21
Number of blind persons committed to New York Institution for Blind.....	1
Number of patients admitted to Pasteur Institute for treatment.....	1
Number of foundlings committed to homes.....	34
Number of public dependents deported to their homes, at cost of \$368.94.....	37

Respectfully submitted,

MICHAEL A. McCARTY, Relief Clerk.

Hon. CHARLES E. TEALE, Deputy Commissioner of Public Charities, Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Herewith please find yearly statement, ending December, 1902, of abandonment and bastardy complaints:

Orders given for warrants for abandonment.....	1,426
Convictions	78
Orders given for warrants for bastardy.....	221
Convictions	28
Married	22
Compromised	27
Letters to defendants before giving orders for warrants to court.....	1,521
Applications declined.....	866

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE BROWN, Clerk.

Hon. CHARLES E. TEALE, Deputy Commissioner of Public Charities, Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I herewith submit report of the Kings County Morgue for year ending December 31, 1902:

Number of bodies received.....	371
Identified	235
Unidentified	136
	<u>371</u>
Interred by county (identified)	116
Interred by county (unidentified).....	136
Interred by relatives or friends.....	119
	<u>371</u>

Three still-born infants were removed to Long Island College Hospital.

Respectfully submitted,

P. MAGUIRE, Keeper.

Amounts Paid to State Institutions for the Year 1902.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-minded Children.....	\$673 00
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes.....	4,232 23
New York Institution of Deaf Mutes	15,184 68
New York Institution for the Blind	1,613 01
St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes....	18,527 82
Church Charity Foundation for the Blind.....	767 92
Total	<u>\$40,998 66</u>

HOSPITALS IN THE BOROUGHES OF BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

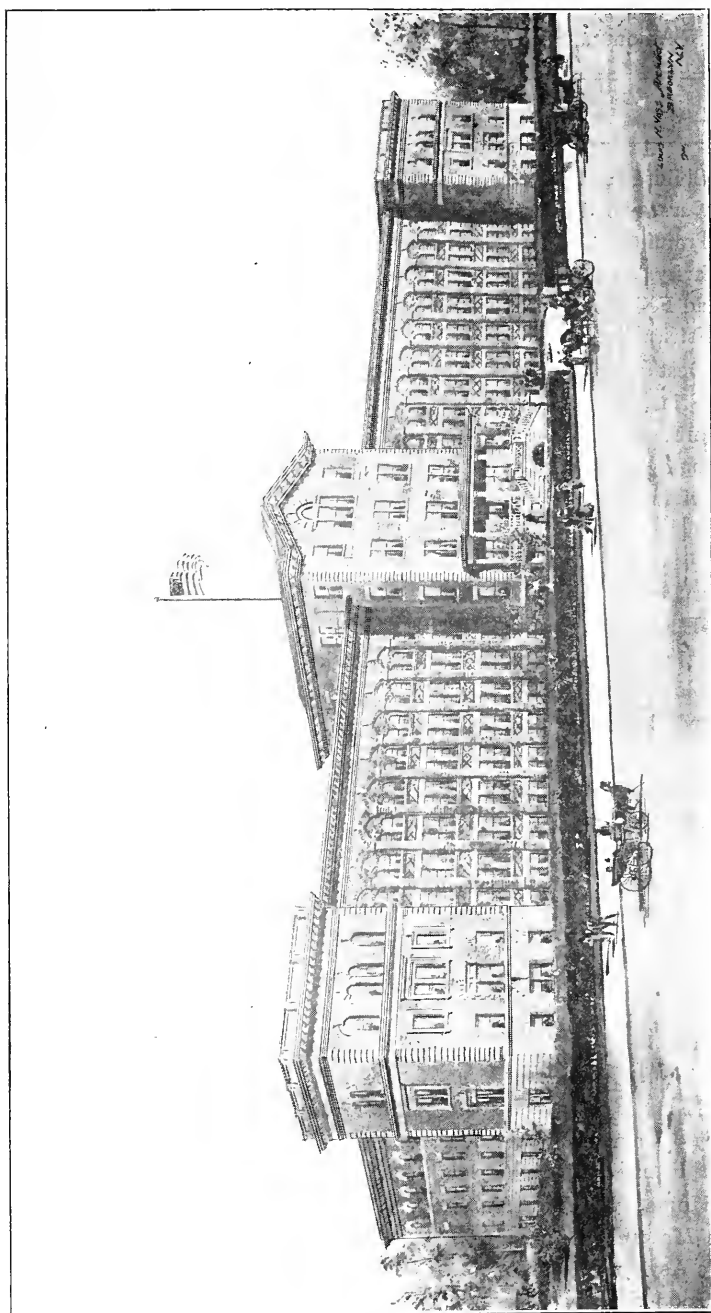
Amount Paid for Public Charges in Private Hospitals for the Year 1902.

Hospital.	Amount.	Hospital.	Amount.
Brooklyn	\$8,814 12	Low Maternity	\$806 49
Brooklyn Eye and Ear.....	1,336 20	Memorial	877 81
Brooklyn Home for Consumptives	13,885 20	Methodist Episcopal	2,063 04
Brooklyn Maternity	276 08	Norwegian	2,914 52
Bushwick Central .....	.....	Williamsburg	2,321 14
Eastern District	3,665 99	St. Catharine's	14,528 91
Flushing	4,915 52	St. Christopher's	802 18
German	2,905 09	St. John's (Long Island City)	26,386 30
Jamaica	2,993 30	St. Mary's (general)	10,778 19
Lutheran	2,147 80	St. Mary's Maternity	847 67
Long Island College	7,872 98	St. Peter's	10,570 32
Long Island College Maternity	689 08	Total	<u>\$122,397 93</u>

Total number of patients accepted and paid for during 1902.....	6,501
Total number of patients rejected.....	1,823
Total number of patients remaining December 31, 1902.....	<u>541</u>

Amounts Paid for County Wards During the Year 1902.

Institutions.	Com.	Dis.	Rem.
Brooklyn Children's Aid Society.....	\$8,713 41	72	69 83
Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital.....	4,180 57	58	59 40
Brooklyn Training School.....	2,579 88	20	25 21
Church Charity Foundation.....	2,803 40	2	.. 2
German Odd Fellows' Home Association.....	283 09	..	.. 3
Eastern District Industrial School	22,351 54	125	142 200
Home for Destitute Children.....	17,679 13	67	135 138
Home for Friendless.....	3,417 05	16	12 25
Ottillie Home	136 85	..	5 ..
Mineola Home	564 85	..	4 3
Orphan Asylum Society.....	6,250 06	17	5 12
Wayside Home	4,922 23	65	63 45
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	9,318 88	45	39 90
Sheltering Arms Nursery.....	3,326 94	19	28 27
Protestant Episcopal House of Mercy.....	115 11	2	.. 2
Colored Orphan Asylum, Society of New York.	312 00	..	.. 4
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum.....	5,944 28	21	25 55
Ruptured and Crippled Hospital.....	3,388 74	66	64 23
St. Giles' Home.....	6,595 06	25	23 48
Hebrew Orphan Asylum.....	30,284 00	129	163 273
Hebrew Infant Asylum.....	2,064 26	10	13 15
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.....	6,619 13	3	12 55
Hebrew Benevolent Orphan Asylum, New York	32 57	2	.. 2
Institution of Mercy.....	73 44	1	1 ..
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.....	339 12	..	.. 3
Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary.	81 97	3	3 ..
Convent of Mercy.....	58,227 68	480	415 604
New York Catholic Protectory.....	35,571 38	180	200 290
Orphan Home	64,733 95	155	316 554
St. John's Home.....	74,436 29	203	376 603
St. Malachy's Home.....	67,358 86	120	249 555
St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum.....	23,486 87	143	130 208
St. Ann's Home, New York.....	15,834 53	4	38 114
St. Mary's Maternity.....	10,783 98	81	90 83
St. Joseph's Asylum, New York.....	642 31	..	2 5
House of Good Shepherd.....	11,211 78	151	140 101



KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Institutions.		Com.	Dis.	Rem.
Ozanam Home	3,183 02	836	806	30
In families in Queens.....	1,710 85	2	5	16
Total.....	\$509,569 06	3,123	3,657	4,332

REPORT OF KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Visiting Staff.

A. T. Bristow, Visiting Surgeon.	R. M. Pomeroy, Visiting Obstetrician.
J. Bion Bogart, Visiting Surgeon.	A. M. Judd, Visiting Obstetrician.
William Maddren, Visiting Surgeon.	Gordon R. Hall, Visiting Physician.
C. F. Barber, Visiting Surgeon.	Z. T. Emery, Visiting Physician.
H. H. Morton, Visiting Genito-urinary Surgeon.	John R. Stivers, Visiting Physician.
C. D. Napier, Visiting Orthopedic Surgeon.	E. P. Hickok, Visiting Physician.
James M. Winfield, Visiting Dermatologist.	John F. FitzGerald, Visiting Physician.
George McNaughton, Visiting Gynecologist.	Henry C. McLean, Visiting Pediatric.
S. J. McNamara, Visiting Gynecologist.	D. F. Lucas, Visiting Pediatric.
William Browning, Visiting Neurologist.	J. M. Van Cott, Visiting Pathologist.
Arthur C. Brush, Visiting Neurologist.	Ezra Wilson, Visiting Pathologist.
	Jonathan Wright, Visiting Laryngologist.
	H. A. Alderton, Visiting Otologist.
	J. W. Russell, Visiting Dentist.
	J. Scott Wood, Visiting Oculist.

Assistant Visiting.

William F. Campbell, Assistant Visiting Surgeon.	H. M. Mills, Assistant Visiting Gynecologist.
Arthur Bogart, Assistant Visiting Surgeon.	Cecil MacCoy, Assistant Visiting Neurologist.
Homer Fraser, Assistant Visiting Genito-urinary Surgeon.	Edward Zabriskie, Assistant Visiting Neurologist.
W. Truslow, Assistant Visiting Orthopedic Surgeon.	William Butler, Assistant Visiting Obstetrician.
W. C. Woolsey, Assistant Visiting Dermatologist.	James Watt, Assistant Visiting Obstetrician.
D. F. Lucas, Assistant Visiting Gynecologist.	W. P. Poole, Assistant Visiting Physician.

M. F. Lewis, Assistant Visiting Physician.	R. C. Lienau, Assistant Visiting Dentist.
Mark Manley, Assistant Visiting Pediatric.	H. H. Arrowsmith, Assistant Visiting Laryngologist and Rhinologist.
W. S. Simmons, Assistant Visiting Pediatric.	Burt D. Harrington, Assistant Visiting Physician.
A. Murray, Assistant Visiting Pathologist.	C. B. Bacon, Assistant Visiting Physician.
Warren S. Shattuck, Assistant Visiting Otologist.	William Simmons, Assistant Visiting Oculist.
H. P. Gould, Assistant Visiting Dentist.	

Consultants.

P. L. Schenck, Consulting Surgeon.	Charles Jewett, Consulting Obstetrician.
J. D. Rushmore, Consulting Surgeon.	William H. Bates, Consulting Genito-urinary Surgeon.
J. A. McCorkle, Consulting Physician.	F. Sherwell, Consulting Dermatologist.
H. L. Bartlett, Consulting Physician.	Ernest Palmer, Consulting Gynecologist.
F. E. West, Consulting Physician.	J. T. Duryeu, Consulting Physician.
J. S. Prout, Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon.	

John F. FitzGerald, M. D., General Medical Superintendent.

Charles H. McVean, M. D., Deputy Medical Superintendent.

House Staff.

General Surgical.

Winfield S. Pugh, House Surgeon.	A. K. Doig, Jr., House Junior.
Charles Falkowsky, House Senior.	

Special Surgical.

L. L. Smith, House Surgeon.	M. D. Jones, House Junior.
R. M. Rome, House Senior.	

Special Medical.

C. H. Barlow, House Physician.	W. F. Saybolt, House Junior.
E. B. Van Woert, House Senior.	

General Medical.

Charles Hall, House Physician.	Gaston Edwards, Transfer Ambulance Surgeon.
C. D. Moses, House Senior.	A. K. Doig, Emergency Ambulance Surgeon.
Gaston Edwards, House Junior.	
H. K. Loew, Pathologist.	

Kings County Hospital.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients remaining December 31, 1901.....	429	262	691
Patients admitted during year ending December 31, 1902....	4,994	2,103	7,097
Total under treatment.....	5,423	2,365	7,788
Discharged recovered.....	2,236	758	2,994
Discharged improved.....	1,948	820	2,768
Discharged unimproved	11	2	13
Transferred to L. I. S. Hospital.....	332	329	661
Died	493	260	753
Remaining December 31, 1902.....	403	196	599
Total.....	5,423	2,365	7,788
Percentage recovered.....			38.44
Percentage improved.....			35.54
Percentage unimproved.....			.16
Percentage transferred to L. I. S. Hospital.....			8.49
Percentage died.....			9.68
Percentage remaining December 31, 1902.....			7.69
Total.....			100.00
Women confined.....			146
Children born, males.....			79
Children born, females.....			57
Still births.....			10
Number of visits made by Visiting Staff.....			1,787
Number of major operations performed.....			685

Causes of Dependency of Patients Admitted to Hospital During the Year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Intemperance direct	911	95	1,006
Idiocy	12	7	19
Insanity	562	495	1,057
Sickness	3,385	1,417	4,802
Children having destitute parents.....	15	11	26
Children having sick parents.....	79	54	133
Bastards	27	22	49
Epileptics	1	....	1
Orphans	2	2	4
Total.....	4,994	2,103	7,097

Number of Days of Labor by Convalescent Patients During the Year.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kings County Hospital.....	19,679	3,392	23,071
Total number of days' treatment afforded.....			203,860
Average daily census.....			559
Total number of days' board provided for employees from January 1 to December 31, 1902.....			81,575
Average per diem.....			223

(Included in the above is an average of 66 employees not on the payroll.)

Per capita cost per diem for entire maintenance of institutions.....	\$0.67188
Per capita cost per diem for provisions alone, patients and employees..	.18194
Per capita cost per diem of drugs for inmates.....	.07416
Per capita cost per diem for entire maintenance of patients alone.....	.95497
Per capita cost for salaries.....	.32168

Hospital Expenditures.

Provisions (including Bakery).....	\$51,642 02
Furniture	8,074 97
Fuel	9,753 91
Light	10,402 70
Water	4,470 39
Repairs	2,555 48
Clothing	9,280 84
Telephone	836 62
Salaries—	
Hospital employees	\$52,473 39
Drug employees	3,107 64
Bakery employees	440 00
Mechanics	3,344 45
Transportation and gardens, employees.....	4,808 38
	<hr/> 64,173 86
Drug and surgical supplies	14,736 89
Transportation and gardens	5,946 44
Incidentals and sundries	9,138 58
Total	<hr/> \$191,012 70

Kings County Hospital Dispensary.

Number of males treated.....	3,846
Number of females treated.....	1,040
Total	<hr/> 4,886

Cost of drugs	<hr/> \$279 16
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Kings County Hospital Training School for Female Nurses.

There were 62 Nurses employed in this school, of whom 59 were employed at Kings County Hospital, and 3 at Bradford Street Hospital and Reception Hospital, Coney Island.

Probationers remaining December 31, 1901.....	7
Applications received	154
Applications rejected	55
Probationers accepted	38
Probationers rejected	17
Probationers remaining December 31, 1902.....	2
Number of lectures	64
Number of recitations	139

All of the expenses of this school are included in the Kings County Hospital accounts.

KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Cases Treated During Year Ending December 31, 1902.

Surgical Department.

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Results.		
	Male.	Female.	Re- covered.	Im- proved.	Died.
Abrasion, face.....	1	..	1	..	..
Abscess—					
Ischio-rectal	14	..	12	2	..
Leg	4	..	4	..	..
Arm	1	..	..	1	..
Face	3	2	4	1	..
Cervical	4	..	4	..	..
Abdomen	1	..	1	..	..
Breast	1	..	..	1	..
Ear	1	..	..	1	..
Chest	2	..	2	..	..
Knee	5	1	5	1	..
Back .....	..	1	1	..	..
Scalp .....	..	1	1	..	..
Axillary	1	1	2	..	..
Adenitis—					
Cervical, tubercular	7	4	9	2	..
Inguinal, non-specific	2	..	1	1	..
Appendicitis	7	6	12	1	..
Arthritis, tubercular, of knee joint.....	5	2	3	4	..
Bruises—					
Face	27	8	35	..	..
Foot	11	2	13	..	..
Abdomen	6	1	4	3	..
Shoulder .....	..	1	1	..	..
Leg	5	..	..	5	..
Back	9	..	6	3	..
Chest	8	2	9	1	..
Thigh	3	2	5	..	..
Knee	11	1	10	2	..
Wrist	3	2	5	..	..

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Results.		
	Male.	Female.	Re- covered.	Im- proved.	Died.
Bruises—					
Scalp	3	..	3	..	..
Arm	5	..	5	..	..
Hand	3	..	3	..	..
Ankle	2	..	2	..	..
Burns—					
Face	3	..	3	..	..
Leg	5	2	7	..	..
Hand	7	..	5	2	..
Arm	4	..	3	1	..
Foot	4	..	4	..	..
Head .....	..	1	..	1	..
Body .....	..	2	..	..	2
Bullet wounds—					
Foot	1	..	1	..	..
Arm	1	..	1	..	..
Head	1	..	..	..	1
Hand	1	..	1	..	..
Abdomen	3	..	3	..	..
Carcinoma—					
Face	9	1	..	3	7
Back	2	..	2	..	..
Tongue	4	..	..	2	2
Rectum	2	9	1	5	5
Superior maxilla	2	2	1	2	1
Stomach	5	3	..	..	8
Neck	1	1	..	1	1
Cervix of uterus .....	..	1	..	..	1
Breasts .....	..	5	1	2	2
Colon .....	..	1	..	..	1
Carbuncle of back	2	..	..	2	..
Concussion—					
Brain	6	1	6	1	..
Spine	1	..	1	..	..

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Results.		
	Male.	Female.	Re- covered.	Im- proved.	Died.
Cellulitis—					
Arm	3	4	5	2	..
Leg	9	2	8	1	2
Contraction of tendon of achilles.....	1	..	1	..	..
Coxitis, tubercular	1	..	..	1	..
Dislocations—					
Wrist	1	3	4	..	..
Humerus	8	1	7	2	..
Scapula	4	..	4	..	..
Patella	2	..	..	2	..
Femur	4	..	4	..	..
Radius	4	..	..	4	..
Astragalus	3	..	..	3	..
Clavicle	1	..	..	1	..
Ulna	1	..	..	1	..
Empyema	2	..	2	..	..
Epistaxis	1	..	1	..	..
Epithelioma—					
Face	4	1	..	5	..
Hand	1	1	1	1	..
Fracture—					
Ribs	32	2	29	5	..
Pott's	5	2	4	3	..
Fibula	1	1	2	..	..
Femur	6	2	5	3	..
Clavicle	6	1	7	..	..
Tibia and fibula (compound).....	2	1	3	..	..
Ilium	2	1	3	..	..
Humerus	9	2	10	1	..
Nasal bones	1	1	..	2	..
Tibia	11	2	12	1	..
Radius	7	2	6	3	..
Lumbar vertebra	2	1	..	..	3
Cranium	8	1	3	1	5

Diagnosis.	Patients.—		Results.—		
	Male.	Female.	Re- covered.	Im- proved.	Died.
Fracture—					
Colles's .....	..	I	I	..	..
Inferior maxilla	15	..	II	4	..
Radius and ulna (compound).....	I	..	I	..	..
Scapula	2	..	2	..	..
Wrist	3	..	3	..	..
Acetabulum	I	..	I	..	..
Ulna	I	..	I	..	..
Pelvis	I	..	..	..	I
Metacarpal bones	2	..	I	I	..
Patella	2	..	2	..	..
Sternum	I	..	I	..	..
Zygoma	I	..	I	..	..
Fistula—					
Tubercular, of neck.....	3	..	I	2	..
In ano	5	..	3	2	..
Rectal-vaginal .....	..	2	..	2	..
Gangrene—					
Toes	I	..	I	..	..
Leg	3	..	..	3	..
Foot	I	..	I	..	..
Hernia—					
Inguinal	39	3	25	17	..
Ventral	2	3	I	4	..
Scrotal	2	..	..	2	..
Bilateral, inguinal	2	..	2	..	..
Abdominal .....	..	I	I	..	..
Umbilical, strangulated.....	..	2	..	..	2
Hemorrhoids	18	2	9	II	..
Incised wounds—					
Abdomen	I	..	I	..	..
Face	2	I	2	I	..
Wrist	4	I	5	..	..
Knee	I	..	I	..	..
Head	2	..	2	..	..
Intestinal obstruction.....	I	..	I	..	..

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Results.		
	Male.	Female.	Re- covered.	Im- proved.	Died.
Incised Wounds—					
Upper lip.....	1	..	1	..	..
Infected Wounds—					
Finger	18	4	19	3	..
Hand	7	..	5	2	..
Arm	3	..	..	3	..
Foot	17	2	15	4	..
Leg	3	..	..	3	..
Head	9	4	9	4	..
Ankle	4	2	5	1	..
Shoulder	1	..	1	..	..
Abdomen .....	..	1	1	..	..
Knee	3	..	3	..	..
Eyelid	1	..	1	..	..
Keloid	1	..	1	..	..
Lacerations—					
Face	9	1	8	2	..
Scalp	7	1	5	3	..
Fingers	3	..	3	..	..
Arm	1	..	1	..	..
Foot	1	1	1	1	..
Mastitis, acute.....	..	9	5	4	..
Necrosis—					
Tibia	1	..	1	1	..
Inferior maxilla	1	..	1	1	..
Tarsal bones.....	2	..	1	1	..
Nasal bone	1	..	1	..	..
Clavicle .....	..	2	1	1	..
Osteomyelitis, tubercular	1	..	1	..	..
Ostitis, tubercular	2	..	1	1	..
Pernio	1	..	..	1	..
Pyelitis .....	..	1	..	1	..
Pyelonephrosis	1	..	1	..	..
Sarcoma of superior maxilla.....	2	..	..	1	1

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Results.		
	Male.	Female.	Re- covered.	Im- proved.	Died.
Sprain—					
Foot	1	..	1	..	..
Knee	5	2	4	3	..
Back	3	..	2	1	..
Ankle	21	4	18	7	..
Wrist	4	7	8	3	..
Shoulder	1	..	1	..	..
Synovitis, knee	1	2	3	..	..
Strangulated intestine .....	..	1	1	..	..
Shock—					
Due to accidental amputation of leg.....	1	..	..	..	1
Due to accidental amputation of arm.....	1	..	..	..	1
Tumors—					
Brain	3	..	1	1	1
Face	1	..	1	..	..
Groin	1	..	..	1	..
Tubercular sacroiliac disease.....	1	..	..	1	..
Traumatic neuritis	1	..	..	1	..
Tetanus	1	..	..	..	1
Ulcers—					
Leg	155	61	133	83	..
Foot perforated	1	..	1	..	..
Varicose veins	27	4	13	18	..

Medical Department.

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Results.		
	Male.	Female.	Re- covered.	Im- proved.	Died.
Asthma	13	1	2	12	..
Asthenia	4	5	1	8	..
Asphyxia	1	1	2	..	..
Arterial sclerosis	2	1	1	2	..
Anuria	1	..	..	1	..
Angina pectoris	1	..	..	1	..
Arthritis deformans	2	1	..	3	..

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Results.		
	Male.	Female.	Re- covered.	Im- proved.	Died.
Bronchitis—					
Acute	51	16	50	17	..
Chronic	114	23	19	118	..
Carbolic acid poisoning.....	1	1	2	..	..
Colitis	11	2	7	6	..
Cholangitis	1	..	..	1	..
Cardiac asthenia	1	..	..	1	..
Chlorosis	1	..	..	1	..
Diabetes—					
Mellitus	6	2	..	5	3
Incipidus	3	..	..	3	..
Diphtheria	2	1	..	3	..
Erysipelas—					
General .....	..	1	..	..	1
Face	20	5	19	2	4
Arm	7	..	7	..	..
Leg	1	10	9	1	1
Enteritis—					
Acute	16	3	10	8	1
Chronic	13	12	6	11	8
Emphysema	6	1	..	1	6
Endocarditis—					
Chronic	4	..	..	4	..
Acute	2	2	..	4	..
Exophthalmic goitre	1	1	1	1	..
Gumma of brain.....	1	..	..	1	..
Gastralgia	1	..	1	..	..
Gastric ulcer	1	1	1	1	..
Gastritis—					
Acute	22	8	18	12	..
Chronic	50	9	13	46	..
Alcoholic	3	..	..	3	..
Gastro-enteritis—					
Acute	8	4	11	1	..
Chronic	3	1	..	..	4

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Results.		
	Male.	Female.	Re- covered.	Im- proved.	Died.
Hemicrania	2	1	1	2	..
Hemoptysis	2	1	2	1	..
Hydrocephalus	1	..	..	..	1
Influenza	11	6	14	3	..
Inanition .....	..	1	..	..	1
Lumbago	17	2	6	13	..
Liver—					
Cirrhotic	13	7	..	10	10
Cancer of	5	2	..	..	7
Marasmus	47	32	..	11	68
Myalgia	15	7	13	9	..
Morphinism	4	2	1	5	..
Migraine	11	2	9	4	..
Malaria	42	6	33	15	..
Myocarditis	1	..	..	1	..
Meningitis—					
Traumatic	1	..	..	..	1
Cerebro-spinal	4	2	..	2	4
Meningitis and encephalitis	1	..	..	..	1
Morbus cordis valvulorum	156	101	..	120	137
Nephritis	128	42	..	90	80
Neuralgia	5	..	2	3	..
Neuritis	5	3	..	8	..
Phthisis pulmonalis	471	90	..	368	193
Pneumonia—					
Lobar	18	22	30	4	6
Lobular	37	9	16	..	32
Alcoholic	3	..	..	..	3
Pertussis	10	14	17	7	..
Phlebitis	10	14	17	7	..
Pericarditis .....	..	1	..	1	..
Pupura haemorrhagica .....	..	1	..	1	..
Pseudoleukaemia	2	..	..	2	..
Pleurodynia	1	..	1	..	..
Podagra	1	..	..	1	..
Peritonitis .....	..	5	..	2	3

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Results.		
	Male.	Female.	Re- covered.	Im- proved.	Died.
Peritonitis—					
Tubercular	1	1	..	1	1
Traumatic	1	..	..	1	..
Pleuritis—					
Chronic	4	..	..	4	..
Acute	15	2	13	4	..
Rheumatism—					
Sciatica	2	..	..	2	..
Acute articular	93	25	76	42	..
Chronic	214	58	72	200	..
Gonorrheal	11	1	5	7	..
Muscular	17	..	7	10	..
Rubeola	4	3	..	7	..
Rhinitis, chronic	3	..	3	..	..
Renal calculi	1	..	..	1	..
Senectus	14	26	....	30	10
Saturnism	14	..	5	9	..
Stomatitis	2	..	1	1	..
Shock	1	..	..	1	..
Septicaemia	2	2	1	..	3
Tuberculosis general.....	3	2	..	1	4
Typhoid fever	34	11	31	3	11
Uraemia	11	10	2	..	19
Ulcer of the stomach .....	..	1	..	1	..
Variola	8	..	..	8	..
Varicella	1	..	..	1	..

Orthopedic.

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Results.		
	Male.	Female.	Re- covered.	Im- proved.	Died.
Bow-legs	2	3	3	2	..
Coxalgia	6	1	..	7	..
Club foot	3	3	1	5	..
Congenital dislocation of hip.....	5	4	..	9	..
Hammer toes	3	..	3	..	..
Kyphosis .....	..	1	..	1	..
Lordosis .....	..	1	..	1	..
Scoliosis	1	2	..	3	..
Spondylolisthesis	1	..	..	1	..

Nervous and Mental.

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Results.		
	Male.	Female.	Re- covered.	Im- proved.	Died.
Alcoholism	776	89	844	18	3
Acute mania	5	6	..	..	11
Apoplexy .....	..	4	..	2	2
Chorea .....	..	1	..	1	..
Delirium tremens	57	2	27	1	31
Epilepsy	12	4	..	14	2
Embolism, cerebral.....	..	1	..	..	1
Hemiplegia	6	5	..	10	1
Hysteria .....	..	10	2	8	..
Idiocy	60	73	..	133	..
Insania	522	457	..	..	..
(Transferred to State Hospital, 661; discharged, 318.)					
Lateral sclerosis	4	..	..	4	..
Locomotor ataxia.....	7	..	..	7	..
Little's disease .....	..	1	..	1	..
Myelitis	1	1	..	2	..
Neurasthenia	12	5	..	17	..
Neuritis, alcoholic	9	1	..	8	2
Polyomyelitis, acute.....	1	1	..	2	..

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Results.		
	Male.	Female.	Re- covered.	Im- proved.	Died.
Paresis .....	..	2	..	..	2
Senile dementia	10	8	..	10	8
Vertigo	1	..	..	1	..

Nose and Throat.

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Result.		
	Male.	Female.	Re- covered.	Im- proved.	Died.
Abcess, peritonsilar.....	1	..	..	1	..
Laryngitis—					
Acute	7	1	4	4	..
Syphilitic	1	..	..	1	..
Pharyngitis	1	2	2	1	..
Pharyngitis, tubercular	1	..	..	1	..
Tonsilitis	13	2	12	3	..
Post nasal adenoids	3	3	3	3	..

Non Curata.

Diagnosis.	Patients.	
	Male.	Female.
Non curata	27	57

Gynaecological.

Diagnosis.	Patients. Female.	Result.		
		Recov- ered.	Im- proved.	Died.
Abortion	8	7	1	..
Cervicitis	2	2	..	..
Cicatrices of cervix.....	1	1	..	..
Cystocele and rectocele.....	2	1	1	..
Dysmenorrhoea	2	2	..	..
Endometritis	26	16	10	..

Diagnosis.	Patients. Female.	Result.		
		Recov- ered.	Im- proved.	Died.
Endometritis, septic.....	1	..	..	1
Endometritis and peritonitis.....	2	..	1	1
Lacerated perineum.....	4	3	1	..
Menorrhagia	2	2	..	..
Ovaritis	1	..	1	..
Prolapsed cystic ovary.....	1	1	..	..
Pyosalpinx	2	..	2	..
Saipingo-oophoritis	18	14	4	..
Sepsis, puerperal.....	1	1	..	..
Sarcoma of ovary.....	1	..	..	1
Uterus—				
Retroflexed	8	5	3	..
Antiflexed	1	..	1	..
Retroversed	7	4	3	..
Prolapsed	2	1	1	..
Carcinoma of.....	13	..	5	8
Uterine fibroid.....	4	2	2	..

Eye and Ear.

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Result.		
	Male.	Female.	Re- covered.	Im- proved.	Died.
Blepharitis	1	..	1	..	..
Cataract	5	1	3	3	..
Cataract, senile.....	3	3	6	..	..
Conjunctivitis	8	2	4	6	..
Dacryocystitis	1	..	..	1	..
Entropion	3	..	1	2	..
Glaucoma	1	1	1	1	..
Iritis	4	..	1	3	..
Iritis, syphilitic.....	1	1	..	2	..
Keratitis	6	8	5	9	..
Lacerated wound of cornea.....	1	..	1	..	..
Ophthalmia	1	..	1	..	..
Panophthalmitis .....	..	2	2	..	..

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Results.		
	Male.	Female.	Re- covered.	Im- proved.	Died.
Retinitis	I	..	..	I	..
Sarcoma of orbit.....	I	..	I	..	..
Strabismus	I	..	..	I	..
Trachoma	2	..	I	I	..
Mastoiditis	4	..	4	..	..
Otitis media	5	4	4	5	..

Skin.

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Result.		
	Male.	Female.	Re- covered.	Im- proved.	Died.
Acne	2	..	..	2	..
Condylomata	2	..	I	I	..
Condylomata of vulva .....	..	3	I	2	..
Dermatitis—					
Ambustionis	12	5	11	6	..
Venenata	5	..	5	..	..
Exfoliativa	I	..	I	..	..
Rhus	2	..	2	..	..
Herpetiform	I	..	..	I	..
Ecthyma	I	..	I	..	..
Erythema	2	..	I	I	..
Eczema—					
Face	7	6	4	9	..
Leg	2	..	..	2	..
Furunculosis	5	..	..	5	..
Herpes—					
Preputialis	I	..	..	I	..
Zoster	I	..	..	I	..
Labialis .....	..	I	I	..	..
Impetigo contagiosa .....	..	I	I	..	..
Lupus—					
Vulgaris	1	..	I	..	..
Erythematosus .....	..	I	..	I	..

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Results.		
	Male.	Female.	Re- covered.	Im- proved.	Died.
Psoriasis	15	1	6	10	..
Pediculosis	8	4	11	1	..
Scabies	18	1	12	7	..
Scabies, pustular.....	2	..	..	2	..
Sycosis	1	..	..	1	..
Syphilis—					
Primary	132	70	..	202	..
Tertiary	2	..	..	2	..
Hereditary .....	..	6	..	5	1
Syphilitic ulcers	5	..	..	5	..
Tinea—					
Versicolor	1	..	..	1	..
Favosa	2	1	1	2	..
Tonsurans .....	..	1	..	1	..
Urticaria	1	1	2	..	..
Venereal warts	2	4	4	2	..

Genito-urinary.

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Result.		
	Male.	Female.	Re- covered.	Im- proved.	Died.
Adenitis inguinal	70	9	33	46	..
Abscess of vulva .....	..	2	..	2	..
Balinitis	2	..	..	2	..
Chancroids	50	4	20	34	..
Cystitis	15	..	6	9	..
Epididymitis	37	..	29	8	..
Hydrocele	6	..	2	4	..
Leucorrhoea .....	..	2	..	2	..
Neoplasmata, scrotal	1	..	..	1	..
Orchitis	10	..	8	2	..
Phymosis	22	..	12	10	..
Paraphimosis	2	..	..	2	..
Prostatitis, hypertropica	9	..	2	7	..
Perineal abscess	1	..	1	..	..

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Results.		
	Male.	Female.	Re- covered.	Im- proved.	Died.
Penis—					
Carcinoma of	2	..	..	2	..
Gangrene of	1	..	1	..	..
Epithelioma of	1	..	..	1	..
Stricture of urethra	22	..	8	14	..
Scrotitis	1	..	..	1	..
Tubercular testicle	6	..	4	2	..
Urethritis—					
Traumatic	1	..	..	1	..
Non-specific	6	..	3	3	..
Specific	72	13	19	66	..
Varicocele	5	..	..	5	..
Vaginitis .....	..	16	10	6	..
Vulvitis .....	..	1	1	..	..

OPERATIONS.

Gynecological.

Diagnosis.	Patients. Female.	Result.		
		Recov- ered.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.
Amputation of cervix for elongation.....	1	1	..	..
Curettage—				
For endometritis	17	15	2	..
For retained secundines.....	9	9	..	..
Hysterectomy for uterine fibroid.....	2	2	..	..
Laparotomy for removal of ovarian cysts.....	2	2	..	..
Laparotomy and salpingitis for tubercular peritonitis..	2	1	1	..
Perineorrhaphy	8	8	..	..
Posterior vaginal section for pelvic abscess.....	2	2	..	..
Salpingo-oophorectomy	22	22	..	..
Ventro-suspension	5	5	..	..

Orthopaedic.

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Result.		
	Male.	Female.	Re- covered.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.
Arthrotomy for coxalgia.....	1	..	1	..	..
Manual reduction for a congenital dislocation of hip .....	..	1	1	..	..
Operation for ankylosis of knee joint.....	1	..	1	..	..
Osteotomy for bow legs.....	1	2	3	..	..
Tendon transplantation for hemaplegic muscular con- traction	2	..	..	2	..
Tenotomy and bilateral osteotomy for bow legs and knock-knees	1	..	1	..	..
Tenotomy—					
For club foot.....	2	1	3	..	..
For hammer toes	1	1	2	..	..
Double, for contracted muscles, both knees.....	1	..	..	1	..

Eye and Ear.

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Result.		
	Male.	Female.	Re- covered.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.
Canthotomy	1	..	1	..	..
Extraction of cataract	8	1	9	..	..
Excision of pterygium	1	..	1	..	..
Enucleation of right eye	3	3	5	1	..
Iridectomy	2	1	2	1	..
Operation for ectropion	1	..	1	..	..
Mastoidotomy	4	..	3	1	..

Nose and Throat.

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Result.		
	Male.	Female.	Re- covered.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.
Removal of adenoids	1	2	3	..	..
Tonsilectomy	5	2	7	..	..

Genito-urinary.

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Result.		
	Male.	Female.	Re- covered.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.
Amputation of penis for cancer.....	1	..	1	..	..
Adenectomy	51	..	51	..	..
Circumcision	25	..	25	..	..
Castration					
Unilateral	4	..	4	..	..
Bilateral	1	..	1	..	..
External urethrotomy	16	..	15	1	..
Extirpation of vulvar tumor .....	..	1	1	..	..
Incision and curettage of scrotal sinus.....	1	..	1	..	..
Plastic operation for gangrene scrotum.....	2	..	2	..	..
Removal—					
Of scrotal tumor	1	..	1	..	..
Of venereal warts .....	..	4	4	..	..
Radical cure for varicocele	4	..	4	..	..
Suprapubic and perineal section for prostatitis					
hypertrophica	1	..	..	1	..
Thiersch skin graft on penis	1	..	1	..	..

General Surgical.

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Results.		
	Male.	Female.	Re- covered.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.
Appendectomy	5	6	11	..	..
Arthrotomy of knee joint.....	1	..	1	..	..
Aspiration for tubercular arthritis.....	1	..	1	..	..

Diagnosis.	Patients.—		Results.—		
	Male.	Female.	Re- covered.	Im- proved.	Died.
Amputations—					
Toes	7	1	8	..	..
Leg	8	1	8	1	..
Chopart	1	..	1	..	..
Breast for cancer.....	2	..	..	1	1
Breast tubercular .....	..	1	1	..	..
Cholecystotomy	3	..	3	..	..
Cauterization—					
Of carbuncle of back.....	1	..	1	..	..
Of mouth for noma.....	..	1	1	..	..
Colostomy for cancer of rectum.....	1	..	1	..	..
Evacuation of hypogastric haemotoma.....	1	..	1	..	..
Extirpation of carotid for cancer of tongue.....	2	..	1	..	1
Excisions—					
Of epithelioma of back.....	2	..	2	..	..
Of superfluous callous of foot.....	1	..	1	..	..
Of epithelioma of lip.....	2	..	2	..	..
Of epithelioma of ear.....	1	..	1	..	..
Of lipoma of back.....	1	..	1	..	..
Of keloid	1	..	1	..	..
Of varicose veins.....	2	..	2	..	..
Incision and Curettage—					
Osteomyelitis of tibia.....	3	..	2	1	..
Osteomyelitis of ulna.....	2	..	2	..	..
Of tubercular wrist	1	1	..	2	..
Of lacerated rectum	1	..	1	..	..
For fistula in ano	6	1	7	..	..
For psoas abscess	2	..	2	..	..
Incision and Drainage—					
For facial abscess	2	..	2	..	..
For ischio-rectal abscess	8	..	7	1	..
For lumbar abscess	4	1	5	..	..
For abscess of Cowper's gland	1	..	1	..	..
For tubercular elbow	1	..	1	..	..

Diagnosis.	Patients.		Results.		
	Male.	Female.	Re- covered.	Im- proved.	Died.
Incision and Drainage—					
For infected hand	2	..	2	..	..
For cellulitis of leg	2	5	6	1	..
For cellulitis of arm.....	2	1	3	..	..
For mastitis	1	4	2	3	..
For inguinal abscess	1	..	1	..	..
For abdominal abscess	1	..	1	..	..
For tubercular hip	1	..	..	1	..
For tubercular ankle	1	..	1	..	..
For bursitis of knee	1	..	1	..	..
For cellulitis of foot .....	..	1	1	..	..
For axillary abscess .....	..	1	1	..	..
Ligations—					
Of arteries after traumatic amputation of arm..	1	..	..	..	1
Of blood vessels for aneurism.....	1	..	1	..	..
Of blood vessels for angioma.....	..	1	1	..	..
Of blood vessels for cancer of face.....	1	..	..	..	1
Of haemorrhoids	9	2	11	..	..
Laparotomy—					
Exploratory for intestinal obstruction.....	1	..	1	..	..
Exploratory for cancer of stomach.....	1	..	..	1	..
Exploratory for cancer of stomach and liver...	..	1	..	..	1
Multiple ligation of veins for phlebitis.....	..	1	1	..	..
Nephrectomy	1	..	1	..	..
Perineal herniotomy	1	..	1	..	..
Paracentesis articularis	1	..	..	1	..
Refracture of leg.....	1	..	..	1	..
Repair of sphincter ani muscle.....	2	..	2	..	..
Radical cure—					
For ventral hernia.....	..	1	..	..	1
For inguinal hernia.....	24	2	25	1	..
For umbilical hernia .....	..	1	1	..	..
Reductions—					
Of old dislocation of shoulder.....	1	..	1	..	..
Of posterior dislocation of elbow.....	1	..	1	..	..

Diagnosis.	Patients.—		Results.—		
	Male.	Female.	Re- covered.	Im- proved.	Died.
Resections—					
Of ribs	1	..	1	..	..
Of head of radius	1	..	1	..	..
Removals—					
Of necrosed frontal bone .....	..	1	..	1	..
Of gangrenous gall bladder	2	1	1	2	..
Of axillary glands	2	..	..	1	1
Of upper third of humerus.....	1	..	1	..	..
Of tubercular glands of neck.....	2	4	5	1	..
Skin graft—					
For burn of hand.....	1	..	1	..	..
For leg	1	..	1	..	..
For ulcer of leg	2	1	3	..	..
Sequestrotomy—					
Of tibia	3	..	..	2	1
Of metatarsal bones	1	..	1	..	..
Trephine—					
Of skull for cerebral tumor	2	..	2	..	..
Of skull for fracture	3	..	3	..	..
Tracheotomy	3	..	3	..	..
Thyroidectomy	1	..	1	..	..
Thoracoplasty	1	..	..	..	1
Trendelenberg with multiple excision of veins for varicose veins	10	6	15	1	..
Wirings—					
For fractured patella	1	..	1	..	..
Of bones of forearm for fractured radius.....	1	..	1	..	..
Of bones for fractured tibia and fibula.....	..	1	1	..	..
For fractured humerus	1	..	1	..	..
For fractured clavicle	1	..	1	..	..

KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Dr. JOHN F. FITZGERALD, General Medical Superintendent, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, New York:

Sir—I have the honor to submit to you the sixth annual report of the Nursing Department for the year ending December 31, 1902. Since the organization of this school in 1897, 80 Nurses have graduated. The present staff of Nurses is as follows:

Superintendent, 1 Night Supervisor, 3 Day Supervisors, 4 Head Nurses, graduate; staff in charge, 9.

Pupil Nurses.

Nine Seniors, 20 Intermediates, 15 Juniors, 6 Probationers; total, 50.

In October of this year the Commencement Exercises of the last class to graduate under the two-year system were held. The extension of the term of training from two to three years is expected to be mutually beneficial, enabling the school to give more diligent care to the sick in the hospital wards and giving the Nurse the advantage of longer experience in the different divisions.

The Training School records show that 815 applications were received during the year, 66 were formally considered, 27 were appointed, 4 were dropped during the year for cause.

Miss Isabel Burrows, Class of '99, who had acted as Night Supervisor and later as Assistant Superintendent of Nurses, was transferred to Cumberland Street Hospital as Superintendent of Nurses. Miss Ada Newbold, who had also acted as Assistant Superintendent, was transferred to Bradford Street Hospital as Supervising Nurse. This Emergency Hospital, as well as the branch at Coney Island, which is open during the summer months, affords the nurses valuable experience. The Alumni Association is steadily increasing in numbers, and much general interest is shown by the members. The room which was set apart in the hospital for sick Nurses is being equipped with all modern sick-room accessories, which will enable us to give our graduates and pupils the proper care during illness.

Graduates of 1899.

Margaret A. McGuigan, Mary E. Storm, Alice Wyld, Mary F. Shiel, Jennie Sheffield, Carolyn Johnson, Florence McKay, Isabell Burrows, Minnie E. Duck, Alice McNeal, Florence Morange, Kate F. Sharp, Katharine Hallanan, Alice E. Hibbard, Alberta P. Phillips, Frieda Peters, Marion Duck, Helena Kern.

Class of 1900.

Mary Gillen, Margaret McCormack, Laura H. Skewes, Margaret McDiarmid, Rosalind Rood, Lillian Brown Burrows, Lelia McPherson, Emma Burgess, Alice M. Nevins, Bessie C. Foley, Josephine Flynn.

Class of 1901.

Mary B. Doolan, Margaret A. Supple, Minnie Byers, Mary A. W. Leggatt, Minnie C. Muschetts, Catharine Kniep, Christine Cummings, Beatrice Page, Mary B. Parker, Marion Hoag, Otie B. Foster, Jean G. Nicholl, Susan E. De Mass, Mary F. Sherter, Elizabeth Mahon, Georgia Beall, Katharine Healy, Bessie Caulfield, Sadie Hutchinson, Louise Rover, Katharine Spender, Annie L. Barry, Frances E. Kilbourne, Ada Newbold, Alice Clarkson, Annie C. Kattenhorn, Alice M. Meyers, Ella Smalley, Louise A. Charles.

Class of 1902.

Grace D. Hart, Carrie E. Lawrence, Annie Murphy, Mary Birnie, Myrta Kieler, Laura Guillebaud, Minnie Welsh, Theresa MacDonald, Sarah J. Rehwinkle, Mabel Craft, Minnie Johnston, Maud M. Leslie, Katherine C. McGroarty, Florence M. Masten, Catharine Cotter, Helen L. Bailey, Emma Paulson, Rebecca Taylor, Alice H. Ashton, Roberta Gegg, Mary B. Farrell.

The Misses Birnie, Bailey, Cotter, Gegg and Paulson, Class of 1902, were asked to remain as Head Nurses in the Hospital; this they agreed to do.

The course of lectures given during the year were as follows:

Juniors.

Physiology, 8 lectures, Dr. Van Cott; anatomy, 4 lectures, Dr. W. F. Campbell; materia medica, 6 lectures, Dr. C. D. Napier.

Lessons in practical nursing.

Demonstration and quizzes.

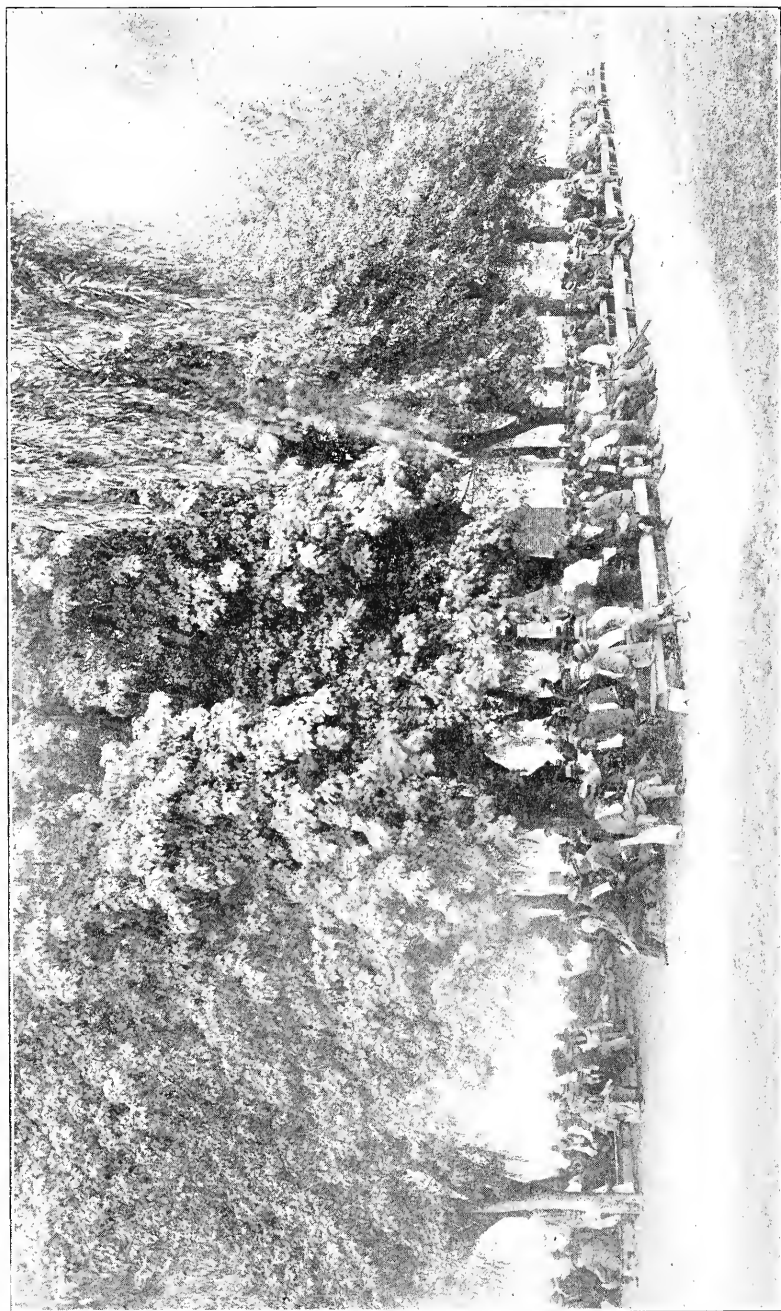
Seniors.

Medical, typhoid fever, 4 lectures, Dr. John R. Stivers; pneumonia, 3 lectures, Dr. John R. Stivers; meningitis, 1 lecture, Dr. John R. Stivers; bacteriology, surgery and surgical emergencies, 6 lectures, Dr. A. T. Bristow; anatomy of the eyes, 2 lectures, Dr. J. Scott Wood; obstetrics, 6 lectures, Dr. Ralph Pomeroy; cookery, 8 lessons, Miss F. R. Corbett.

Class work extending through course.

Respectfully submitted,

MARTHA A. O'NEILL, Superintendent of Training School.



KINGS COUNTY ALMSHOUSE YARD.

Kings County Almshouse.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Inmates remaining December 31, 1901.....	689	580	1,269
Inmates, including transients, admitted during the year 1902.	2,325	1,066	3,391
Total	3,014	1,646	4,660
Discharged during the year 1902.....	2,240	970	3,210
Died	131	101	232
Remaining December 31, 1902.....	643	575	1,218
Total	3,014	1,646	4,660

The Causes of Pauperism of Inmates Admitted to the Kings County Almshouse
During 1902.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Intemperance direct	6	..	6
Vagrancy	75	50	125
Lodgers	915	235	1,150
Insanity	14	29	43
Blindness	15	5	20
Lameness	134	34	168
Sickness	108	105	213
Deaf and dumb.....	..	3	3
Decrepitude	309	45	354
Old age	201	164	365
Children having destitute parents.....	8	12	20
Able-bodied and destitute.....	540	383	923
Epileptics .....	..	1	1
Total	2,325	1,066	3,391

Number of Days of Labor from January 1 to December 31, 1902.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kings County Almshouse.....	81,927	50,462	132,389
Kings County Hospital.....	9,307	4,673	13,980
Transportation, gardens and stables.....	17,271	....	17,271
Total	108,505	55,135	163,640

Total daily census of inmates.....	414,754
Average per diem.....	1,137
Total daily census of employees.....	21,684
Average per diem, including Drivers and Mechanics.....	59
Per capita cost per diem for entire maintenance of buildings and inmates and employees	\$0.24618
Per capita cost per diem for provisions alone, inmates and employees...	.10533
Per capita cost for entire maintenance of inmates alone.....	.25596
Per capita cost, salaries.....	.05655

Neurological Hospital.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Inmates remaining December 31, 1901.....	66	58	124
Admitted during the year 1902.....	215	98	313
Total.....	281	156	437
Discharged improved.....	168	65	233
Died	41	32	73
Remaining December 31, 1902.....	72	59	131
Total.....	281	156	437

The Causes of Pauperism of Inmates Admitted to Neurological Hospital During the
Year 1902.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sickness	168	66	234
Epileptics	47	32	79
Total.....	215	98	313

Total daily census of inmates.....	46,602
Average per diem.....	128
	=====

The census and cost of this hospital are included in the tables of the Kings County Almshouse.

Expenditures—Kings County Almshouse.

Provisions (including bakery).....	\$50,508 76
Furniture	3,865 76
Fuel	7,769 53
Light	1,827 72
Water	4,470 39
Repairs	5,090 63
Clothing	7,662 03
Telephone	841 37
	=====

Salaries—

Kings County Almshouse employees.....	\$18,977 63
Neurological Hospital employees.....	371 00
Bakery	880 00
Mechanics	3,344 45
Transportation and gardens.....	2,404 18
	=====
	25,977 26
Drugs	1,712 59
Transportation and gardens.....	2,973 22
Incidentals and sundries.....	5,896 45
	=====
Total.....	\$118,595 71
	=====

Drug Department—Employees.

Apothecary	1
Assistant Apothecaries	2
Helpers	2
Salaries	<u>\$3.107 64</u>

Distribution.

To Kings County Hospital.....	\$14.184 34
To Kings County Dispensary.....	279 15
To Hospital for Feeble-Minded	51 16
To Kings County Almshouse.....	1,414 06
To Neurological Hospital.....	424 28
To Cumberland Street Hospital.....	305 07
To Reception Hospital, Coney Island.....	123 47
To Bradford Street Hospital.....	80 49
Total.....	<u>\$16.862 02</u>

Bakery.

Salaries—

Hospital	\$440 00
Almshouse	880 00
	<u>\$1,320 00</u>

Supplies—

Hospital	\$3,472 39
Almshouse	6,944 80
Cumberland Street Hospital.....	128 93
Reception Hospital, C. I.....	9 39
	<u>10,555 51</u>

Total	<u>\$11.875 51</u>
-------------	--------------------

Transportation, Gardens and Stables.

Salaries—

Hospital	\$4,808 37
Almshouse	2,404 19
	<u>\$7,212 56</u>

Supplies—

Hospital	5,946 44	
Almshouse	2,973 22	
Cumberland Street Hospital.....	20 07	
	<hr/>	8,939 73
Total		<hr/> <hr/> \$16,152 29

Number of horses employed	19
	<hr/> <hr/>

Mechanical Department.

Average number employed	6
	<hr/> <hr/>

Salaries—

Chargeable to Kings County A. H.....	\$3,344 45	
Chargeable to Kings County Hospital.....	3,344 45	
	<hr/>	\$6,688 90
		<hr/> <hr/>

Transportation Department.

Number of Trips Made by Each Wagon.

Van to Central Office	581	Delivery wagon	356
Priest's cab	1,040	Emergency ambulance	332
Coach for insane patients	1,065	Morgue wagon	383
Double truck	232	Burial wagon	1,169
Commissioner's coupe	219	Buggy	60
Single truck	273	Carts	780
Transfer ambulance	1,040		<hr/> <hr/>

Number of loads of rubbish removed from premises.....	1,590
	<hr/> <hr/>

REPORT OF CUMBERLAND STREET HOSPITAL.

Visiting Staff.

W. W. Blackman, Visiting Surgeon.	A. G. Warner, Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon.
Orlando S. Ritch, Visiting Surgeon.	H. D. Schench, Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon.
G. S. Jeffrey, Visiting Surgeon.	Nathaniel Robinson, Visiting Genito-urinary Surgeon.
Bruno W. Bierbauer, Visiting Physician.	William M. Butler, Visiting Neurologist.
M. T. Hopper, Visiting Physician.	F. E. Risley, Visiting Paedologist.
W. S. Rink, Visiting Physician.	H. B. Minton, Visiting Paedologist.
W. H. Aten, Visiting Physician.	Thomas A. Buys, Visiting Obstetrician.
W. Winchell, Visiting Physician.	W. C. Latimer, Visiting Obstetrician.
Amos M. Ritch, Visiting Physician.	H. C. Allen, Visiting Pathologist.
William Pierson, Visiting Gynecologist.	E. Rodney Fiske, Visiting Pathologist.
Clark Burnham, Visiting Gynecologist.	F. T. Van Woert, Visiting Dental Surgeon.
William Love, Visiting Dermatologist.	
Herman E. Street, Visiting Dermatologist.	
John L. Moffat, Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon.	

Assistant Visiting.

S. W. Pallister, Assistant Visiting Genito-urinary Surgeon.	E. Rodney Fiske, Assistant Visiting Surgeon.
Ralph L. Lloyd, Assistant Visiting Ophthalmic Surgeon.	G. S. Ogden, Assistant Visiting Physician.
Clinton Willis, Assistant Visiting Surgeon.	Ralph L. Lloyd, Assistant Visiting Physician.
R. F. Walmsley, Assistant Visiting Surgeon.	K. T. Kastendieck, Assistant Visiting Neurologist.
H. C. Allen, Assistant Visiting Surgeon.	W. S. Durrin, Assistant Visiting Pathologist.
George Iler, Assistant Visiting Surgeon.	

Consultants.

J. Lester Keep, Consulting Physician.	W. S. Searle, Consulting Surgeon.
Edward Chapin, Consulting Physician.	H. J. Pierron, Consulting Surgeon.
Daniel Simmons, Consulting Physician.	

John F. FitzGerald, General Medical Superintendent.

Charles B. Bacon, Superintendent.

House Staff.

John H. Wilma, House Surgeon.
Nathan E. Broder, First Assistant.

John Francis Ranken, House Physician.
Walter R. Iszard, First Assistant.

Cumberland Street Hospital (Two Quarters).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients remaining June 30, 1902.....	....	....	....
Patients admitted during year 1902.....	564	315	879
Total under treatment.....	564	315	879
Discharged recovered.....	307	167	474
Discharged improved.....	124	71	195
Died	42	18	60
Remaining December 31, 1902.....	91	59	150
Total.....	564	315	879

Causes for which Patients were Admitted to Cumberland Street Hospital During the Year 1902.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sickness	533	288	821
Children having sick parents.....	25	16	41
Bastards	6	11	17
Total.....	564	315	879

Surgical Report of the Cumberland Street Hospital from July 1 to December 31, 1902.

Cumberland Street Hospital, March 6, 1903.

Dr. JOHN F. FITZGERALD, General Medical Superintendent, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens:

Dear Sir—The following surgical report of work done at the Cumberland Street Hospital from July 1, 1902, to December 31, 1902, is respectfully submitted:

Diagnosis.	Admitted.	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.	Transferred.
Appendicitis	5	2	3	5	..	..	..
Adenitis of neck.....	2	1	1	2	..	..	..
Adenitis of axilla.....	2	..	2	2	..	..	..
Adenitis of pharynx.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Ambustio of feet.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Ambustio of forearm.....	2	1	1	2	..	..	..
Ambustio of thigh.....	2	1	1	2	..	..	..
Ambustio of hand and arm.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Abcess ischo-rectal	3	2	1	3	..	..	..
Abcess of tonsil.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Adhesion of uterus.....	3	..	3	3	..	..	..
Contusion of abdomen.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Contusion of feet.....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Contusion of head.....	8	7	1	8	..	..	..
Contusion of thigh.....	5	3	2	4	1	..	..
Contusion of shoulder.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Contusion of body.....	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Contusion of face.....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Contusion of back.....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Contusion of knee and foot.....	2	2	..	1	1	..	..
Carcinoma of stomach.....	1	..	1	..	..	?	..
Colosities of feet.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Concussion of brain.....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Carruncle urethrae	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Cystitis	2	2	..	..	1	1	..
Colic, renal	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Gunshot wound of arm.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Epithelioma of lip.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Endometritis	4	..	4	4	..	..	..
Fistula in ano.....	8	8	..	6	2	..	..
Fistula in groin.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..

Diagnosis.	Admitted.	Male.	Female.	Recov- ered.	Im- proved.	Died.	Trans- ferred.
Fibroma of uterus.....	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Fracture of ribs.....	9	9	..	8	1	..	..
Fracture of fibula.....	6	5	1	6	..	..	..
Fracture of tibia.....	8	8	..	8	..	..	..
Fracture of radius.....	9	7	2	9	..	..	..
Fracture of humerus.....	3	..	3	3	..	..	..
Fracture of femur.....	5	2	3	2	1	1	1
Fracture of clavicle.....	6	4	2	5	1	..	..
Fracture of nose.....	4	4	..	4	..	..	..
Fracture of wrist.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Fracture of skull.....	3	3	..	..	..	2	1
Fracture of colles.....	2	..	2	2	..	..	..
Fracture of acromiom.....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Fracture of patella.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Fracture of upper and lower jaw.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Infection of hand.....	10	9	1	10	..	..	..
Infection of feet.....	9	9	..	8	1	..	..
Infection of finger.....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Infection of leg.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Infection of arm.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Hydronephrosis	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Hernia, inguinal	4	3	1	3	1	..	..
Hernia, scrotal	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Hernia, omental	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Hernia, femoral	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Hemorrhoids	4	3	1	4	..	..	..
Hip-joint disease (tubercular).....	2	1	1	1	1	..	..
Kerato-iritis	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Laceration of orbit.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Laceration of face.....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Laceration of head and thigh.....	25	24	1	24	1	..	..
Laceration of neck.....	4	..	4	3	1	..	..
Laceration of wrist.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Laceration of lip.....	2	1	1	2	..	..	..
Laceration of knee.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Laceration of feet.....	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Laceration of finger.....	2	2	..	1	1	..	..
Laceration of wrist and abdomen.....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..

Diagnosis.	Admitted.	Male.	Female.	Recov- ered.	Im- proved.	Died.	Trans- ferred.
Lipoma	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Meningitis, suppurative	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mastitis	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Intestinal obstruction	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Orchitis	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Ostitis	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Otitis media	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Ovaritis	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Pott's disease	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Pyothorax	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Polypus uterus	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Peritonitis	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Phimosis	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Paraphimosis	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Prolaps of uterus.....	2	..	2	2	..	..	..
Prostatic hypertrophy	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Retroflexion of uterus.....	4	..	4	2	2	..	..
Rupture of spleen.....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Sprain of knee.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Sprain of wrist.....	6	6	..	6	..	..	..
Sprain of tarsi.....	4	4	..	4	..	..	..
Sprain of elbow.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Sarcoma	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Syphilis	8	6	2	4	4	..	..
Stricture, urethrae and fistula or peri- neum	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Sinus inguinalis	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Stenosis os uteri.....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Synovitis chronicus	2	1	1	2	..	..	..
Trichiasis	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Ulcus varicosae	13	8	5	10	3	..	..
Ulcus recti	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Ulcus pedis	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Ulcus ante-crurum	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Ulcus cruris	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Varicose veins	11	10	1	11	..	..	..

C. B. BACON, Superintendent.

Medical Report of the Cumberland Street Hospital from July 1 to December 31, 1902.

Cumberland Street Hospital,
March 6, 1903.

Dr. JOHN F. FITZGERALD, General Medical Superintendent, Kings County Hospital:

Dear Sir—The following Medical Report of work done at the Cumberland Street Hospital from July 1, 1902, to December 31, 1902, is respectfully submitted:

Diagnosis.	Admitted.	Male.	Female.	Recov- ered.	Im- proved.	Died.	Trans- ferred.
Alcoholism, acute	38	34	4	35	..	3	..
Alcoholism, chronic	15	13	2	11	3	1	..
Anaemia, secondary	2	1	1	2	..	..	..
Anaemia, pernicious	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Angina pectoris	2	1	1	2	..	..	..
Aphasia	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Apoplexy	6	3	3	1	2	3	..
Appendicitis	3	3	..	2	..	1	..
Arthritis, chronic	3	2	1	1	2	..	..
Ascites	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Asthma, bronchial	3	3	..	2	1	..	..
Asthma, cardiac	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Asphyxiation	2	1	1	2	..	..	..
Asthenia	2	2	..	1	..	1	..
Bronchitis, acute	15	12	3	15	..	..	..
Bronchitis, chronic	3	2	1	..	3	..	..
Caissons disease	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
Cardiac disease, valvular.....	10	9	1	2	5	3	..
Cardiac neuroses	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Chorea	4	2	2	1	3	..	..
Cirrhosis hepatitis	2	1	1	1	1	..	..
Colitis	2	2	..	1	1	..	..
Cystitis	2	1	1	1	1	..	..
Dementia, senile	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Dysentery	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Eczema	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Embolus cerebri	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Enteritis, acute	7	3	4	7	..	..	..
Epilepsy	14	11	3	5	9	..	..
Erysipelas, facialis	1	1	..	1	..	..	..

Diagnosis.	Admitted.	Male.	Female.	Recov- ered.	Im- proved.	Died.	Trans- ferred.
Febris catarrhalis.....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Gastric ulcer	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Gastritis, acute	22	18	4	20	2	..	..
Gastritis, chronic	8	5	3	1	6	1	..
Gastrodynia	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Gastro-enteritis	3	2	1	3	..	..	..
Gumma of brain	2	1	1	..	1	1	..
Hemiplegia	3	2	1	1	2	..	..
Hepatitis, acute	3	2	1	3	..	..	..
Hysteria	5	5	..	4	1	..	..
Intestus catarrhalis	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Imbecility	2	2	..	..	2	..	..
Insolation	7	4	3	7	..	..	..
Ischyosis	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
La grippe	14	8	6	10	4	..	..
Laryngitis, chronic	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Locomotor ataxia	3	3	..	..	3	..	..
Lumbago	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Malarial fever, intermittent.....	10	8	2	10	..	..	..
Malarial fever, remittent.....	5	4	1	4	1	..	..
Mania a potu	9	8	1	6	..	3	..
Mastitis	2	..	2	2	..	..	..
Melancholia	2	..	2	1	1	..	..
Morphine habit	2	2	..	1	1	..	..
Myalgia	4	3	1	4	..	..	..
Nephritis, acute	2	1	1	1	..	1	..
Nephritis, interstitial	6	5	1	1	3	2	..
Neuralgia	3	1	2	3	..	..	..
Neurasthenia	4	1	3	4	..	..	..
Neuritis	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Paralysis, agitans	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Paraplegia, senile	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Paraplegia, spastic	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Peritonitis, acute	2	..	2	2	..	..	..
Peritonitis, tubercular	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Phlegmasia alba dolems.....	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Pleurisy	7	6	1	7	..	..	..
Pneumonia, croupous	3	1	2	2	..	1	..

Diagnosis.	Admitted.	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.	Transferred.
Pneumonia, typhoid	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Poisoning, carbolic	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Poisoning, laudanum	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Poisoning, oxalic acid	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Poisoning, uraemic	2	..	2	1	..	1	..
Pulmonary tuberculosis	15	14	1	1	8	4	2
Rhinitis, acute	12	8	4	12	..	..	..
Rheumatism, articular	19	16	3	17	2	..	..
Rheumatism, chronic	4	4	..	2	2	..	..
Senectus	8	5	3	5	2	1	..
Stomach dilation	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Synoritis, chronic	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Syphilis	5	2	3	..	5	..	..
Tachycardia	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Tonsilitis	4	3	1	4	..	..	..
Typhoid fever	9	7	2	7	..	2	..

Pediatric Report.

Diagnosis.	Admitted.	Male.	Female.	Recovered.	Improved.	Died.	Transferred.
Adenoids	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Appendicitis	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Abscess multiple	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Blepharitis	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Bronchitis acute	6	3	3	6	..	..	..
Bronchitis capillary	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Chorea	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
Cholera infantum	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Contusio corporis	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Fractura costae	1	3	1	1	..	..	..
Gastritis Catarrhalis	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
Gastrodynia	1	3	..	1	..	..	..
Icterus neonatorum	2	1	1	2	..	..	..
Eczema	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Entero colitis	2	1	1	2	..	..	..
Marasmus	7	4	3	4	..	3	..

Diagnosis.	Admitted.	Male.	Female.	Recov- ered.	Im- proved.	Died.	Trans- ferred.
Measles	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Ophthalmia neanatorum	2	..	2	2	..	..	..
Ostitis syphilitica	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Pneumonia-broncho	4	2	2	3	..	1	..
Purpura hemorrhagica	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Pyothorax	3	2	1	3	..	..	..
Rhinitis, acute	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Rupture of eye ball.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Tonsilitis, acute	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Ulcus palati	1	1	..	1	..	..	..

Obstetrical Report.

Admitted	76	Still born	5
Confined	65	Abortions	4
Births	60		

Dispensary Report.

Female.	First Visits.	Male.	First Visits.
Medical	237	Medical	220
Surgical	70	Surgical	265
Gynecological	35		
		Total first visits.....	827

Female.	Subsequent Visits.	Male.	Subsequent Visits.
Medical	180	Medical	174
Surgical	50	Surgical	240
Gynecological	14		
		Total treatments afforded.....	1,485
		Total subsequent visits.....	658

Emergency Ambulance Report.

Number of calls	504	Transferred elsewhere	6
Brought to hospital	279	Treated at seat of injury.....	202
Taken home	17		<u> </u>

C. B. BACON, Superintendent.

Training School (Two Quarters).

There were sixteen Nurses employed in this school (average for third and fourth quarters).

Probationers remaining June 30, 1902.....	....
Applications received.....	181
Applications rejected.....	162
Probationers accepted.....	10
Probationers rejected.....	3
Probationers remaining December 31, 1902.....	1
Number of lectures.....	8
Number of recitations.....	40
Total number of days' treatment afforded.....	20,690
Average daily census.....	57
Total number of days' board provided for employees from January 1 to December 31, 1902.....	16,518
Average per diem	<u>45</u>

(Included in the above is an average of eighteen employees not on the payroll.)

Per capita cost per diem for entire maintenance of institution.....	\$0.81680
Per capita cost per diem for provisions alone, patients and employees....	.17614
Per capita cost per diem of drugs for inmates.....	.07107
Per capita cost per diem for entire maintenance of patients alone.....	1.4091
Per capita cost, salaries.....	<u>.40204</u>

Number of Days of Labor by Convalescent Help During the Year 1902.

Males	1,896
Females	<u>1,140</u>
	<u>3,036</u>
Major operations performed.....	29
Visits made by visiting staff.....	404
Women confined.....	31

Children born, male.....	14
Children born, female.....	14
Still births	3
	=====

Dispensary.

Number of males treated.....	424	
Number of females treated.....	275	
		699
		=====
New cases.....		415
Revisits		284
		=====

Expenditures.

Provisions	\$8,539 45	Telephone	\$340 06
Furniture	7,621 11	Salaries	12,055 42
Fuel	2,242 73	Drugs	1,372 30
Light	260 34	Transportation	623 08
Water .....	.....	Incidentals and sundries'	2,071 42
Repairs	3,790 31		
Clothing ..	1,070 49	Total	\$39,986 71
			=====

Reception Hospital, Coney Island.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Patients remaining January 1, 1902.....	..	..	..
Patients admitted during the year 1902.....	38	43	81
	-----	-----	-----
Total under treatment.....	38	43	81
Discharged	32	39	71
Died	6	4	10
Remaining December 31, 1902.....	..	..	..
	-----	-----	-----
Total	38	43	81
	=====	=====	=====
Total daily census of patients during year 1902			542
Average per diem			4
Total daily census of employees in year 1902.....			1,644
Average per diem			9
			=====

(Included in the above is an average of two employees not on the payroll.)

Hospital Expenditures.

Provisions	\$385 80
Fuel	16 71
Drugs	123 47
Light	76 08
Salaries	846 80
Incidentals and sundries	653 27
Furniture, etc.	6 59
Total	<u>\$2,108 72</u>

Number of emergency ambulance calls during the year..... 335

Dispensary.

Number of males treated during the year 1902.....	412
Number of females treated during the year 1902.....	70
Number of revisits during the year 1902.....	564
Total	<u>1,046</u>
Cost of drugs	<u>\$55 18</u>

Bradford Street Hospital.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients remaining January 1, 1902.....	..	..	..
Patients admitted during the year 1902....	8	5	13
Total under treatment	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>13</u>
Discharged recovered	3	..	3
Discharged improved	1	..	1
Died	1	..	1
Remaining December 31, 1902	3	5	8
Total	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>13</u>

The Causes of Pauperism of Patients Admitted During the Year 1902.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sickness	8	2	10
Children having sick parents.....	..	3	3
Total	8	5	13

Total number of days' treatment afforded from November 27 to December 31, 1902	122
Average daily census	4
Total number of days' board provided for employees from November 1 to December 31, 1902	541
Average per diem.....	9

(Included in above is an average of one employee not on the payroll.)

Per capita cost per diem for entire maintenance of institution.....	\$3.2036
Per capita cost per diem for provisions alone, patients and employees...	.28383
Per capita cost per diem for drugs for inmates.....	2.9465
Per capita cost per diem for entire maintenance of patients alone.....	17.4207
Per capita cost, salaries.....	3.0814

Number of Days of Labor by Convalescent Help During the Year 1902.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bradford Street Hospital.....	31	30	61

Hospital Expenditures.

Provisions	\$188 18	Telephone	\$16 74
Furniture	873 58	Salaries	376 13
Fuel	114.21	Drugs	359 47
Light	11 79	Transportation	74 45
Water .....	.....	Incidentals and sundries	100 43
Repairs	65		
Clothing	9 70	Total	\$2,125 33

Dispensary.

Number of ambulance calls during year 1902	53	Number of revisits during year 1902..	66
Number of males treated during year 1902	20	Visits made by Visiting Staff	4
Number of females treated during year 1902	24	Women confined	2
		Children born, male .....	..
		Children born, female	1
		Still birth	1

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. FITZGERALD, M. D., General Medical Superintendent.

Private Hospitals for Year Ending December 31, 1902.

Hospital Cases.									Nursing Mothers.							Hospital Cases and Nursing Mothers, Maternity Cases and Children.	Total.
Williamsburg.	St. Catharine's.	St. John's, Long Island City.	St. Mary's.	St. Peter's.	German.	Low Maternity.	St. Mary's Maternity.	Low Maternity.	Brooklyn Maternity.	St. Catharine's.	St. Mary's Maternity.	Long Island Col- lege Maternity.	German.	St. John's, Long Island City.			
156	743	1,339	541	661	199	2	5	7	4	4	13	3	6	6=5,998+503=6,501			
14	509	55	274	518	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..=1,740+83=1,823
170	1,252	1,394	815	1,179	201	2	5	7	4	4	13	3	6	6=7,738+586=8,324			
4	506	..	148	338	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..=1,162+40=1,202
1	1	18	3	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..=181+..=181
4	2	6	20	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..=100+1=101
3	..	31	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..=66+..=66
1	..	..	53	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..=158+34=192
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..=2+1=3
1	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..=66+7=73
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..=5+..=5

Respectfully submitted,

AGNES M. MULRY, Senior Clerk.

	Maternity Cases.											
	Memorial.	Methodist Episcopal.	Eastern District.	Brooklyn Maternity.	Long Island Col- lege Maternity.	Low Maternity.	St. Mary's Maternity.	St. Catharine's.	Flushing.	Williamsburg.	St. John's Long Island City.	Norwegian.
Number Accepted	2	10	9	10	37	43	40	10	9	3	7	1
Number rejected	1	50	4	..	..	..	..	..
Total inspections.....	2	10	9	10	38	93	44	10	9	3	7	1
Reasons for Rejections.												
Non-emergency	1	27	4	..	..	..	..	..
Non-resident
Able to pay	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Discharged same day
Perranged	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown at residence
Referred to Kings County Hospital.....	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Immigrants

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OUTDOOR POOR, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner of Public Charities:

Dear Sir—I have the honor to submit herewith my report for the year ending December 31, 1902.

The report, I believe, will show that your insistence of a thorough reinvestigation of all children who are City charges has borne fruit, as the large number of discharges in the report will show. Probably not the least interesting of these children are the twenty-nine (29) who are boarding in fourteen different private families, and in many cases it will mean the ultimate adoption of these little ones.

It has been the aim of this Department to visit these children frequently and to clothe them in a manner that they cannot be pointed out in school or on the streets as dependent City charges; it is my opinion that children judiciously placed in families, in such numbers as can be properly looked after by the Department at regular intervals, have a very bright future; but it is impossible to overestimate the great responsibility of selecting proper homes. During the past year this Borough has been remarkably free from destitution, as the small number of commitments to Almshouse would indicate. The people in general have come to understand that outdoor relief is a thing of the past, and it has been my experience that in cases where temporary relief has been necessary in certain cases, my appeals to private charitable organizations have not been in vain; in quite a number of instances it has been my good fortune to secure employment for worthy persons, thus relieving them of the embarrassment of receiving alms, and saving the City the cost of their maintenance.

Of our totally blind, each case has been carefully investigated, and every worthy one helped.

Probably among the most unfortunate cases handled by the Department are the insane, of which there has been a large increase in the past year, and, acting on your suggestion, every case has had my prompt and personal attention, with the result that the patients have been sent to Manhattan State Hospital with all possible haste, in order that they might receive proper treatment.

The most unsatisfactory work of this Department has been the prosecution of abandonment cases, for the reason that in the majority of cases the wife either failed to appear in court or would withdraw the complaint.

Our prosecution of bastardy cases has been marked with a degree of success that has been very gratifying, in so far as we have been able to have most of them married.

Trusting that the following report will be satisfactory, I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully yours,

E. H. SEEHUSEN, Superintendent of Outdoor Poor.

Dependent children in institutions December 31, 1901.....	207
Dependent children committed to institutions since December 31, 1901.....	58
Dependent children discharged since December 31, 1901.....	66
Dependent children remaining in institutions December 31, 1902.....	199

Of the number committed to institutions during the year 1902, 34 were committed by the Department and 24 by the Courts.

Dependent children boarding in private families December 31, 1901.....	12
Dependent children committed to private families since December 31, 1901....	19
Dependent children discharged from private families since December 31, 1901..	2
Dependent children remaining in private families December 31, 1902.....	29
Dependent children sent to free homes	15
Dependent children boarding in private families visited	31
Dependent children boarding in private families clothed	27
Investigations for commitment of children.....	120
Approved	53
Disapproved	67
Investigations for reacceptance of children.....	80
Miscellaneous investigations and visits	116
Grand Army Republic investigations	23
Represented Department in Courts (times).....	68

Totally Blind.

Totally blind investigated	19
Approved	16
Disapproved	2
Dead	1

Insane.

Examinations chargeable to City	40
Examinations paid for by relatives of patients	5
Patients committed to Manhattan State Hospital, East	19
Patients committed to Manhattan State Hospital, West	17
Patients committed to Middletown State Hospital	1
Patients discharged, doctors not finding them insane	5
Patients died at insane pavilion	3

Consumptives.

Permit issued for Seton Hospital.....	1
Permit issued for Metropolitan Hospital	1
	<u>2</u>

Abandonment Proceedings.

Requisitions for warrants issued	65
	<u>65</u>

Disposition.

Defendants not yet arrested	9
Convicted	8
Committed to jail	1
Dismissed, most cases wives not appearing	40
Requisition not presented at Court	1
Pending	6
	<u>65</u>

Bastardy Proceedings.

Warrants issued	10
Settlement by marriage	4
Compromised by cash settlement	1
Conviction (bond filed)	1
Dismissed, complainant not appearing	1
Dismissed, child died	1
Dismissed, not guilty	1
Pending	1
	<u>20</u>

Receipts.

Bastardy proceedings.....	\$542 50
Abandonment proceedings.....	320 00
Part payment for board of dependent children.....	39 75
	<u>\$892 25</u>

Disbursements.

Bastardy proceedings.....	\$542 50
Abandonment proceedings.....	312 00
Part payment for board of dependent children.....	30 75
	<u>\$885 25</u>

Cash on Hand.

Abandonment proceedings.....	\$8 00
Part payment for board of dependent children.....	9 00
Total cash on hand December 31, 1902.....	<u>\$17 00</u>

Commitment of Children.

Number of applications for the commitment of children pending December 31, 1901	0
Number of applications for the commitment of children received during the year 1902	120
Total number of applications under consideration during the year.....	<u>120</u>
Number of applications approved for commitment.....	53
Number referred to private charities.....	0
Number disapproved and referred to private charities.....	15
Number disapproved unconditionally.....	52
Number pending at end of year.....	<u>0</u>
Total.....	<u>120</u>

The applications disapproved were disapproved for the following reasons:

Non-residence	0
Immigrants	0
Unknown at address given.....	0
Insufficient information.....	10
Able to pay full board and referred to institutions.....	5
Able to be supported at home.....	<u>37</u>

Of the number of approved applications the following actually became public charges:

In institutions and families.....	<u>53</u>
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They were distributed as follows:

Colored Orphan Asylum	2
Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled.....	3
Mission of Immaculate Virgin.....	14
Nursery and Child's Hospital.....	12
St. Michael's Home.....	3
Private families	<u>10</u>
Total.....	<u>53</u>

Reinvestigation of Children in Institutions.

Total number of reinvestigations made during the year.....	80
Approved to remain indefinitely.....	44
Approved to remain a year or longer.....	1
Approved to remain for a period less than a year.....	14
Disapproved for further retention as a public charge.....	21
Reinvestigations pending at end of year.....	0
Total.....	80

Discharge of Children from Public Support in Families or Institutions.

Discharge of children applied for and investigated.....	39
Of these there were:	
Approved	39
Disapproved	0
Died	5
Of age	3
Discharged from correctional institutions.....	19
Total.....	66

Number of children remaining in institutions as public charges at close of year 1902:

Names.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1901.	Committed During the Year 1902.	Surrendered During the Year 1902.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1902.
Colored Orphan Asylum.....	2	5	1	6
Dominican Convent	8	..	..	8
Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled.....	2	3	3	2
House of Mercy.....	..	1	..	1
Institution for Improved Instruction of Deaf-mutes	1	..	..	1
Missionary Sisters, Third Order St. Francis.	3	..	..	3
Mission of Immaculate Virgin.....	147	19	38	128
Nursery and Child's Hospital	12	12	3	21
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	3	5	2	6
New York Catholic Protectory.....	15	10	17	8

Names.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1901.	Committed During the Year 1902.	Surrendered During the Year 1902.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1902.
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.....	8	..	..	8
St. Joseph's Institute for Improved Instruc- tion of Deaf-mutes.....	3	..	1	2
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble- Minded Children	1	..	..	1
St. Michael's Home.....	..	3	..	3
The New York Institution for the Blind....	2	..	1	1
Total.....	207	58	66	199

Part Payment by Friends or Relatives.

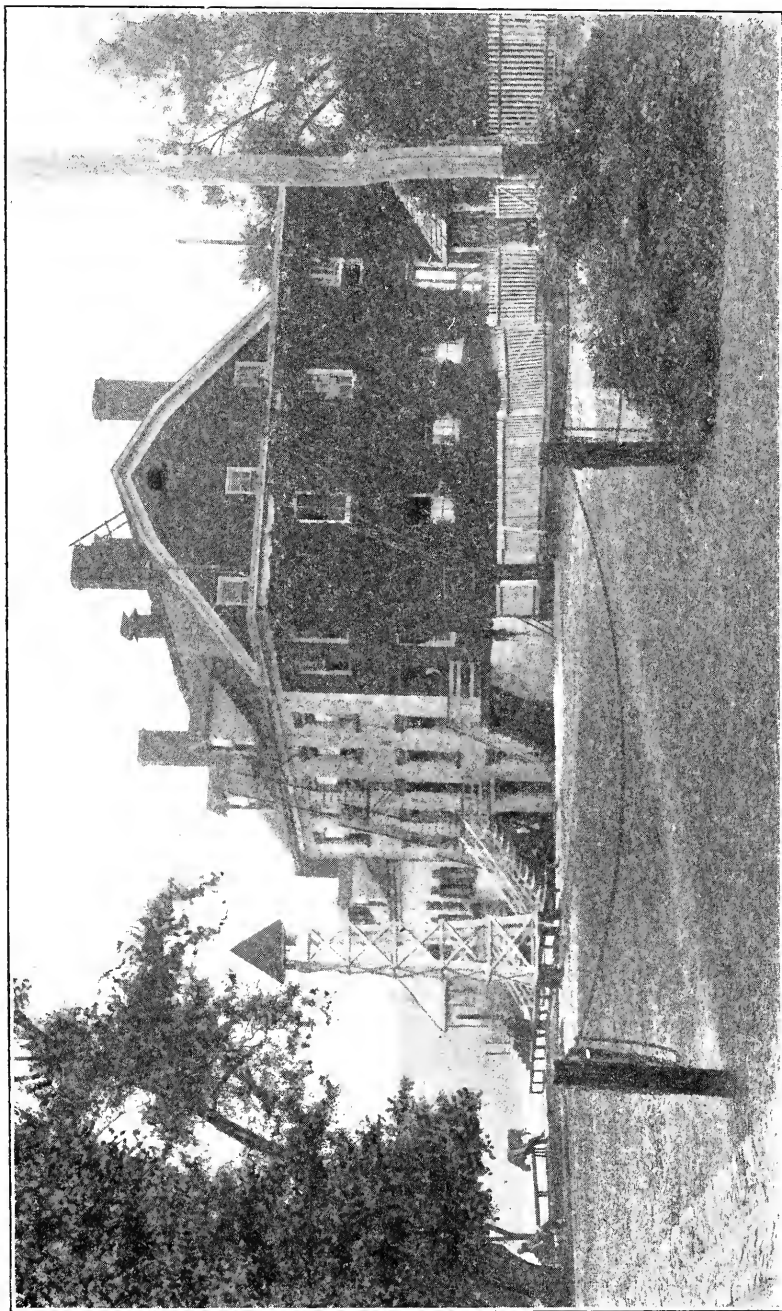
Number of children committed during the year for whom part payment was re- quired during the year.....	5
Total number of parents making part payment toward the support of children during the year	6

Total amount received by months during the year:

October	\$14 75
November	16 00
December	9 00
	<u>\$39 75</u>

Permits.

Permits granted for admission to The New York City Farm Colony.....	98
Permits granted for admission to insane pavilion at The New York City Farm Colony, for observation.....	12
Committed by the courts to insane pavilion at The New York City Farm Colony, for observation.....	23
Total.....	<u>133</u>
Burial permits issued for interment of poor and strangers in Potter's Field....	39



MAIN BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY FARM COLONY, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

The S. R. Smith Infirmary.

The number of patients remaining at the S. R. Smith Infirmary December 31, 1901	41
The number of patients admitted to the S. R. Smith Infirmary during the year 1902	983
The number of patients objected to as not being proper City charges.....	27
The number of patients discharged from the S. R. Smith Infirmary during the year 1902 was.....	957
The number of patients remaining December 31, 1902.....	40

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. SEEHUSEN, Superintendent Outdoor Poor.

REPORT OF RICHMOND COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.

Now, as to New York City Farm Colony, late Richmond County Almshouse, much can be said of its importance to the City. While the inmates at other institutions under the Department of Public Charities look around and have nothing whatever to do, here they pay for their board twofold by their labor, working on the farm raising vegetables, not only for themselves but for other unfortunates. No healthier spot within miles of Greater New York can be found, situated on the western slope of Todt Hill, the highest land in Greater New York—it being 368 feet above the sea level—a beautiful site with its fertile fields, where any kind of vegetable thrives. All it needs is cultivation. The year 1902 was an experimental one as to what kind of vegetables could be grown. The following list will give an idea of what was grown successfully on the farm. At least one-third of the following vegetables were sent to Blackwell's Island:

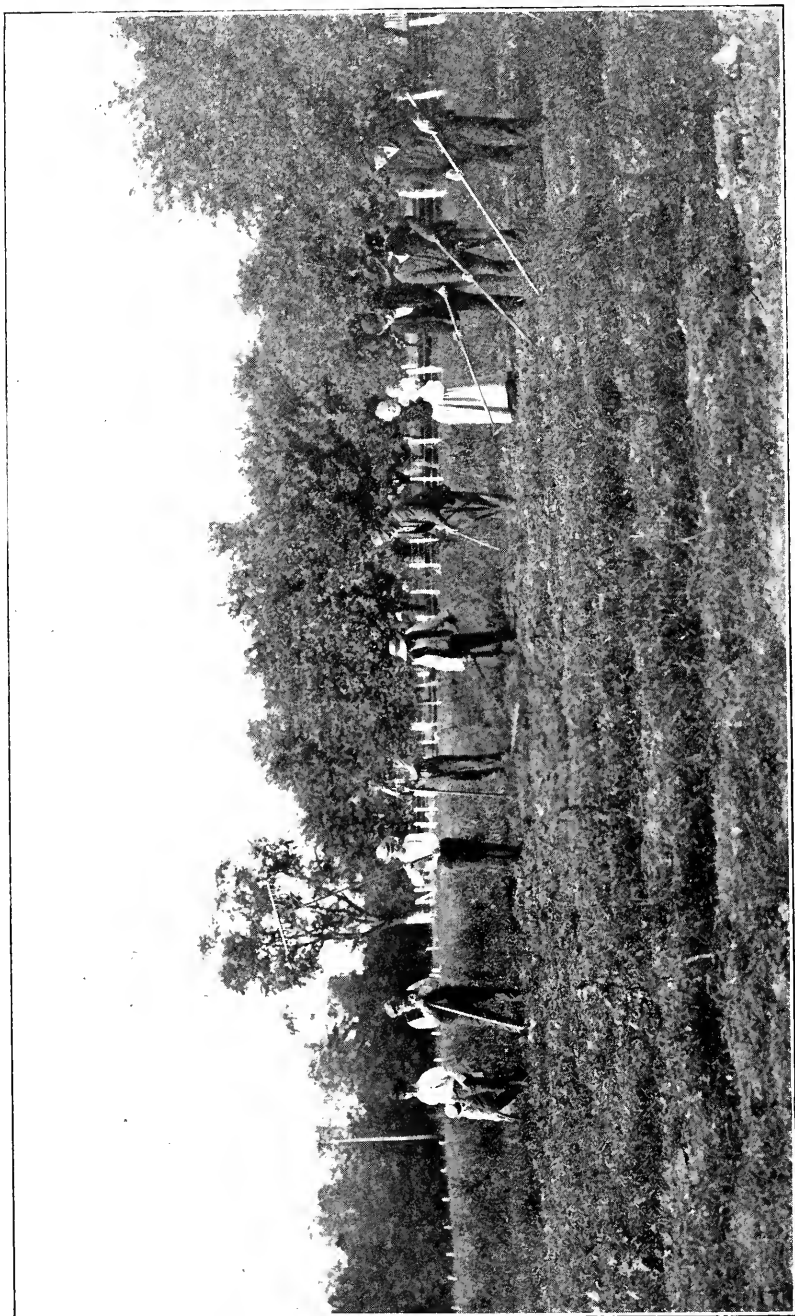
List of Vegetables and Fruits.

Vegetables—

Rhubarb, 500 bunches.
 Asparagus, 50 bunches.
 Spinach, 75 barrels.
 Peas, 20 bushels.
 Beans, 35 bushels.
 Onions, 48 barrels.
 Turnips, 718 bushels.
 Swiss chard, 50 barrels.
 Leeks, 2 barrels.
 Potatoes, 281 barrels.

Vegetables—

Parsley, 1,100 bunches.
 Radishes, 1,000 bunches.
 Lettuce, 1,200 heads.
 Hay (fresh), 15 tons.
 Hay (salt), 12 tons.
 Carrots, 70 barrels.
 Beets, 40 barrels.
 Ice, 125 tons.
 Beans, wax, 10 bushels.
 Mangel wortzel, 365 bushels.



EPILEPTICS AND SEMI-ABLE-BODIED INMATES OF NEW YORK CITY FARM COLONY AT WORK ON FARM.

Vegetables—

Tomatoes, 400 bushels.
 Lima beans, 25 bushels.
 Cabbage, 27,000 heads.
 Corn, 300 bushels.
 Squash, 1,000.
 Cucumbers, 150 dozen.
 Parsnips, 25 barrels.
 Rye, 10 tons.
 Pumpkins, 500.
 Kale, 25 barrels.
 Celery, 700 heads.
 Peppers, 10 bushels.
 Sage.
 Thyme.
 Summer savory.

Vegetables—

Eggs, 410 dozen.
 Beans, white, 12 bushels.
 Carrots, 30 barrels.

Fruits—

Cherries, 200 pounds.
 Currants, 250 pounds.
 Raspberries, 50 quarts.
 Strawberries, 200 quarts.
 Peaches, 20 baskets.
 Apples, 5 barrels.
 Grapes, one-half ton.
 Pears, 4 barrels.

Meat Food—

Pork, 2,000 pounds.
 Calves, 3.

There is no doubt that the farm itself could be made to pay the entire cost, or, to be more plain, it could be made self-supporting. There are records showing that it has cost fifteen and twenty thousand dollars to support it in former years, but now it cannot use up its appropriation of \$13,000. In the last five years it has turned in to the City Chamberlain at least \$5,000 per year as unused or not needed of its appropriation. It is claimed by the State Board of Charities to be one of the best institutions of its kind in the State. Its cost for caring for the sick, poor and destitute for the year 1902 was \$11,477.90, including improvements.

For medicine, .002 (two mills) per inmate per day.

Employees.

Superintendent, 1 Clerk, 2 Matrons, 1 Seamstress, 1 Foreman, 3 Hospital Helpers (male).

All under the direct orders of Superintendent in charge.

The female employees of the institution have been removed to more commodious quarters in the same building with the female inmates, thereby being closer to their charges.

Clothing.

As to clothing, a new departure has been inaugurated by the City, the Commissioner purchasing soldier overcoats.

Heavy woolen shawls are furnished to all female inmates, thereby adding to their comfort during the winter.

Buildings—16 in all.

As to the buildings, they are scattered, no two being on the same line.

They are old, all of them dating back to 1829, when they were farmhouses, additions to which have been made without any pretension as to architecture or comfort.

Food.

Butter of A No. 1 quality has been added to the regular diet.

Also prunes—Neither article was furnished heretofore.

All inmates receive butter at five breakfasts per week and stewed prunes at two breakfasts per week, thereby making their meals more of a home pattern.

In fact, everything is being done to make the institution a home for the aged, infirm and unfortunate inmates, instead of a cold, bleak workhouse.

All vegetables furnished are raised on the farm. Not one cent has been paid out for vegetables during the past year, while the inmates do not have less than two kinds at a meal. Fresh milk and a good quality of syrup are furnished with one meal daily.

The black Porto Rico molasses, commonly called tar, has been abolished as an item of food.

Meats etc., provided are of the best.

Kinds—Plate and navel corned beef, fresh beef, mutton stew, whole sheep, without hasletts.

Fresh pork of our own farm product, A No. 1, was furnished during the months of November and December, thereby making it unnecessary to purchase meat for a period of two months.

The above can be substantiated by a call at the Twenty-sixth street headquarters or by a visit at the New York City Farm Colony, Richmond County, New York.

Rye, Straw, Etc.

Rye and straw have always formed the largest proportion of the crops raised here, and were raised successfully.

They have been rooted out altogether. Spring wire mattresses have been introduced and the straw beds have been abolished.

Thus several acres of land have been made available for the raising of vegetables.

Live Stock.

Six horses, one yoke of oxen, six hogs for breeding, twenty-five head of fowl.

Cows, Etc.

All milk cows have been transferred from this farm to Randall's Island. We can buy the milk delivered here for less than we can raise it, as the land that it would take to pasture and raise hay for the cattle is more valuable for vegetable raising. The milk for the institution now costs four and one-half cents per quart. So that the twenty-one acres of land reserved for that purpose produces more than that in vegetables.

Water Supply.

No better can be found. The supply is from natural springs, as well as artesian wells pumped by steam. The supply is inexhaustible. No less than seven natural springs are on the farm, the sources of some of which have as yet not been found. A constant stream of pure spring water is passing through the farm on its way to the Staten Island Sound, enough to supply one-half of the inhabitants of the island. A lake is established to which the different springs lead, which furnishes all the ice necessary for summer use at the colony.

Requisition for Supplies.

Requisition for supplies are made on the Main Office at Twenty-sixth street, Manhattan, monthly, which are sent here by Department steamer.

The cost of coal consumed by Department boat and dockage for landing of supplies are all included in cost of expenses of farm (outside of institution).

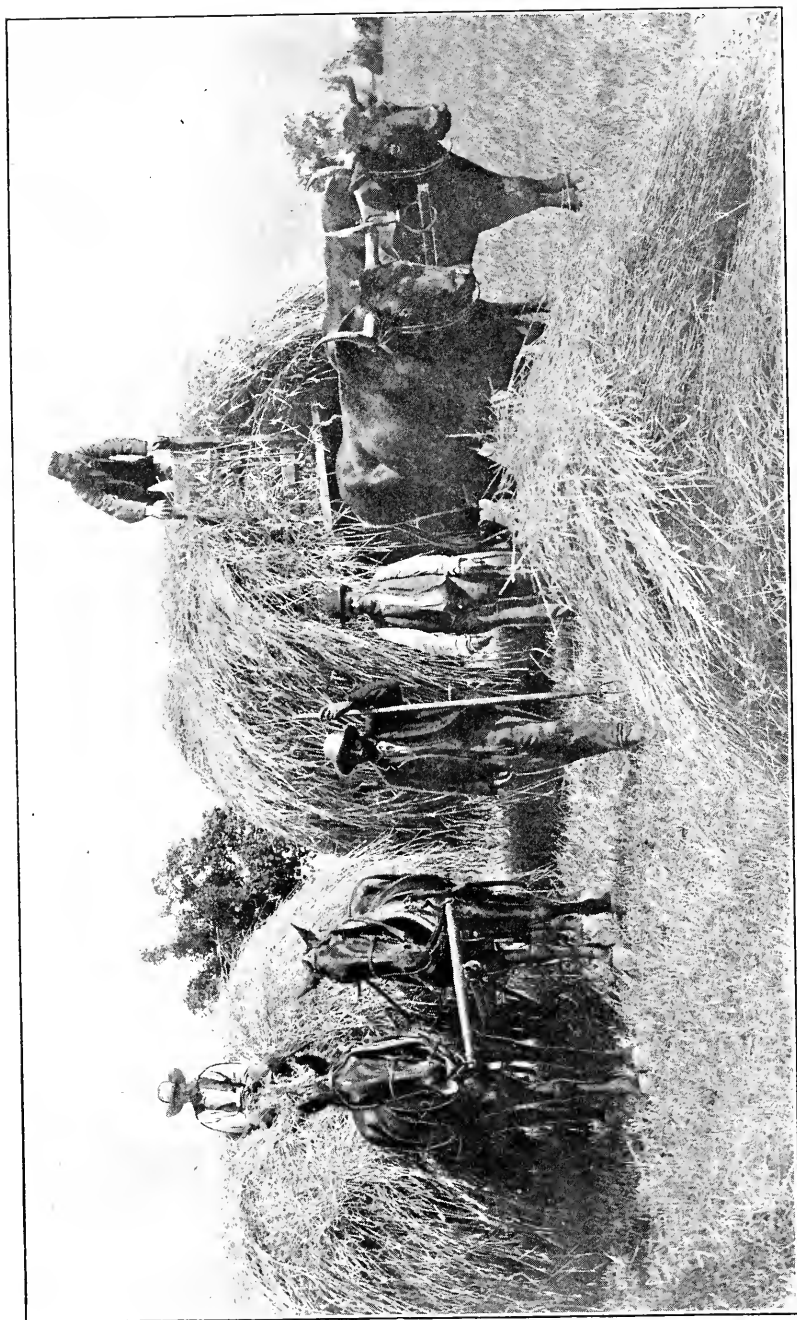
Epileptics.

For experimental purposes a small colony of epileptics were gathered together from the different institutions in Greater New York and were transferred here during the year 1902. Strange to say, they thrive here; light work was set for them with outdoor work, and it proved a boon. Their attacks of fits were less, and they are now our best workers. A special ward was fitted up for them and they are contented.

Insane Patients.

Forty-two (42) persons were received for examination. Thirty (30) were pronounced insane and sent to Manhattan State Hospital. Eight (8) were sent to their homes as not being deemed proper patients for hospital treatment, their difficulty having its source in alcoholism. Four (4) died.

Not one of these were refused by hospital authorities on account of having been abused or bearing marks of brutality on their persons. Each and every patient was clean and properly clothed and dressed when the Physician and Nurses called for them.



SCENE, NEW YORK CITY FARM COLONY, 1902.

The old iron cages that were formerly used for the insane have been torn out and their quarters have been changed to the modern building for their care approved by the State Board.

The female building is now cared for by three female employees, heretofore by one. The present arrangement is more secure, as the watchful eyes of three female employees are now present day and night to care for any emergency.

All buildings are heated by hot air. The stoves have been thrown out, they being considered dangerous on account of the class of aged and infirm inmates handling them.

Ambulance Service.

Conveyance to colony for sick, crippled or insane is by ambulance, the same as City General Hospital Service.

Special cases, operations, etc., are transferred to other hospitals controlled by City Department.

Contagious Hospital.

About three acres of land that are not arable, but being a high land of rocky nature, have been set aside by order of the Commissioner on the southwest side of the farm of a Borough Contagious Hospital. The Board of Health has already installed a disinfecting plant. Stable, ambulance sheds, etc., are already erected and ready for emergencies. They are brick built, with all of the modern conveniences for the treatment and care of contagious diseases. A special roadway has been laid out leading to the hospital, so as not to interfere in any way with the colony's work or inmates.

The following improvements were installed during 1902:

A new laundry complete, with 1 40-horse steam boiler, 1 engine, 1 washer, 1 mangle, 1 extractor.

400 feet 6-inch stone pipe sewer laid; 2 new wards, each accommodating 25 inmates; 2 new bath tubs, male; two new both tubs, female; 1 new bath room 20 by 30, steel ceilings; 1 new shower bath, concrete floor; 1 new clothes room; 1 new barber shop; heating apparatus; 1 new sewing room; 1 new epileptic ward; 20 new wire mattresses, bedsteads, latest pattern. Others to follow to complete the equipment.

1 Utica patent fire extinguisher has been placed in each ward as an extra precaution in case of fire. Approved by Fire Department, New York City, N. Y.

All kinds of farming implements and tools have been furnished with a liberal hand. Manure by contract, in barge loads, landed about two miles from institution, carting and unloading by inmates.

As to admission to this institution it is:

1. By order of Commissioner of Charities; 2. By ticket of Outdoor Superintendent; 3. By transfer from any institution of Greater New York.

Labor for farm transferred from all institutions under Commissioner of Charities on requisition of Superintendent as to numbers.

Statistics of Inmates.

Number of inmates remaining December 31, 1901.....	106
Number of inmates admitted during 1902.....	227
Total	<u>333</u>

Of this number there were:

Males	166
Females	60
Born at almshouse, female	1
Total.....	<u>227</u>
Discharged, males	100
Discharged, females	35
Absconded, males	10
Absconded, female	1
Died, males	18
Died, females	6
	<u>170</u>
Total number remaining December 31, 1902.....	<u>163</u>

Cost of Farm.

Value of crop gathered in 1902 was.....	\$4,571 50
The expenses of this farm for 1902 were.....	1,268 44
Leaving a profit of	<u>\$3,303 06</u>
Value of products sent to Blackwell's Island.....	<u>\$1,231 51</u>

Potter's Field and morgue of the county are here established by law.

The inmates dig the graves and care for cemetery.

The undertaking department is also attended to by inmates.

Coffins and boxes for the dead are also built by inmate labor.

Medical.

The following report is submitted by the Attending Physician, J. A. Millspaugh, M. D.:

To no administration is due the need of greater praise than that to which the present is entitled. The numerous changes and alterations that have been made all point to the comfort of its inmates, and must redound to the credit of the administration and the management of the institution.

Its location is of the best, especially as to its sanitary conditions, being on high ground, with plenty of drainage. It is central to all points of the island, rendering it accessible in all directions.

The water supply is both abundant and of the best in Greater New York. Nature therefore having been so generous in her provisions, it needs but the supplemental aid of human effort to bring this institution to highest grade as a home for the indigent, the aged and the infirm.

There has been no outbreak of contagious diseases during the past year, and the deaths that have occurred were chiefly due to conditions incident to advanced age. The ailments from which the inmates chiefly suffer, and there are but few free from such, are largely chronic in character, such as rheumatism, chronic bronchitis, leg ulcers, ruptures and cripples by accident or disease.

The epileptics sent here seem to have been benefited by the change, as evidenced by the lessened number of their attacks and their own testimony as to their improved feelings.

The medical supplies furnished were of ample allowance and of A No. 1 quality.

Very respectfully,

J. A. MILLSPAUGH, M. D., Hospital Physician.

REPORT OF MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner:

Dear Sir—I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the operations of the Municipal Lodging House for the year ending December 31, 1902.

Respectfully,

WM. C. YORKE.

Municipal Lodging House.

Among the many improvements made in this institution during the past year may be mentioned the reversal of the stairway leading from the main hall or dining-room to the dormitories above. Formerly the male lodgers, after receiving their supper and bath, were compelled to pass through the same main hall or dining-room on their way upstairs in their night shirts; other applicants at the same time were receiving either their supper, waiting to be examined by the doctor or standing in line waiting their turn to be registered and their pedigrees taken. Said lodgers now pass direct from basement to dormitory, without seeing or being seen either by visitors or other waiting applicants.

Fumigation—The wrinkling and shrinking of clothing belonging to the lodgers while being fumigated has been reduced to a minimum so far as the wrinkling is concerned, as we now place all the men's clothing, with the exception of hats and shoes, on a frame, or what is better known as a coat hanger. In this manner they are hung up in the fumigator while undergoing fumigation by hot air and steam, for about thirty minutes, with a temperature of 240 degrees Fahrenheit. So far as the shrinking is concerned, and of which we receive very few complaints, it cannot, with the above style of fumigation, be altogether avoided with woolen goods.

Such parts of the women's clothing, as decided by the Matron, needing fumigation receive the same without being removed from the nets or bag in which they have been placed by the lodger.

Experiment—For the purpose of fumigation, we have been experimenting with formaldehyde gas. We find that we can kill all vermin on the clothing, etc., by charging the fumigator with said gas and allowing the clothing to remain therein for a space of five hours (less time will not be sufficient). This does not in any way wrinkle or cause the clothing to shrink. By this system we can also put the lodgers' hats and shoes (often infested with vermin) in the fumigator and do them no harm whatever, something which we cannot do at the present time with heat and steam, but in order to use said gas we would have to have more room than we have at present, for the purpose of building a large air-tight vault therein in which we could fumigate about 300 suits of clothing, with shoes, hats, etc., at one time. Negotiations are now under way looking toward leasing the adjoining basement for the purposes spoken of above.

Uniforms—The fact that the employees of this institution were properly uniformed during the past year, tends to make them more presentable in every way to visitors. The lodgers know to whom to apply for information and whose instructions to obey. The employees seem to take more pride in their appearance and endeavor to keep themselves looking neat by keeping their shoes shined, linen clean, etc.

Smoking Room—A room in the rear of the main hall has been set apart for the use of employees when not on duty, to smoke and read in, thus doing away with

smoking throughout the house (a rule which we endeavor to rigidly enforce). It is an absolute certainty that a man accustomed to smoking will, if no place is provided for the purpose, smoke when unseen either in the dormitories or toilets.

Fire Brigade—A fire brigade has been organized and is being properly drilled by the Engineers attached to the institution.

Water—Owing to the scarcity of water on the top floors when the same was being used for bathing and other purposes in the basement, another connection was made with the main on First avenue, thus giving us an ample supply of water at all times and on all floors.

Painting, Etc.—The roof has been thoroughly cemented and painted. The offices, kitchen, main floor, women's dormitory and toilets throughout the house have been painted and the basement has been put and kept in first-class condition by painting, kalsomining, etc.

Flooring—A first-class floor of comb grain yellow pine has been laid in the offices, kitchen and main hall or dining room.

Morgue Employees—A private apartment has been partitioned off from the dormitory on the top floor, in which eight single beds, white enameled washstand, combs, brushes and mirrors have been placed, with lockers and keys for the use of the paid employees of the Morgue, who formerly lodged in Bellevue Hospital.

Women's Dormitory—The matron's apartment has been made more comfortable by being enlarged and better ventilated.

Two shower baths of the latest pattern have been erected in this dormitory, with rubber curtains for privacy, thus doing away with the very objectionable (for many reasons) bath tub.

Two private rooms with four single beds, with washstands, mirrors, combs, brushes, etc., therein, have been partitioned off from the rest of the dormitory, for the use of the better class of women, or women with children, thus keeping them aloof from what we classify as ordinaries or regulars.

Holiday Dinners—As is usual on Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, a turkey dinner was served to all homeless men and women applying for the same.

On Thanksgiving Day we fed 570 men and 29 women.

On Christmas we fed 410 men and 25 women.

Bread—The bread we now receive from our Bakery on Blackwell's Island is a decided improvement over that of former years, in that the bread is lighter, whiter and better baked.

Employment Bureau—During the past year we have supplied many of the institutions in our own department and Bellevue and Allied Hospitals with mechanics, helpers, scrub women, etc. We have also succeeded in placing in positions throughout the City and nearby country places many worthy men and women. The positions

in the country were obtained principally through the following communication sent to several country papers by Commissioner Folks, asking them to publish the same:

"New York, September 29, 1902.

"Editor:

"Dear Sir—If you should feel inclined to publish the following notice in your columns it might help some men to find employment who otherwise would require charitable assistance. I am informed that there is a considerable demand for labor in the rural districts and will be for some weeks.

"Yours very truly,

"(Signed) HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner."

Notice.

Farmers or others desiring to employ laborers are invited to correspond with Wm. C. Yorke, Superintendent, Municipal Lodging House, No. 398 First avenue, New York City, stating the number of men desired, wages that will be paid, probable length of term of employment and willingness to provide transportation. If tickets are sent, an effort will be made to send the number of laborers desired; or, in the event of failure to do so, the tickets will be returned.

Medical Report—During the past year 48,295 lodgers were inspected by Dr. F. E. Bauer, attached to this institution. Of these, 5,658, or about 11½ per cent. of the total, received medical and surgical attention. Of these, 812 cases of communicable diseases, exclusive of parasite diseases, were found. Included in this number were several cases of smallpox and one (1) of leprosy. About 40 per cent. of the communicable diseases were venereal.

With the assistance of the Health Department, who assigned a Doctor to this institution each night except during the months of October and November, all lodgers who could not show a recent scar received the benefit of vaccination.

At a meeting of the City Magistrates arrangements were made whereby persons suffering from acute venereal disease and unable to obtain private and unwilling to seek dispensary treatment would be committed to the Workhouse as vagrants and then sent to the City Hospital for a sufficient length of time to prevent their being a menace to public health.

Conduct of Employees—Taking into consideration the fact that we fed, lodged, bathed, fumigated clothing and rendered medical and surgical attention when needed to 48,295 men, women and children of all nationalities and creeds during the past year, I think I have every reason to be proud of the conduct, on the whole, of the officers and employees of this institution. As for myself, it has ever been my aim and ambition, with the means at my command, to make this a model institution.

I have, during the past year, received much valuable information and aid from visitors of the Charity Organization Society, the State Charities Aid Association, the

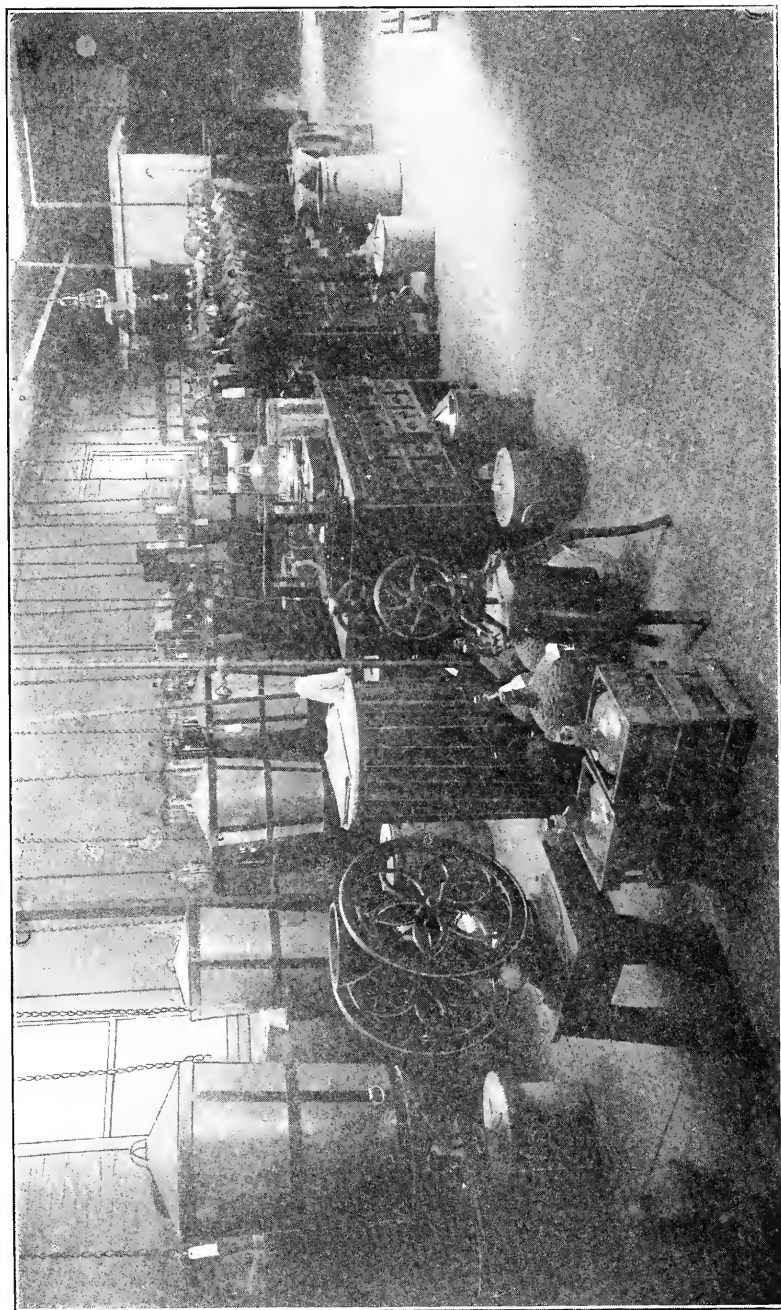
New York County Visiting Committee and other kindred societies, and will be always pleased to have them visit this institution at any time and point out to me any defect which it is in my power to remedy.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. C. YORKE.

Municipal Lodging House.

	Men.	Women.	16—21.		2—16.		Under 2.		Totals.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Lodgers	40,783	5,486	1,386	80	114	128	122	196	48,295
Nativity—									
United States	22,977	1,740	1,111	54	105	127	122	192	26,428
Ireland	9,401	2,848	28	3	....	....	....	3	12,283
Germany	4,188	186	91	7	1	....	....	....	4,473
England	1,717	272	27	1	1	....	....	....	2,018
Other nations	2,500	440	129	15	7	1	....	1	3,093
Totals	40,783	5,486	1,386	80	114	128	122	196	48,295
Ages—									
Under 2 years.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	122	196	318
From 2 to 16 years.....	....	....	....	....	114	128	....	....	242
From 16 to 21 years.....	....	....	1,386	80	....	....	....	....	1,466
From 21 to 50 years.....	31,413	3,494	....	....	....	....	....	....	34,907
From 50 to 70 years.....	8,910	1,747	....	....	....	....	....	....	10,657
70 years and over.....	460	245	....	....	....	....	....	....	705
Totals	40,783	5,486	1,386	80	114	128	122	196	48,295
Average age	40	45	19	19	7	4	7m	9m	
Time in City—									
Under 60 days.....	5,405	193	565	12	31	18	11	6	6,241
6 months to 1 year.....	666	40	39	6	1	3	....	4	759
1 year to 5 years.....	2,668	223	47	17	1	1	....	....	2,957
5 years and over.....	15,535	3,629	46	8	1	....	....	....	19,219
Natives	15,325	1,359	621	24	76	105	111	186	17,807
Totals	40,783	5,486	1,386	80	114	128	122	196	48,295
References—									
Referenes from last employer.....	32,636	4,439	731	46	....	....	....	....	37,852
No references given	8,147	1,047	655	34	114	128	122	196	10,443
Totals	40,783	5,486	1,386	80	114	128	122	196	48,295



MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT, GENERAL DRUG DEPARTMENT.

	Men.	Women.	16—21.		2—16		Under 2.		Totals.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Results of Investigating Reference—									
Favorable report	14,066	1,748	92	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,920
Bad report	19	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
Doubtful identification	1,453	92	22	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,569
Reference not found.....	1,769	286	35	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,096
Lodger unknown to reference.....	1,193	66	30	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,290
Previously investigated	12,131	1,931	539	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,620
Pending	2,005	309	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,329
Totals	32,636	4,439	713	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,852
Disposition—									
Sent to Bureau Dependent Adults..	3,334	342	409	12	10	8	12	18	4,145
Sent to Bureau Dependent Children.	1	82	..	5	35	20	23	54	220
Sent to court	755	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	888
Sent to Bellevue Hospital.....	154	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	174
Sent to Randall's Island Hospital..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
Sent to Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children .....	..	..	..	..	38	29	..	..	67
Sent to situations	32	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Directed to Brace Memorial Lodg- ing House .....	..	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	83
Directed to Charity Organization Society	2	58	..	..	11	10	14	31	126
Sent to work—									
Lodging House	9,068	1,035	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,103
Bellevue Hospital	3,791	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,849
Gouverneur Hospital	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Harlem Hospital	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Fordham Hospital	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
City Hospital	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Randall's Island	86	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	116
Bureau of Dependent Children.....	69	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	163
Bureau Dependent Adults	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Twenty-sixth Street Dock.....	109	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
General Drug Department.....	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
	17,566	1,928	492	17	94	42	78	103	20,300
Discharged to self	23,217	3,578	894	63	20	86	44	93	27,995
Totals.....	40,783	5,486	1,386	80	114	128	122	196	48,295
Treated by Physician	5,377	281	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,658

Respectfully submitted,
WM. C. YORKE.

REPORT OF GENERAL DRUG DEPARTMENT.

Hon. HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner, Department of Public Charities:

Dear Sir—I desire herewith to present my report for the year 1902, in which I have taken up in succession several items that are more worthy of attention:

1. Payroll—When I first took charge of this Department, in March, 1902, 18 men were on the payroll of the General Drug Department, receiving salaries to the amount of \$7,770 annually. This was in addition to the apothecaries' mess, which was maintained at an annual cost of \$4,000 to the Department, making a total outlay for employees approximating \$11,770. On May 1, 1902, the mess and sleeping quarters were abolished and the salaries of the better class of helpers slightly increased. Six of the men were dropped from the roll as being of no use to the Department, so that at the present time I am carrying 12 men on my payroll with an annual salary list of \$10,447, that is, \$1,323 less per year than was required for 1902. I might add that though the salaries have been increased slightly in some instances they are still considerably smaller than what are paid in similar lines in private business.

2. Chemical Laboratory—The Chemical Laboratory, which was unused from the time of the death of Dr. Rice until I took charge, has been re-established in as good a form as was possible because of the condition in which its belongings were found, and now serves many good purposes under the Assistant Chemist in this Department, who took charge in July of last year. The scope of his work has been so enlarged that a large number of technical and food supplies are systematically examined, with the result that in many cases accidental as well as deliberate adulteration has been discovered and promptly checked.

3. Classification of Contracts—Under the old class system of contracting in vogue when I came into the Department many large specialty houses were excluded from bidding and a peculiar arrangement of the classes gave a monopoly to a few wholesale drug houses. This system has now been superseded by single item bidding, which allows every house to bid upon those goods which it is best able to supply, and has resulted, as I have pointed out several times in detail, in a saving of from 18 to 25 per cent. on the former price of drugs and chemicals, with the possible exception of a few articles which have gone into the hands of manipulators.

4. Tax-Free Alcohol—Since November, 1902, the Department has been receiving the benefit of tax-free alcohol. This will result in a saving of \$21,000 for our own Department and Bellevue and Allied Hospitals for the year 1903. Throughout the existence of this Department (over twenty years) taxed alcohol alone was used, and during all of that time if proper steps had been taken the Department might have availed itself of the privilege which it at present enjoys. The saving due to our securing tax-free alcohol has a secondary effect as well; for by buying alcohol at a price of about 34 cents per gallon for which manufacturers are compelled to pay in the neighborhood of \$2.42, we are placed in a position of being able to make most pharmaceuti-

cal preparations at a price utterly beyond all competition from outside manufacturers. As an example of the saving in past years we have purchased absolute alcohol at a cost of about \$5.75 per gallon; at the present time, under the supervision of the Assistant Chemist, we are preparing absolute alcohol from our tax-free alcohol at a cost of about 50 cents per gallon. This one item formerly cost about \$500 per year to the Department.

5. Location of the General Drug Department—The matter of a permanent home for the General Drug Department must soon come up for consideration, in view of the fact that we occupy our present quarters only under an arbitrary arrangement with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, which arrangement will possibly be the subject of some change when steps are taken toward building a new Bellevue Hospital. In view of the somewhat anomalous position of the General Drug Department in relation to the various departments which it at present supplies, I am not prepared at present to make suggestions as to its ultimate location; such will depend entirely upon the position which the Department will occupy in the future in relation to other departments.

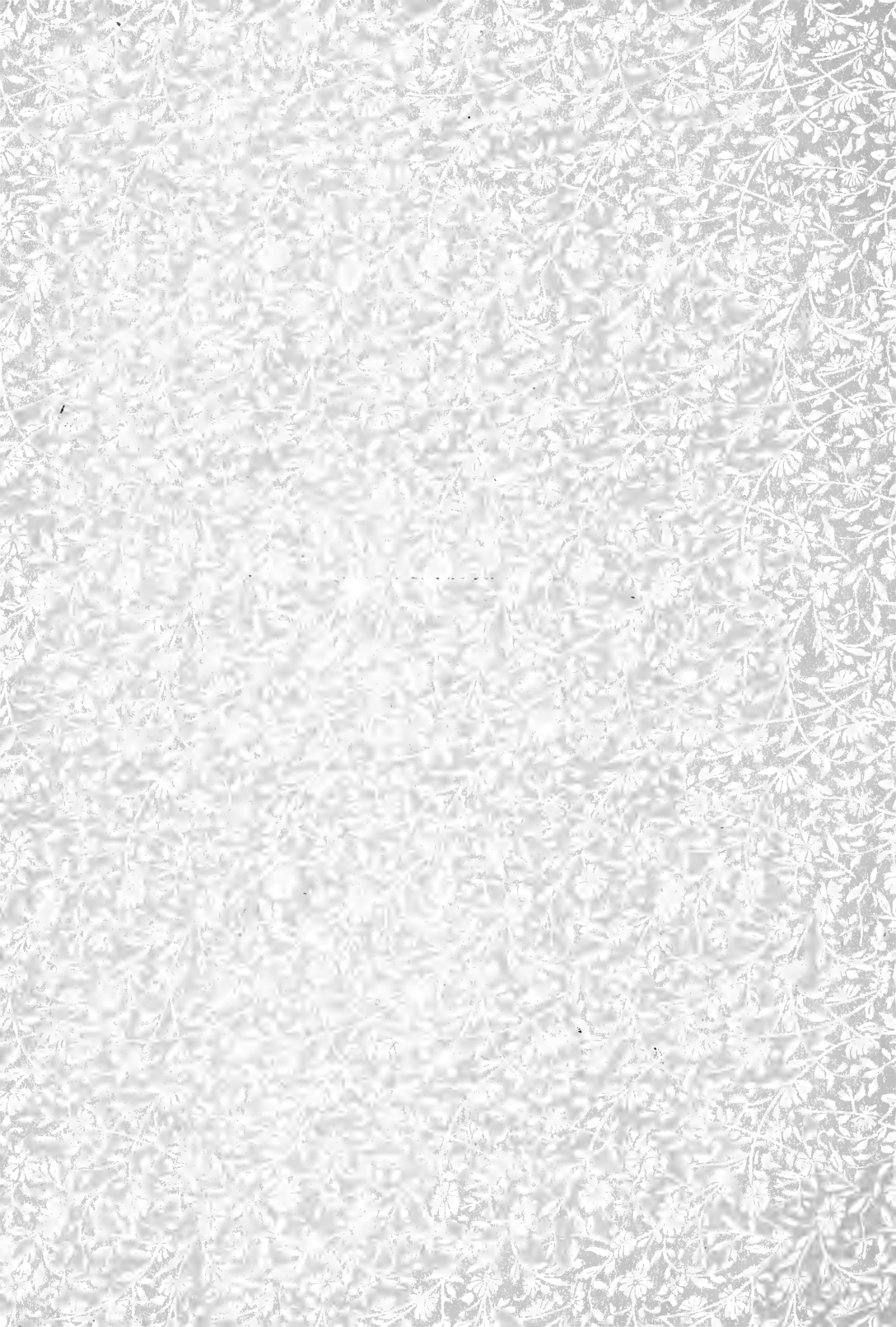
6. Recommendations—As the Department is at present situated its facilities are ill-fitted to its needs, and any change looking toward new quarters would be welcome. The building in which it is located is too small for the purposes for which it is intended, and in arrangement entirely unsuited.

This, in connection with what has been said above, makes it apparent that the matter of furnishing new quarters for the General Drug Department is such as to demand early consideration.

Respectfully,

W. E. DREYFUS, Phil. D., Chemist.





SOCIAL WORK

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DUE DATE

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FEB 12 1986

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